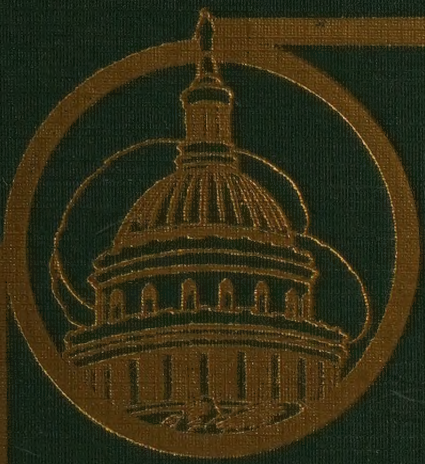
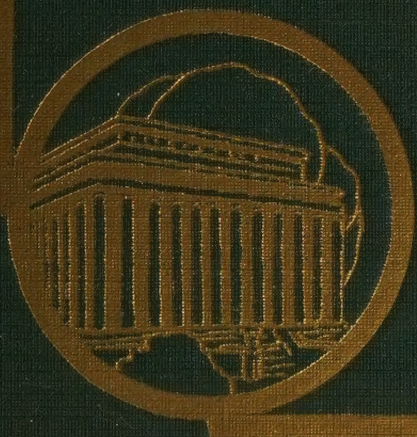
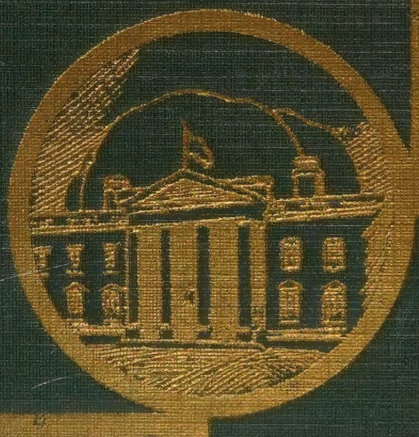


THE BOOK of WASHINGTON





THE BOOK OF WASHINGTON

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The Washington Board of Trade

By RICHARD L. CONNER
Assistant Secretary

THE RELATIONSHIP between the Federal Government and the District of Columbia is peculiarly different from any other city in the country. Being governed by a Board of Commissioners, appointed by the President of the United States, and without representation in Congress, the necessity for an organization representing, without favor or prejudice, all sections and interests of the city of Washington, D. C., was clearly manifest to all.

Organized November 27, 1889, and incorporated by a special act of Congress on December 2 of the same year, the Washington Board of Trade has proven a powerful unifying force in the growth and development of the nation's capital. It is an organization of three thousand representative citizens working unselfishly for the advancement, welfare and prosperity of the community as a whole. A recapitulation of its membership shows representation of every phase of business, professional, and official life. The Washington Board of Trade is primarily a civic organization. Since its formation thirty-eight years ago, it has shown a steady growth in membership and influence. It is a conservative body, the bulk of work being carried on by the various committees. Year after year the Congress of the United States and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia realize more and more the valuable cooperation and assistance rendered by the Board of Trade in all matters pertaining to the upbuilding of the capital city. They appreciate the fact that the recommendations of the organization are based upon mature consideration of the projects involved and are for the benefit of the city as a whole.

When the Board of Trade came into existence one of the first big projects set for accomplishment was the abolition of all railroad grade crossings within the city limits. Today, Washington, with its magnificent Union Station Terminal, is free from this particular menace.

It was under the guidance and as guests of the Board of Trade that a committee of Congress made its first survey of the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers, adjacent to Washington, which survey led to the reclamation of the malarial infested swamps and marshes, and reconstruction into beautiful parks and driveways known all over the world as "The Speedway."

The original street extension plan was formulated by the Board of Trade upon the request of the House District Committee. The wide streets and boulevards which are the source of such favorable comment to all who visit the city are the results of this carefully drawn plan.

Almost from its inception, the Board of Trade has devoted considerable of its efforts in the development of the park system. Its committee on parks and reservations drafted the bill passed by Congress creating the Park and Playground Commission, now nationally known as the Park and Planning Commission.

First-time visitors to the nation's capital are immediately impressed with "something" vastly different from most all other communities. It is the absence of overhead wires, this being one of the first cities to adopt the underground wire system. The great civic improvement is one of the many accomplishments credited to the Board.

The capital is noted for its pure water supply, and the filtration system now in operation is due to a large extent to the activity of this organization.

Naturally, matters pertaining to health and sanitation have been given careful thought, and laws governing the sale of household commodities, sewage disposal system, increased water supply, public comfort stations, municipal bathing pools and playgrounds have been advocated, enacted, and put into operation.

The Public School Teachers' Retire-

ment Law and the five-year school building program were strongly urged and supported by the Board.

The Washington Board of Trade rendered material assistance in the formulation of the original zoning laws of the capital city and is now cooperating with the Zoning Commission in an advisory capacity. Proper zoning has accomplished wonders for Washington and will be of inestimable value in years to come.

Considerable time is spent by the Board of Trade in maintaining a fair and equitable tax rate in the national capital, and during the year 1927 it was instrumental in securing a reduction in the rate originally proposed, through its presentation of facts and figures arrived at after an exhaustive study of the situation.

A compulsory education law, creation of a juvenile court, municipal tuberculosis hospital, marine insurance, new Union Station (railroad terminal), automobile tourist camp—all projects of great importance to the upbuilding of a community — were advocated and fought for by this organization of progressive citizens.

Two so-called pet projects of the Board of Trade initiated years and years ago, but pushed with renewed vigor each session of Congress, are about to be realized. First, the magnificent Public Buildings Bill, which called for the construction of homes for our various government departments, commensurate with the beauty and attractiveness of the national capital. These buildings will be erected on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, from the United States Capitol Building to the Treasury, changing old Pennsylvania Avenue, long considered an "eyesore," into a boulevard, the like of which no other city enjoys.

Second, the special committee appointed by the District Commissioners, upon authority of the Congress of the United States, to study the question of a high pressure water system for fire protection, has made its report. The recommendation of this special committee will doubtless be transmitted to Congress at its next session. The Board of Trade has long urged the installation of a high pressure service, but as year after year went on, however, without favorable action, the estimated cost of such installation increased by leaps and bounds, until in 1927 the total expense involved in its installation was found to be entirely prohibitive. Instead of the high pressure system, such as is known in New York, Baltimore, and other large cities, the committee recommends the relaying of mains of much larger diameter, which, combined with our increased water supply, will provide ample pressure to cope with the most serious conflagrations.

The above improvements are mentioned to give an idea of the wide scope of activity of the Board of Trade. Many other public needs, not noted herein, have been advanced and necessary enactment secured by this organization.

Our one aim is to make Washington —your city, our city—the most beautiful and the most desirable community in which to live and transact business.

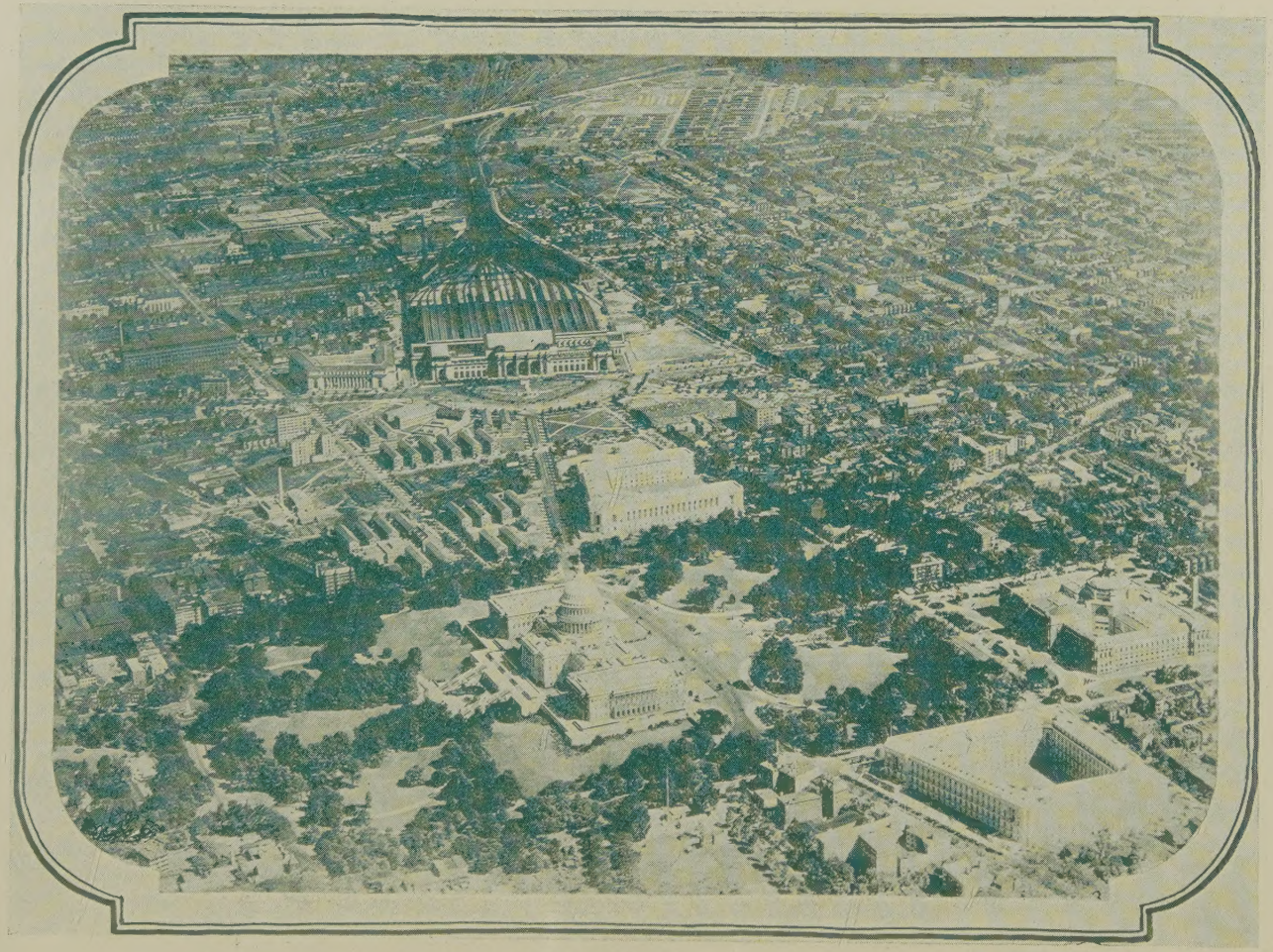

PHOTO BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

AERIAL BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL, SHOWING THE CAPITOL, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, SENATE AND HOUSE OFFICE BUILDINGS IN THE FOREGROUND

FOREWORD

THE GROUP of selected newspapermen responsible for the writing of "The Book of Washington" have endeavored to make it the most complete and pictorially attractive volume ever issued about the National Capital.

Convinced of the need for such a volume, "The Book of Washington," almost from its inception, has been sponsored by the Washington Board of Trade, and the publisher wishes to avail himself of this opportunity to thank the members of the special Board of Trade Committee who have supervised the work on "The Book of Washington" for their invaluable service.

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"EVERY American who enters Washington through the portals of the great railway station, itself a triumph of monumental art, and who, glancing across the broad plaza and appropriate memorial of Columbus, faces the familiar but ever impressive dome of his country's Capitol, personifying in his heart the national power, has a sense of proud personal ownership in the scene and is rejoiced at its dignity and beauty. The citizens of the United States are very proud of Washington. Art is long and time is fleeting; but the progress of the capital of the greatest nation cannot be stayed."

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT,
Ex-President of the United States;
Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court

PHOTO BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

CALVIN COOLIDGE

President of the United States

"The Soul of America"

By CALVIN COOLIDGE

President of the United States

(An excerpt from the annual message of the Chief Executive communicated to the two Houses of Congress at the beginning of the second session of the Sixty-ninth Congress.)

"WE ARE embarking on an ambitious building program for the city of Washington. The Memorial Bridge is under way with all that it holds for use and beauty. New buildings are soon contemplated.

"THIS program should represent the best that exists in the art and science architecture. Into these structures which must be considered as of a permanent nature ought to go the aspirations of the nation, its ideals, expressed in forms of beauty.

"IF OUR country wishes to compete with others, let it not be in the support of armaments but in the making of a beautiful capital city.

"LET IT express the soul of America.

"WHENEVER an American is at the seat of his Government, however traveled and cultured he may be, he ought to find a city of stately proportion, symmetrically laid out and adorned with the best that there is in architecture, which would arouse his imagination and stir his patriotic pride.

"IN THE coming years Washington should be not only the art center of our own country but the art center of the world. Around it should center all that is best in science, in learning, in letters, and in art.

"THESE are the results that justify the creation of those national resources with which we have been favored."

PHOTO BY BUCKINGHAM

"FIRST GLIMPSE"

Come to Washington!

An invitation from all of the people of the Nation's Capital to every American citizen

By LOUIS BROWNLOW

Formerly President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia

HAVE YOU been to Washington? No? Then you have before you the exploration of America's most beautiful and most interesting city.

You have spent a few days there? Then you have but glanced at the surface under which lie a myriad more of interesting things.

You were born there and have lived there all your life? Then I'll wager you haven't seen half the things that Washington holds to interest even its most casual visitor.

That is the way with Washington. It has so many sides to it, so many different angles of interest, that rarely does one person, be he visitor or native, get the full flavor of its bouquet.

Magnificent distances, that gave a name to the huddle of huts that was the American capital at the beginning, still are magnificent, marked by marvels of architectural achievement, most of them things of beauty, but a few marvels because of their very ugliness.

Wide streets and spacious parks seem all the wider and more spacious because here in Washington very high buildings have never been permitted, and everywhere there are trees,

trees, trees, so that Washington is a city lost in a forest, and a city that is unlike any other on this continent.

Over it all, and pervading it in every part, there is the atmosphere of historicity, the air of high politics, the presence felt and seen of the men who have captained the great adventure that we know as America.

If in Charlottesville we walk again with Jefferson through the paths of Monticello, or if in Springfield we follow the great Lincoln about his home town haunts, when we are in Washington we are with them and with every other who has been President of the nation in the place where they labored and wrought for America.

Every President but one has lived and worked in the White House, and he, the first of them all and the Father of His Country, gave his name to the city, decided upon its location, planned it, and even chose the design for that President's Palace that was first occupied by John Adams, his successor. The Palace it was at the beginning, but under the democratic Jefferson that seemed to savor too much of the trappings of monarchy and it became The President's House. In 1814 the British troops burned it, and thereafter the scars of the fire were painted over and it became, in common talk, the White House. But Andrew Jackson changed its name, officially, to "The Executive Mansion," and such it was until Theodore Roosevelt, one day when new stationery was to be engraved, abolished the merely official name and adopted the popular one, since which time it has been "The White House."

About every old house and old square there are stories such as these, and the beauty that the builder's mind and the sculptor's chisel have given to the stone that is Washington the Capitol is warmed and made alive by the human touch of the Americans who have made Washington the Capital.

Early History Recounted

Before I sweep swiftly through the catalog of the wonders of Washington today, may I take you just for a moment back to the Washington that existed only in the minds of certain human beings of whom we have come to acclaim the Founders of the Republic and as guided by something, perhaps, a little more than human?

When this Republic was new and many of its citizens doubted seriously whether the experiment of the Constitution would be in any way a success, there was enough faith in the new nation to make several cities rivals for the honor of being its capital. New York and Pennsylvania, of course, both wanted the headship, and there were others.

Alexander Hamilton wanted the federal government to assume the state debts incurred in the Revolution. Thomas Jefferson wanted to have the capital fixed midway between the north and the south. They traded, and each threw enough of his political strength to the other to insure victory. Thus was the capital brought to the banks of the Potomac.

The place was fixed and the hundred square miles provided by the Constitution laid out, taking about seventy from Maryland on the north and thirty from Virginia on the south for the Federal district, later named the District of Columbia. It was decided to build the public buildings on the Maryland side, and here Washington, the President, and Jefferson, the Secretary of State, with the aid of Major L'Enfant, an engineer, laid out the Federal City that soon was to take the name of the first of the Presidents.

It was not magnificent then, a group of farms and two villages. There were jealousies and dreams of real estate profits, and no less a person that George Washington himself, in his diary, tells of how, when he came to guide Major L'Enfant, he found the whole business involved in a bitter quarrel between the people of Georgetown and the people of Carrollburg as to whether the public buildings would be erected near one or the other.

Georgetown is still Georgetown in name and local color and quite proud of it, but Carrollburg has long ago been swallowed up and forgotten.

But the fact was that, to appease the two little towns, it was decided to put the House of Congress, or the Capitol, near Carrollburg, and the President's Palace, or the White House, near Georgetown.

L'Enfant found a hill, as he said, "a pedestal waiting for its monument," for the Capitol, and another slight eminence for the Presidential palace.

Working from these focal points the city was laid out, diagonal avenues radiating from these two sites overlying a gridiron of east and west and north and south streets—the intersections marked by squares and circles and triangles that now are beauty spots of grass, trees and statuary—the whole giving that effect that makes strangers say they can never find their way about in Washington and that makes residents swear that Washington is easier to get about in than any other city.

The French Revolution was fresh in mind then, and the little squares and triangles were fixed and the avenues so arranged that cannon mounted there might sweep the avenues clean of the mobs that were seen in the future to be centering an attack in arms upon Congress or the President. That idea is forgotten, but every one of those squares and triangles, for that reason, is still a military reservation and under control of the War Department!

Washington then was mud and marsh, hut and hovel, with here and there a handsome colonial house, of which a half dozen survive to this day, but nothing that could be called a city. That it was laid down on such a magnificent scale is proof not only of the great ability of Washington and Jefferson but also of their marvelous prophetic vision.

The Heart of America

The Washington of today?

Come to see it first by day or by night and there on that noble mound is the Capitol, the most imposing and the most satisfyingly beautiful of all the parliamentary houses in the world, dominating a panorama of marble and granite and brick and asphalt almost smothered under its forest of trees; the Freedom on top of its great dome looking up only to the slender shaft that marks the memory of Washington and down all the rest of the city with its monuments and museums, its politicians and its people, its maze of things that are complex in their multitude, but simple in that they all are the expression of the heart of America.

That is Washington—the heart of America. It is the political capital, of course, and has been from the first. Now it is coming to be more than that, the capital of the Nation as well as of the Republic—a city that no American can leave outside of his experience and be fully an American.

But a city so varied in its phases of interest that I hardly know how to speak of it without degenerating into a mere cataloging of things worth seeing, of things that you mustn't miss, of things that you just must see.

The Government? There is first of all, of course, the Capitol and the White House, where sit the Congress, the Supreme Court and the President, the heads of the three great divisions of our American system.

Here are to be seen not merely the dignified and beautiful buildings that give a thrill of pride to every American, but also those men whose names are household words in every village in the whole wide country. You see the Capitol, and also you see the members of the Supreme Court in their robes; you hear the senators and the representatives in their debates, and, "at the other end of the avenue," as we say in Washington, you often may get a word with the President.

You may see the Government at work. There is the Treasury, with its noble colonnade where millions are kept, and not far away at the margin of the Potomac the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, where the money and the stamps and the bonds are engraved—an industrial process of absorbing interest to everyone.

There is not space to go through the long list, but the Government is here and is to be seen, not as something mystical and but half to be believed, but as a visible and tangible machine hard at work on the common tasks of all the people.

Although a large part of it is housed in buildings of monumental character and great architectural beauty, the Government has some unfortunate settings. There is the building of which the late Senator Daniel of Virginia remarked, "If it be true, as has been said, that architecture is frozen music, then the Post Office Department is a shudder in stone." To match this, however, is the Washington post office, near the Union Station, one of the most perfect pieces of architecture in the mass and in detail to be found in the world.

Even more serious than the occasional setting of an ugly building is the fact that the Government is crowded for room and must carry on much of its activities in rented quarters or in the remains of the mushroom wood and plaster buildings rushed up during the World War.

Congress now has made provision for a great public building program that will adequately house the government activities and will add to the beauty of the city.

Washington has some disappointments for the stranger, and the greatest of these is Pennsylvania Avenue. This great thoroughfare, or, rather, that part of its sweep which connects the Capitol with the White House, is the great parade ground of the Republic. Down its magnificent width have marched the victors of the flag at the end of our wars, and here have the Presidents, one after the other, in pomp and panoply, taken over the helm of state from their predecessors.

But as a street, judged from the buildings on its two sides, for the most part it is a great disappointment. Always it has been felt that some time the Government would take the land, and that always has kept back the hand of private enterprise. Now, at last, after a century and a quarter, the Government is to take all the land on one side of the avenue and even lays down plans for a long section on the other side.

So that the tumble-down buildings of Chinatown today will yield to enduring monuments of stone and marble just as the swamps of Carrollburg and the muddy roads of Georgetown have yielded to the magnificent Washington of today.

Hotel Facilities

The Government is not all there is to Washington. If you come, and come you will, there will be the matter of a hotel. Well, down on that part of Pennsylvania Avenue I have been telling you about are hotels that take you back, if you like, to the days of Jefferson and L'Enfant.

PHOTOS BY HUGH MILLER

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE—"THE PARADE GROUND OF THE REPUBLIC"

(Top) A typical view of The Avenue from Fifteenth Street looking eastward.

(Center) Festooned with elaborately designed electric chains, The Avenue presented its most spectacular night dress during the Shrine Convention held in June, 1923.

(Bottom) A remarkable picture taken from the Capitol heights showing a parade wending its measured way up "The Avenue of Memories" to be reviewed by the President.

Within the walls of one is the old Indian Queen Tavern, which was here before there was a Washington. And here are the hotels still doing business at which Webster lived, and Calhoun, and where Clay died—hotels that go back to the days before the Civil War.

Also there are hotels of every type and style, from the most modest to the ones that carefully cultivate an air of exclusiveness that may or may not get into the bill.

Yet in all these hotels there is an atmosphere quite unlike that of other cities or of resorts. In other cities there is a pervasive sense either of making money or of spending in the hotel corridors, and at the resorts the quest for pleasure or for health envelops the whole. In Washington hotels there is the note of public affairs—from the lunch table of the so evidently a diplomatist down to the shabby lobby of the very old fourth-class hotel in which worn out and weary claimants for government bounty rest their bones.

When there is so much to choose from it is hard, but we must choose. Let us walk around the White House and down Seventeenth Street. Here is the Corcoran Art Gallery, an important center of American interest in art, now being doubled to house the great Clark collection.

Next is the white marble home of the American Red Cross, a fitting use of the building erected by Congress in memory of the women of the Civil War, both North and South.

Beyond, again in white marble, the thirteen-columned portico of the home of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and just next to that the palace of the Pan-American Union, which many believe to be the most beautiful building in the city, uniting as it does the North American and the South American adaptation of the classic in architecture.

Then—it is but a few steps—we pass a little stone house that was a lock house on the old canal that once served Washington; we are amazed by the huge stretch of the white concrete naval and war buildings that are a not too lovely legacy of the World War, and we are in the memorial heart of America.

Here stands that lofty obelisk that is our Washington Monument, the simple shaft that towers into the sky as Washington, the man, towers into history.

Beyond we can see through the wooded Mall the dome of the Capitol, and here, across the length of a great shining mirror of water, the Lincoln Memorial, the saviour of the Union looking out of its recesses on the monument to its Father.

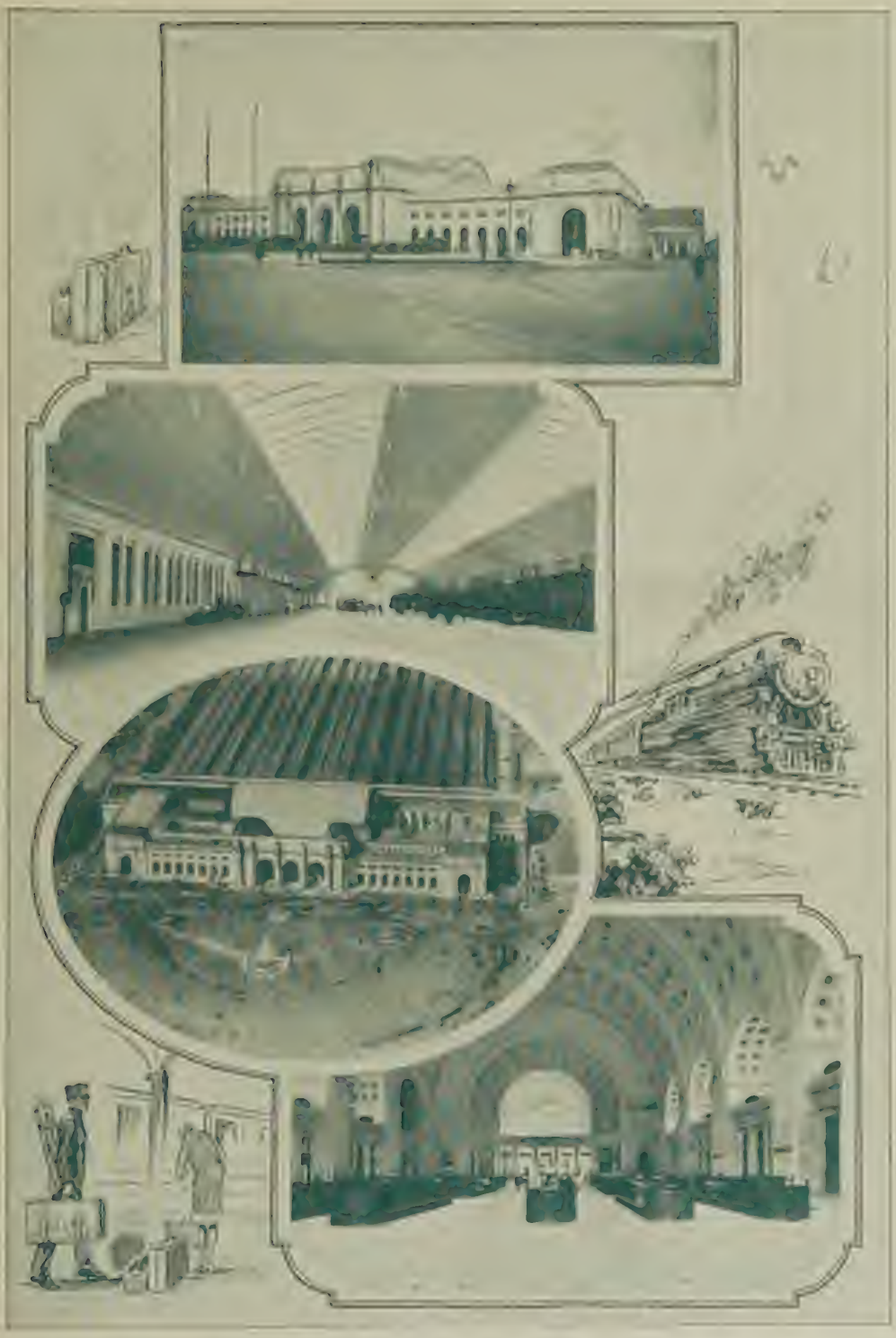
From the matchless purity of that shrine to Abraham Lincoln we look across the waters of the Potomac to see the columns of Arlington, the home of Robert E. Lee, the Bayard of the South, and see the piers arising of the great memorial bridge that by 1930 will connect the northern and the southern banks of the Potomac, the North and the South, the monument of Lincoln and the home of Lee.

Here, too, and without moving, we can see across the waters of the river the great amphitheater of Arlington Cemetery, and we know that there, before its columns and overlooking the city of Washington, tramp, tramp, tramp, hour after hour and day after day, surrounded by the thousands of soldiers who sleep a perpetual guard of honor over the tomb their last sleep, living soldiers march in of the Unknown Soldier.

You will yourself visit this tomb of the Unknown Soldier before you leave Washington, and on that trip you will see much of pre-Revolutionary America.

Historical Virginia

Arlington itself, the home of General Lee, built by George Washington's stepson, and, if you motor, Alexandria. What



THE UNION STATION PHOTOS BY LEET BROTHERS

Is a $4,000,000 gateway to the nation's capital, its arched entrance being fashioned after the triumphal arches of Imperial Rome.

The concourse is one of the largest rooms in the world under a single roof, providing standing room for 50,000 men.

An air view of the Union Station Plaza and Columbus Statue, plainly showing the twenty ground-level tracks running into the station.

The general waiting room (bottom), a spacious hall 220 feet long by 130 feet wide, boasting impressive architectural treatment.

is now Arlington County and the city of Alexandria were parts of the District of Columbia at the beginning of the national capital, but because it was so difficult to find money to improve the streets and perform other municipal services, the southern part of the District, that below the Potomac, was ceded back to the State of Virginia by Congress in 1846.

Now, when Washington the city has outgrown the bounds of the District, it is necessary to cooperate with both Virginia and Maryland authorities to maintain the beauty of the metropolitan district of Washington, a work that is under the direction of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, instituted by Congress, with the cooperation of similar commissions erected by the state governments of Maryland and Virginia.

Alexandria was George Washington's town, but it was old when Washington was a lad. From thence set out the British General Braddock on his ill-starred expedition to the west. Here Washington was a vestryman of Christ Church, a master of the Masonic lodge, a member of the voluntary fire department, and you may see today the old hand fire engine that he purchased for his company.

Garnished and swept clean, a veritable jewel of a little city, Alexandria, with a spirit that typifies the best of Virginia, keeps pace with the modern world and yet preserves with conscious pride the many mementoes of its ancient and honorable history. Here you may see, in 1927, the beginnings of the Masonic Memorial to George Washington, one of the most imposing monumental structures in all the world.

Then on to Mount Vernon, the home and tomb of Washington, the National Shrine, where beauty of site, dignity of architecture, charm of gardening, taste of furnishing, make the home of the Father of His Country intrinsically worthy of the halo of historic holiness that overhangs it all.

But you must go back to Washington, the city, for you have hardly had a glimpse of it.

When you were standing between the great memorials the nation has builded to Washington and Lincoln you were in the heart of Potomac Park.

Thomas Jefferson laid the foundations for the development of the river front of Washington, but his plans were too expensive for his day, and it was not until Theodore Roosevelt came to the Presidency that the present plan was actually begun.

To Mrs. William Howard Taft we owe the chief glory of this park—the Japanese cherry blossoms that in the early spring make of its drives and walks and bordering sea walls channels and tunnels of a beauty that seems to be of fairyland.

Incomparable Scenes

Through all the seasons there are flowers, and the surrounding waters of the Potomac and the glories of its architectural background make this one of the most charming parks in the world. At night it is incomparable.

It is a playground, too, with its golf courses and its polo fields, its tennis courts and cricket creases, football gridirons and baseball diamonds.

Washington's other great park some day will be connected by a parkway with this riverside paradise. Rock Creek Park is utterly unlike, and yet it is one of the most beautiful parks in the whole country.

It glories in the possession of 1,776 acres of wooded land, the ravine through which Rock Creek tumbles over its huge boulders in its 300-foot drop to the tidewater of the Potomac. It has its native trees, oak and sycamore, beech and birch, pine and hickory, and under all and through all a wealth of evergreen laurel

that keeps its steep hillsides green through the snows of winter and pinkish-white through the green of summer.

Miles of drives and bridle-paths and footwalks, all separate, make this park available for those who motor, those who still linger with the love of horseflesh, and those who have kept to the old-fashioned idea that legs were made for walking.

Next door to Rock Creek, literally an extension of its march down the creek of that name, is the National Zoological Garden of the Smithsonian Institution; one of the chief collections of animal life in the world.

To mention the Zoo brings into the picture the resources of Washington as the capital of science. Not far from the Zoo itself is the Bureau of Standards, where the Government engages a corps of scientific men to apply standards of accuracy and precision to all the affairs of men, from measuring the heat of distant stars to testing the rubber in an automobile tire. Almost in sight, on another hilltop, is the observatory of the Navy, where the almanacs are made that guide the mariners of the Seven Seas.

When we were in Potomac Park at the Lincoln Memorial we might see just across the lawn the austerely beautiful home of the National Academy of Sciences, and, if we had gone in, looked at that pendulum that proves before one's very eyes the fact of the revolution of the earth.

In the Mall, half-way between the Washington Monument and the Capitol, are the three great buildings of the Smithsonian Institution, founded to promote "the diffusion of learning."

There is the red-stone Romanesque home of the Smithsonian itself, now largely given over to administration. Next to it is the historical museum, erected at a time when taste in architecture was at its lowest, and the ugliness of the exterior of which can be forgiven only because of the intensely interesting quality of the exhibits within.

Across the Mall is the great museum of the Institution, intended at the beginning and eventually only for natural history, but now used for that and also to house exhibits of the mechanical arts and the nucleus of the National Art Gallery.

Some time soon, so it is said, there will be funds for the erection of a suitable national art gallery in Washington, and in the meantime the collection here is begun. Its first great gift was that of Harriet Lane Johnson, who was mistress of the White House during the presidency of her bachelor uncle, James Buchanan.

Freer Art Gallery

Back across the Mall, next door to the Smithsonian itself, is the Freer Art Gallery. This, the gift of an American collector to house for the benefit of the nation his own collection, very largely the work of James McNeill Whistler, is in its way one of the few galleries in the world that approach perfection.

There is so much in Washington to see. It will not do to miss the Navy Yard, with its huge naval gun factory where are fabricated the most powerful arms for the great ships of the fleet; nor the neighboring home of the Marines and the famous Marine Band, nor the barracks of the engineers of the Army, not far distant. Here, on a point of land across the Washington Channel of the river from Potomac Park, is the War College, and across the Anacostia, or Eastern Branch of the Potomac, lies Bolling Field, the headquarters of the air service.

Thus far we have looked only at the things of the Government and the great associated societies of science, art and the patriotic orders.

We must not forget that Washington

also is a city of interesting homes. There is Sixteenth Street, driving straight to the north from the front of the White House, with its group of palaces and embassies crowning the heights of Meridian Hill, where a great park to overlook the city is being completed.

There is Massachusetts Avenue, with its succession of palatial residences, and the neighboring sections of Massachusetts Heights and Kalorama Heights. There is the sweep of the suburbs, fast becoming no longer suburban, out through Cleveland Park—where Grover Cleveland used to go from the White House in summer time to get "into the country" —to Chevy Chase. There are many more, not to forget Georgetown and its survivals of the days of the King and the Colony, but I have mentioned Chevy Chase, and that leads me to think of country clubs.

Washington has many. Chevy Chase, its oldest, and Columbia, just beyond it in Maryland; The Washington, on the high hills of Virginia nearly up to Great Falls, and the Congressional, on the Maryland side on the higher reaches of the river, and that is but to mention a very few of them that surround the city as a ring.

Great Falls itself is a part of the Washington scene, where the waters of the Potomac drop over the precipice from the piedmont heights to the coastal plain. Here the capital gets its water supply, through a great viaduct built by Jefferson Davis when he was Secretary of War of the United States, and which until 1926 furnished the water for the enlarged capital, it only just now having been twinned with another aqueduct.

The first great tunnel crossed a deep ravine on Cabin John Bridge, the longest masonry span in the world. It bore a tablet when it was built in 1856 with the name of Jefferson Davis as its chief builder. When the Civil War came and Davis was made President of the Confederacy the name of the arch-rebel was cut off. On the last day that Theodore Roosevelt was President he ordered it again inscribed on that tablet, and there it is today.

Educational Center

Washington also is a seat of learning. In the very heart of town there is George Washington University. Surrounding it are the Catholic University of America, the American University, under Methodist auspices, and Georgetown University, an ancient seat of the Jesuits. All over the city and throughout the suburbs are scores of schools for girls, schools for this and that special phase of education, institution after institution devoted to the dissemination of learning.

On Capitol Hill there is the Library of Congress, the greatest collection of books and manuscripts in all the world. Begun when Congress bought the library of Thomas Jefferson, constantly increased by the accumulation of copyright deposits, enlarged by purchase of rare and valuable books, augmented by gifts from donors in America and abroad, housed at the end of the nineteenth century in a building of surpassing and bewildering beauty, the Library of Congress is worth as much time as the visitor can find for it.

Here, as upon a shrine, are to be seen the original documents upon which this Republic was founded, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, and here are to be found in millions of books and manuscripts and prints the story of the whole world of man written out more fully and in more detail than it ever has been written out in any one place in all the long tide of time.

Washington, too, is becoming the religious capital of the nation. Here church after church organization is building its national representative edifice. Meth-

odist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Disciples, Universalist, Unitarian, Congregational—these and others have built or are building national churches in Washington.

The Roman Catholic Church has its great national shrine under construction in the vicinity of the Catholic University, where so many of its activities center.

The Episcopal Church is building on one of the commanding heights of the city its National Cathedral, already to be seen from almost any point in the whole town in its promise of the glory of the Gothic art.

Here, in the Chapel of Bethlehem, lies buried the body of the only President who rests in the national capital, the great World War leader, Woodrow Wilson. To his tomb come daily many hundreds of visitors, and it is always alight with the color of flowers.

Voteless Residents

So I might go on for hours, never exhausting the things that will interest the visitor in Washington.

But I trust because I was once the head of its municipal government, that I may have one word more. Washington is a national city and is ruled by Congress according to the dictates of the Constitution itself. Its people have no vote. They do, however, contrary to an impression widespread through the country, pay taxes. Their affairs are administered under the direct supervision of Congress by commissioners named by the President. In some ways Washington has not been able to keep up with the demands of the times because Congress is too busy with other things to pay sufficient attention to the municipal needs of the District of Columbia.

May I bespeak for Washington, the nation's capital, the increased interest of all Americans?

If you have not seen Washington, I can only hope that I have made my invitation for you to come seem attractive.

If you have seen it but a little, I hope I have been able to persuade you to come back and spend more time and see it more thoroughly.

If you live in Washington and, like some Washingtonians, don't know your own city, I hope I have been able to arouse an interest that ought not to need arousing.

For Washington is one of the greatest experiences that can come to anyone.

"An Example for the Country"

By ANDREW W. MELLON
Secretary of the Treasury

(Extract from the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury in which he comments on the effect which will be produced in Washington by the completion of the $50,000 000 building program now in progress.)

HON. ANDREW W. MELLON
Secretary of the Treasury

"IN THE capital an example should be set for the country as a whole in the matter of planning. Our national monuments will attract seekers of the ideal in art.

"More and more it will become the tendency to establish the headquarters of societies of literature and art in Washington and to make bequests of collections to the National Capital.

"Already there is a definite project to establish here in Washington a national gallery of painting. Thus the Capital may be foreseen as an art center responde ing to the desir- of visitors from all over the world and satisfying that demand. The public buildings, as finally located and constructed, should place Washington in the forefront of the architecturally beautiful cities of the world."

THE SEVEN WONDERS of WASHINGTON

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The Capitol

THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL, housing the greatest legislative body in the world, is, indeed, the seat of world democracy.

Being the most-photographed and pictured public building in the United States—barring, perhaps, the Washington Monument—its imposing proportions and stately contour are familiar to every man, woman and child in this country, if not abroad. Its columned porticoes, spreading steps and lofty dome, surmounted by the gigantic statue of Liberty, are the inspiration of one hundred million members of this great republic.

The building stands without a peer in the realm of architectural achievement. It was conceived in parts out of many ideas and was constructed in seven sections, not counting the eastern porticos and steps and the terrace belting the south, west and north sides of the building proper. These sections, in order of their construction, are the old north and south wings, the center dome building, the west wing of the center building, the House and Senate chambers and, finally, the great dome itself, replacing the old Bulfinch dome.

The Capitol Building stands on the reservation of 60 acres formed where Pennsylvania Avenue, Maryland Avenue, Delaware Avenue and New Jersey Avenue intersect. The center of the dome is the center of the reservation and is the radiating point of intersection of the divisional thoroughfares, East Capitol Street, North Capitol Street and South Capitol Street, if they could be continued through the reservation.

Dissects the City

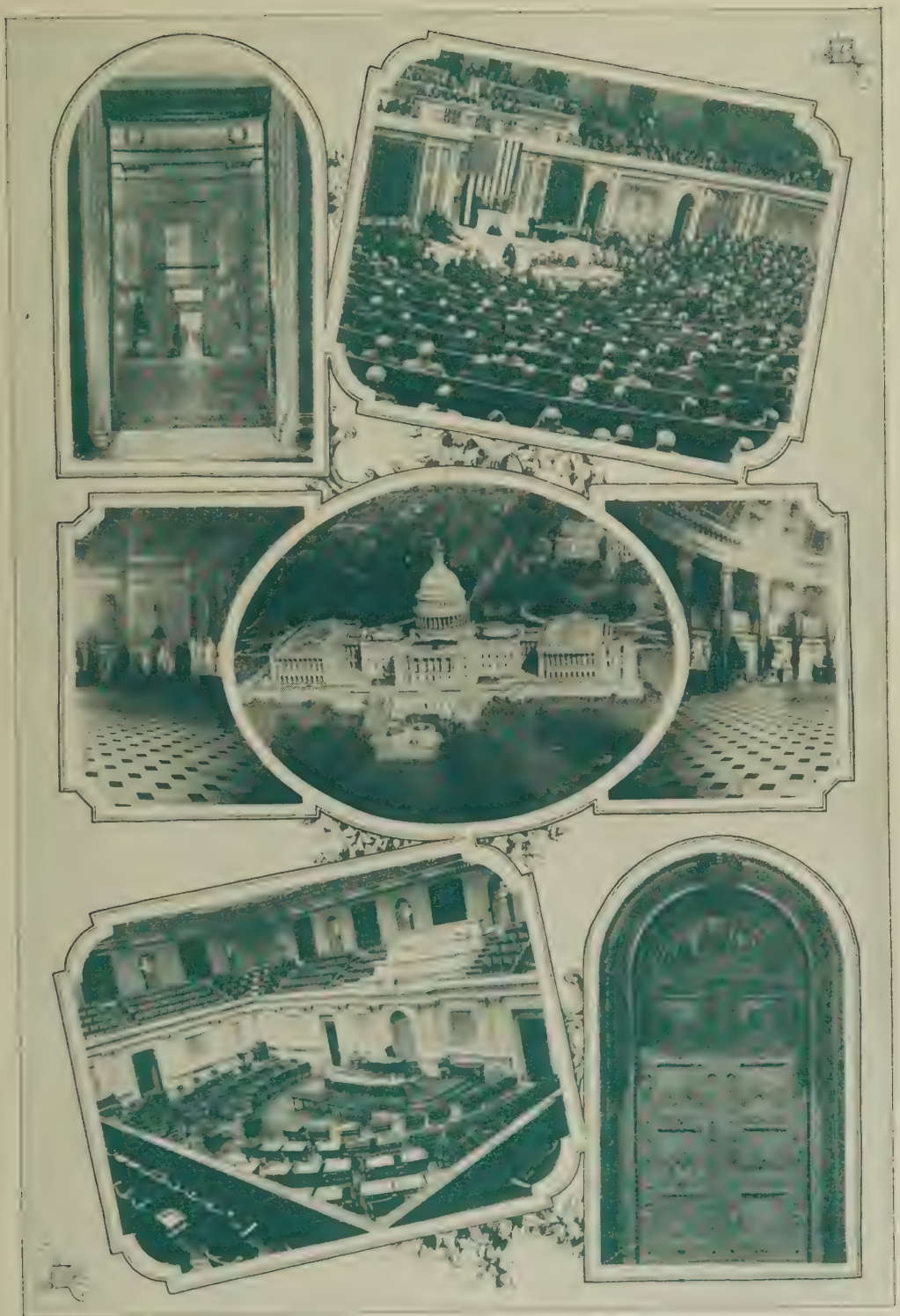
From this central point North Capitol Street extends due north, East Capitol Street due east, and South Capitol Street due south. Due west from the center of the dome the Mall extends in acute angle. This central point was the first point fixed when the District of Columbia was being laid out, designated by William Elliott, who nightly sat upon a perfect level platform and kept the record of the North Star and of the moon until midnight to establish a line due east and west through the center of the small reservation laid out by L'Enfant, and then sighting another straight line through the center of the reservation due north and south, fixed the center for the dome at the point of intersection of the two lines, which lines were then extended through the city to its outer limits, forming the three Capitol Streets and the axis for the Mall.

In his annual report of July 1, 1903, before the two subways and the Senate and House office buildings were constructed, the late Elliott Wood, then superintendent of the Capitol Building and Grounds, gave these interesting facts about the Capitol Building: Number of rooms in building, 430; windows, 676; doorways, 550; fireplaces, 140; toilets, 135; wash basins and sinks, 261; bathtubs, 14; ventilating fans, 15; motors, 18; elevators, 8; horsepower of boilers for heating and lighting and power, 2,048; steam pumps, 8; the lighting service equivalent to 25,000 incandescent lamps and 16 candle-power each; skylighting formed of glass and iron, 14,518 square feet.

Stone Laid in 1793

The two fronts of the building are east and west with the principal front on the east side where three great Grecian porticoes with wide, flowing steps lead to the entrances of the rotunda in the center, the Hall of the House of Representatives at the south end, and the Senate Chamber at the north end. The entire frontage of the building is 751 feet 4 inches; greatest depth, 350 feet; total cost of construction, $14,455,000.

The original corner-stone of the Capitol was laid by President Washington, September 18, 1793. The dimensions of the original building were, length 352 feet 4 inches; width 229 feet. The building was burned by the British, August 24, 1814, and was rebuilt and the center-west wing constructed and occupied in 1830; the Hall of the House of Representatives was begun in 1851, the corner-stone being laid July 4, and the Senate



PHOTOS BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

THE CAPITOL

Top, left to right: Entrance to Statuary Hall through which thousands silently filed to pay respects at the bier of the Unknown Soldier. President Calvin Coolidge addressing members of the 69th Congress assembled in the House of Representatives.

On each side of the air view of the Capitol are sections of Statuary Hall.

Lower, left to right: The Senate Chamber showing the press and public galleries. The Rogers bronze doors in the center of the portico of the Rotunda which were cast in Munich at a cost of $17,000.

Chamber wing immediately afterwards and were occupied December 16, 1857, by the House and by the Senate January 4, 1859, and were completed in 1861. Fire destroyed the Library of Congress in the Capitol December 24, 1851. The dome as it is at present was commenced in 1859 and completed in 1865.

It was designed by Thomas U. Walter and is seated on a base of masonry which extends to the top of the main building. The weight of the iron in the dome is 8,909,200 pounds. The statue of Liberty was hoisted to its pedestal in December, 1863. The outer colonnade of the dome rests upon seventy-two iron brackets in the brick and stone foundation. The greatest interior diameter of the dome is 135 feet 5 inches; height over base-line at the east front to the top of the statue, 287 feet 5½ inches; height above tide-water, 377 feet 3¾ inches. The cost of the center building of the Capitol from its foundation to 1827, including the restoration after the British had burned it, was $957,647.35. The cost of the new dome to 1869 was about $1,000,000. The dome at the base of the lantern is 180 feet 3 inches in circumference, being its smallest contraction.

The growth of the idea of the Capitol has no equal in history. The Confederation of states had no seat of government to begin with, and Congress, accompanied by the President, met at different times at Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Lancaster, Annapolis, Yorktown and Princeton. Vice-President John C. Breckenridge, delivering the farewell address in the old Senate Chamber when the Senate was moving into the new chamber, January 4, 1859, recounted the steps in the progress of the Senate from its establishment.

He recited how, after much discussion as to where the Capitol should be located, the Congress, sitting at Princeton, where it had been driven from Philadelphia, on October 7, 1783, resolved that the building for the use of Congress be erected near the Falls of the Delaware River. This act was soon afterwards changed, requiring the construction of suitable buildings for the Congress below the Falls in the Potomac River. Hot debates ensued and the first division in American sentiment developed. It was determined that the Congress should sit at one determined permanent point. So a commission was finally created by Congress to lay out a district for a federal town near the Falls of the Delaware River.

Met at Annapolis

In the meantime it was decreed the Congress should assemble alternately at Trenton and Annapolis, though the representatives from Georgia and South Carolina contended that the long journey, in those days, to the seat of government, would work a hardship on them.

On December 23, 1784, it was resolved by the Congress to remove to the city of New York and to remain there until the building on the Delaware should be completed, and accordingly on January 11, 1785, the Congress met in New York, where it continued in session until the Confederation gave way to the Constitution.

The commissioners reported their proceedings to the Congress on the establishment of the seat of Congress near the Falls on the Delaware, but no action was taken by Congress to provide money for the building. During this time Washington was urging the construction of a residence for Congress and the President on the Potomac, and on December 23, 1788, the state legislature of Maryland passed an act of Cession of Territory for this purpose. Virginia followed the example of Maryland, and on December 3, 1789, ceded territory 10 miles square for the seat of the Federal Government. This followed the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

Permanent Site Named

On January 28, 1790, an act was passed, "That a District or Territory on the River Potomac, at some place between the mouth of the Eastern Branch and the Connogocheaque, be, and the same is hereby accepted for the permanent seat of the Government of the United States." The same act provided that Congress should hold its sessions in Philadelphia until the first Monday in November, 1800, when the Government should be removed to the new seat of government; this act was passed July 16, 1790.

George Washington appeared in person before the legislature of Maryland and appealed to the state to make an appropriation of $100,000 toward the construction of the national capitol building.

After William Elliott had established the Cross in the center of the Capitol plat and extended his lines to the four points of the compass, the excavation was begun for the Capitol Building. The laying of the corner-stone of the Capitol was the first great civil ceremonial in which the United States Government ever engaged, and its consequences were so far-reaching that the story of this event, taken from *The Alexandria Gazette,* is reproduced here in part as follows:

"Georgetown, September 21, 1793. On Wednesday, last, one of the grandest Masonic processions took place which, perhaps, ever was exhibited on the like important occasion; it was in all probability much facilitated by an advertisement which appeared many days before in the several newspapers of the state. About 10 O'Clock Lodge No. 9, were visited by the Congregation, so grateful to the craft, Lodge No. 22, of Virginia, with their officers and regalia and directly afterwards appeared on the banks of the Grand River Potomac, one of the finest companies of volunteer artillery that has been lately seen, parading to receive the President of the United States who shortly came in sight, with his suite—to whom the artillery paid their military honors, and His Excellency and Suite crossed the Potomac and was received in Maryland by the officers and brethren of No. 22, Virginia, and No. 9, Maryland, whom the President headed, and preceded by a band of music; the rear brought up by Alexandria volunteer artillery; with grand solemnity of march proceeded to the President's Square, in the city of Washington; there they were met and saluted by No. 15 of the city of Washington, in all their elegant regalia, headed by Brother Joseph Clark, Rt., W. G. M. P. T., and conducted to a large lodge prepared for the purpose of their reception.

Order of Procession

After a short space of time, by vigilance of Brother C. Worthy Stephenson, Grand Marshal P. T., the Brotherhood and other bodies were disposed in a second order of procession, which took place amidst a brilliant crowd of spectators of both sexes according to the following arrangement, viz:

The Surveying Department of the City of Washington.
Mayor and Corporation of Georgetown.
Virginia Artillery.
Commissioners of the City of Washington and their Attendants.
Stone-cutters. Mechanics.
Two Sword Bearers.
Masons of the First Degree.
Bible &c., On Grand Cushions.
Deacons with staffs of Officers.
Masons of the Second Degree.
Stewards with Wands.
Masons of the Third Degree.
Wardens with Truncheons.
Secretaries with Tools of Office.
Past Masters with their Regalia.
Treasurers with their Jewels.
Band of Music.
Lodge No. 22 of Virginia, disposed in their own order.
Corn, Wine and Oil.
Grand Master P. T. George Washington, W. M. No. 22 Virginia.
Grand Sword Bearer.

The procession marched two abreast, in the greatest solemn dignity, with music playing, drums beating, colors flying and spectators rejoicing, from the President's Square to the Capitol, in the city of Washington; where the Grand Marshal ordered a halt and directed each file in the procession to incline two steps —one to the right and one to the left, and face each other, which formed a hollow, oblong square, through which the Grand Sword Bearer led the van, followed by the Grand Master P. T., on the left, the President of the United States in the center and the Worshipful Master of No. 22, Virginia, on the right —all the other orders that composed the procession advanced, in the reverse of their order of march from the President's Square, to the Southeast corner of the Capitol; and the artillery filed off to a destined ground to display their maneuvers and discharge their cannon. The President of the United States, the Grand Master P. T., and the Worshipful Master of No. 22 taking their stand to the east of the huge stone; and all

the craft forming a circle westward, stood a short time in silent awful order.

The Artillery Discharged a Volley

The Grand Marshal delivered the Commissioners a large silver plate with an inscription thereon which the Commissioners ordered to be read and was as follows:

"This South East corner-stone of the Capitol of the United States of America in the City of Washington, was laid on the 18th day of September, 1793, in the Thirteenth of American Independence, in the first year of the second term of the presidency of George Washington, whose virtues in the civil administration of his country have been as conspicuous and beneficial as his military valor and prudence have been useful in establishing her liberties, and in the year of Masonry 5,793, by the Grand Lodge of Maryland, several lodges under its jurisdiction and Lodge No. 22 from Alexandria, Virginia. Thomas Johnson, David Stewart, Daniel Carroll, Commissioners; Joseph Clark, R. W. G. M.-P. T.; James Hoban, Stephen Hallette, Architects; Collen Williams, M. Mason."

The artillery discharged a volley, the plate was then delivered to the President who, attended by the Grand Master P. T. and three Most Worshipful Masters, descended to the covesson trench and deposited the plate and laid on it the corner-stone of the Capitol of the United States of America, on which was deposed corn, wine and oil. When the whole congregation joined in prayer, which was succeeded by Masonic Chanting, Honors and a volley from the artillery.

The President of the United States and his attendant brethren ascended from the covesson to the east of the corner-stone and there the Grand Master P. T., elevated on the triple rostrum, delivered an oration.

It was in 1792 that designs for the Capitol had been solicited and a prize of $500 offered for the plan which was accepted. The award was made to Dr. William Thornton; Stephen Hallette, lately from France, was held to be second; and the design of Mr. Dobie was left out. Dr. Thornton was asked to improve his plan according to the ideas of President Washington, and Mr. Hallette was placed in charge of the building with James Hoban, of South Carolina, who was building the President's House, as an associate. Later, upon Hallette's retirement, Hoban was placed in complete charge of the construction.

A recapitulation of the construction work of the Capitol shows that the two extensions were begun in 1851 and occupied in 1859. The material for these wings mostly came from Lee, Massachusetts, and that for the columns from Cockeysville, Maryland. The exteriors of these wings, including the porticoes and steps, were completed in 1861, and the dome completed in 1863. The terrace was completed in 1891.

Mr. Hoban continued in charge of the construction work and as architect of the Capitol until 1802 and had associated with him, 1795 to 1798, George Hatfield, an Englishman, as architect. President Jefferson, in 1803, appointed Benjamin H. Latrobe, an Englishman, architect, who continued in that office until 1817 with the exception of the disturbance from the burning of the Capitol by British soldiers during the War of 1812.

In 1817, President James Monroe appointed Charles Bulfinch, of Boston, architect. He constructed the rotunda and was the architect of the rebuilder of the old dome, constructor of the center portico and library room. His connection with the Capitol ceased in 1830, and the Capitol was then placed under the care of a Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds until 1851, when the plans of Thomas U. Walter, of Philadelphia, for the extensions were adopted and he became architect in charge of the work. Mr. Walter resigned in 1865, and Edward Clark, of Philadelphia, succeeded to the work of building the porticoes of the wings and the terrace; he had Frederick Law Olmsted as landscape architect.

Mr. Clark died January 6, 1902, and was succeeded in office by Elliott Wood, whose title became Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, February

20, 1902. Mr. Wood continued in office until his death, May 22, 1923. He was succeeded by David Lynn, of Maryland, who had been his assistant for some years and whose title was changed back to Architect of the Capitol, his jurisdiction was increased to include the Library of Congress, power-plant and emergency hospital, and he became the supervising architect of the greatest building program the Government had ever embarked upon.

Jefferson Advertised

Thomas Jefferson placed the original advertisement in the newspapers of the country March 24, 1792, for plans for the Capitol, in which he offered, "A premium of a lot in this city, to be designated by impartial judges, and $500 or a medal of that value, at the option of the party, will be given by the Commissioners of the Federal Buildings, to the person who, before July 15, 1792, shall produce to them the most approved plan, if adopted by them, for a Capitol to be erected in this city, and $250, or a medal, for the plan deemed next in merit to the one they shall adopt."

The two original wings of the Capitol having been sufficiently completed when the Government was removed to Washington, November 17, 1800, the Senate selected the North Wing and the House of Representatives took the South Wing in which they continued their deliberations without interruption until the British torch came August 24, 1814. Both houses then met in Blodget's Hotel and held their sessions in the Little Capitol just across the plaza to the east, where James Monroe had his first inauguration, until the Capitol was restored. Plans for the western wing, at the center of the original building, were before Congress awaiting action when flames laid waste the building after the defeat of the United States army at Bladensburg.

Rebuilding Authorized

The Congress, on February 13, 1815, passed an act, "That the President of the United States cause to be repaired or rebuilt forthwith, the President's House, Capitol and Public Offices, on their present sites in the city of Washington.

By an act of Congress of September 30, 1850, provision was made for the extension of the Capitol, according to such plans as might be approved by the President of the United States, and the necessary sums for the employment of the architects were placed at his disposal. The corner-stone was laid by President Millard Fillmore, and Daniel Webster delivered the oration.

On September 25, 1850, Mr. Hunter had moved in the House that bids for the plans of the extensions be invited and $500 be given as a premium to the person whose plans were accepted. On September 27, the House passed a bill making available $200,000 for the work on the extensions. The Civil War came on in the midst of the building of these extensions.

The House of Representatives Office Building and the Senate Office Building in which the members of the two houses of Congress have their offices and in which their office force works were the last addition to the Capitol group of buildings. These buildings are connected with the Capitol Building by subways, the Senate subway having two one-rail electric cars which haul, without charge, both senators and the public, and they are open while the Congress is in session. The House Office Building stands to the southeast of the Capitol and the Senate Office Building to the northeast of the Capitol, and each faces on the Capitol grounds. These, with the Library of Congress building on the east front of the Capitol grounds and facing west, form the most valuable group of buildings in the world.

On October 14, 1911, before the war inflation the value of the Capitol building was placed at $15,000,000 and the Capitol grounds at $10,400,000, making the whole $25,400,000; the value of the Senate and House Office Buildings and grounds as follows: Senate Building, $3,732,011; grounds, $746,111; total, $4,478,189; House Building, $3,342,011; grounds, $743,452; total, $4,085,463; and while no value has been set on the Library of Congress, the value of the building, grounds and the valuable treasures and books that it contains would make its value approximate that of the Capitol. The Senate and House Office Buildings are of recent construction, having been completed about 1906.

The Washington Monument

REARING itself straight heavenward from the Mall, to pierce the skies at an elevation of more than 555 feet, the Washington Monument stands as an imposing sentinel to greet the eye of the visitor first gazing upon the capital's skyline from a distance.

This gigantic marble shaft, erected by government engineers as America's official memorial to the Father of His Country, easily takes rank as a world wonder.

There is no other column like the Washington Monument in the corridor of time. It cannot be laid claim to as any man's idea. Rather it was the product of conflicting opinions and the creation of numerous experiments covering some seventy-five years.

Work was thrice suspended on its building because of various difficulties. A foundation sinking and the shaft out of plumb, three times reported upon by boards of eminent engineers as a hopeless task and once ordered torn down, science laid to the task and worked its proportions out as a geometric problem. When the towering marble finally took form it righted itself on the face of the earth and defied the theories that had branded it a failure.

Its construction forms a chapter in monument building without a rival in history. It had its beginning in the Continental Congress and received its completed cap from a full-grown nation.

A new elevator was installed in the Washington Monument during 1926. This elevator is of the electrically driven, gearless, single wrap, traction type, with a speed of 500 feet per minute and a lifting capacity of 6,000 pounds exclusive of the weight of the car and cables.

It is equipped with a micro-leveling device, which insures exact leveling of the car at landings and also makes possible the operation of the elevator at slow speed in case of failure of the main motor, thus eliminating the danger of stalling the car between landings.

During the period when the Monument first was opened to the public, October 9, 1888, to June 30, 1926, a total of 7,189,592 persons have gone to the top. Of this number 4,993,515 went by elevator and 2,196,077 ascended the stairway. During the fiscal year 1926 there were 276,276 visitors to the Monument, of which number 18,828 used the new elevator while 257,448 were forced to use the stairway due to the fact the elevator was not placed in commission until June 17, or little more than two weeks before the end of the fiscal year.

The old elevator made four trips an hour and so became too slow for the increasing numbers of visitors to the monument. The new one can accommodate 30 persons per trip and makes 12 round trips an hour.

Two suicides by men who jumped from the top of the Monument on as many consecutive days during 1926 caused the authorities to install safety railings as a precaution against others who might desire to end their lives in a manner designed to gain notoriety. Officials in charge had hesitated before placing the safety rails before the windows in the top of the Monument, fearing it would partially destroy the unequalled view obtained there. Before the two suicides already mentioned a war veteran plunged out of the window at the top, south side, in 1924, while shortly after the close of the World War a woman visitor tumbled down the shaft inside.

Prediction is made by Thomas B. Underhill, superintendent, that if the visitors to the Monument increase in the future as they have within the past two years it will soon have one million visitors a year, and thus become the greatest free attraction on earth.

Idea Born in 1783

Representative Norton Parker Chipman in an appeal for the completion of the then uncompleted monument, in the House, February 18, 1873, cited some interesting history of the growth and development of the idea of the monument, saying, "At the close of the Revolutionary War the Continental Congress, on the 7th of August, 1783, resolved unanimously, 'That an equestrian statue of General Washington be erected at the place where the residence of Congress shall be established,' and it was directed that the statue should be supported by a marble pedestal, on which should be rep-

PHOTO BY BUCKINGHAM

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT

resented four principal events of the Revolutionary War in which Washington commanded in person." Continuing, Mr. Chipman said: "At his death a joint committee of both Houses of Congress was appointed to consider a suitable manner of paying honor to his memory. It was resolved among other things, by Congress, on December 24, 1799, 'that a marble monument be erected by the United States at the city of Washington and that the family of General Washington be requested to permit his body to be deposited under it, and that the monument be so designed as to commemorate the great events of his military and political life.'"

The resolution of Congress remained unexecuted. On the 8th of May, 1800, a further report was made to Congress: "That a mausoleum be erected to George Washington in the city of Washington," and on the first of January, 1801, the House appropriated $200,000 for the same. On January 15, 1824, Representative Buchanan, later President, offered in the House a resolution providing, "That a committee be appointed whose duty it shall be to inquire in what manner the resolution of Congress passed on the 24th of December, 1799, relative to the erection of a marble monument in the Capitol, in the city of Washington, to commemorate the great events of the military and political career of General Washington" had been carried out.

The resolution of Congress being unexecuted, in 1833 some citizens of Washington formed a volunteer association to erect "A great National Monument to the memory of Washington, at the seat of the Federal Government." Chief Justice Marshall was made its president and at his death in 1835 President Madison was chosen to head the organization. He outlined its purpose as follows: "A monument worthy of the memory of Washington, reared by the means proposed, will commemorate at the same time a virtue, a patriotism and a gratitude truly national, with which the friends of Liberty everywhere will sympathize and of which our country may always be proud."

The subscription to the fund was at first limited to $1 for each person, and in 1836 $28,000 had been raised. The limit was then removed in 1845, and in 1847 collections and interest had reached $87,000 despite the blight of the panic of 1837, when collections had been suspended. On January 31, 1848, Congress passed an act authorizing the Washington Monument Association to erect the monument and the site selected was designated as "The public reservation No. 3 on the plan of the city of Washington, containing upwards of 30 acres." A grant of the reservation was executed April 12, 1849. On February 26, 1859, Congress incorporated "The Washington National Monument Society" and confirmed the grant for the site.

In an address to the people of the United States in 1855 the Association had set forth: "The site selected presents a beautiful view of the Potomac; is so elevated that the monument will be seen from all parts of the surrounding country and, being a public reservation, it is safe from any further obstructions of the view. It is so near the river that material for constructing the monument can be conveyed to it from the river at but little expense," and further that, "It would be in full view of Mount Vernon, where rest the ashes of the chief, and by the evidence that Washington himself, who with unerring judgment had selected this site to be the capital of the nation, had also selected this very site for a 'Monument to the American Revolution,' which, in the year 1795, it was proposed should be erected. This latter monument was to have been executed by Cerocchi, a Roman sculptor and painter, and paid for by contributions of individuals. The same site as marked on Major L'Enfant's map of Washington City as the site for the equestrian statue of General Washington, ordered by the Congress in 1783, ultimately was approved.

A plan for the monument was adopted after wide consultation with experienced and judicious experts. The one selected proposed an obelisk 517 feet high and a pantheon or base. The obelisk was estimated to cost $552,000 and the whole work, including obelisk and pantheon, $1,122,000. A storm of criticism arose over the plans because of the pantheon about the base and later of the security of the base of the obelisk.

On July 4, 1848, the corner-stone was laid in the presence of a distinguished assemblage. In six years the height of

the monument had reached 107 feet, exhausting the funds of the society, $230,000. On February 22, 1855, Henry May, of Maryland, reported to the House of Representatives a bill appropriating $200,000 for the work, but nothing was done until February 22, 1859, when Congress incorporated a society for the purpose of completing the monument.

The Washington National Monument Association, at a meeting held April 1, 1880, appointed a committee to take charge of the interests of the monument before Congress. This was thirty-three years after the corner-stone of this monument was laid.

In a report this committee observed: "It is a most interesting fact communicated to us in the letters, hitherto appended, of our accomplished American Minister at Rome, the Hon. George M. Marsh, as a result of his own research, that the proportions of this monument as now designed are precisely those of all the best known ancient obelisks. The height of those monuments is ascertained by him to have been uniformly and almost precisely ten times the dimensions of the base. And this proportion now has been decided upon for our own monument to Washington; the measurements of the base being 55 feet and the projected elevation 550 feet."

By direction of the Secretary of War, acting under a resolution of Congress, Adjutant General E. D. Townsend, on September 21, 1876, announced the appointment of "A Board of officers of the corps of engineers to consist of Lieut. Col. John D. Kurtz, Lieut. Col. James C. Duane and Lieut. Col. Q. A. Gillmore, is appointed to meet in this city as early as practicable to examine and report as to the foundation of the monument." The Board submitted its findings as, first: "That the stratum of sand and clay upon which the monument rests is already loaded to the limit of prudence, if not, indeed, to the limit of safety."

When Congress appropriated the money with which to complete the monument the engineers took up the work of buttressing the foundation and found that an entirely new foundation could be placed under the structure since the use of concrete had been established, and so they set to the task, tunneling a way which they then filled with solid concrete. After this had settled they worked until an entirely new solid concrete base was formed. Lieutenant Kingman's calculations that the shaft could be carried up ten times the face of the base of 55 feet with an addition for the slant of the pyramid cap, making it 555 feet 5 inches, was carried out with each stone bearing an exact plain face. As the monument neared its completion the shaft righted itself to perpendicular, thus defying the engineer's theory that the settling of the base and the throwing of the shaft out of plumb would cause it to tumble down.

It now has an oscillation, when the summer sun reaches 104 degrees, of 0.986 of an inch after 12 o'clock noon, to 4 o'clock p. m., first to the west and then to the north, away from the sun, and each night rights itself to the perpendicular and in the morning its bare head erect catches the first rays of the morning sun.

The apex of the top is capped with 100 ounces of aluminum, all that was known to exist at that time, placed on the marble capping slabs which weigh 3,300 pounds each. These were set in October, 1884, the work machinery and building necessities having been transferred to the outside of the shaft. This machinery and building equipment was carried up on top of the shaft as the work progressed. Nets were stretched around the work and often workmen toppled over from their work in the light atmosphere, falling into the net. There are lightning rods at the top of the spire and often in storms the lightning plays about this peak, occasionally shocking the guards on the top floor.

The Monument was dedicated February 21, 1885, addresses being made at the Monument by W. W. Corcoran, chairman of the Board; Grand Master of Masons Myron W. Parker, and President Arthur. The parade of military, civic bodies and secret orders to the Capitol consumed nearly five hours. Lieut. Gen. P. H. Sheridan was chief marshal of the parade. The weather was bleak, with snow lingering on the ground about the Monument. The Government assumed charge upon the completion of the Monument, July 5, 1876, just one hundred years after the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

The Washington Monument stands on the axis of the Mall, one mile from the dome of the Capitol, slightly south of due west and in line with the Lincoln Memorial which stands on the bank of the Potomac, now one-half mile to the westward beyond the Monument. When the Washington Monument was built the harbor extended inward from the Potomac over the ground where the Memorial now stands. This harbor afterwards was filled in and the knoll about the base of the Monument built from dirt taken from the excavation of the Tidal Basin.

The faces of the Monument are due west, south, east and north, and the dial about its base, when the shadow is bright, will indicate the time of the day and the day of the year. Its walls are 15 feet thick at the base and 18 inches thick at the shoulders of the pyramid, the slant being on the outside and the interior wall being plumb. The slabs on the pyramid are 7 inches thick. Two windows on each side of the shoulder of the pyramid furnish an excellent view of the city and surrounding country, when the air is clear, enabling one to see Sugar-Loaf Mountain, 60 miles to the northeast, and Mt. Vernon to the southwest.

Within the side walls of the interior of the Monument have been placed memorial stones by nearly all the states of the Union, many foreign countries, many cities, lodges and societies in the country. These can be seen by ascending or descending the steps. The steps wind in spiral around the elevator shaft with a landing every 10 feet, making 50 landings to the top floor which is at the 500-foot level. There is a stone at the twenty-eighth level or 330 feet up that marks the level of the statue on the dome of the Capitol. The Society of American Military Engineers gives these statistics of the Monument: Corner-stone laid, July 4, 1848; capstone set, December 6, 1884; dedicated, February 21, 1885; opened to the public, October 9, 1888; total cost of construction, $1,300,000 (this, of course, does not include the cost of the tests and surveys made by the government engineers and some of the transportation); height of the Monument above the floor, 555 feet 5⅛ inches; height of shaft, 500 feet 5⅛ inches; side of base of shaft, 55 feet 1½ inches; side of top of shaft, 34 feet 5½ inches; taper of walls of shaft, 0.247 inch to one foot; thickness of the wall at the base of the shaft, 15 feet; thickness at the top of the shaft, 18 inches; thickness of the slab covering the pyramidion, 7 inches; material used in face of shaft, white marble; depth of foundation, 36 feet 10 inches; area of foundation, 16,002 square feet; weight of foundation, 36,912 tons; weight of stone in the shaft and pyramidion, 63,933 tons; weight of Monument, 81,120 tons; maximum pressure on underlying soil, 9 tons per square foot; pressure near outer edge of foundation, 3 tons per square foot; number of windows, 8, height above ground, 504 feet; dimension except east windows, 18 inches by 3 feet; dimension of east windows, 2 feet by 3 feet; memorial stones 1926, 186; elevator electrically operated.

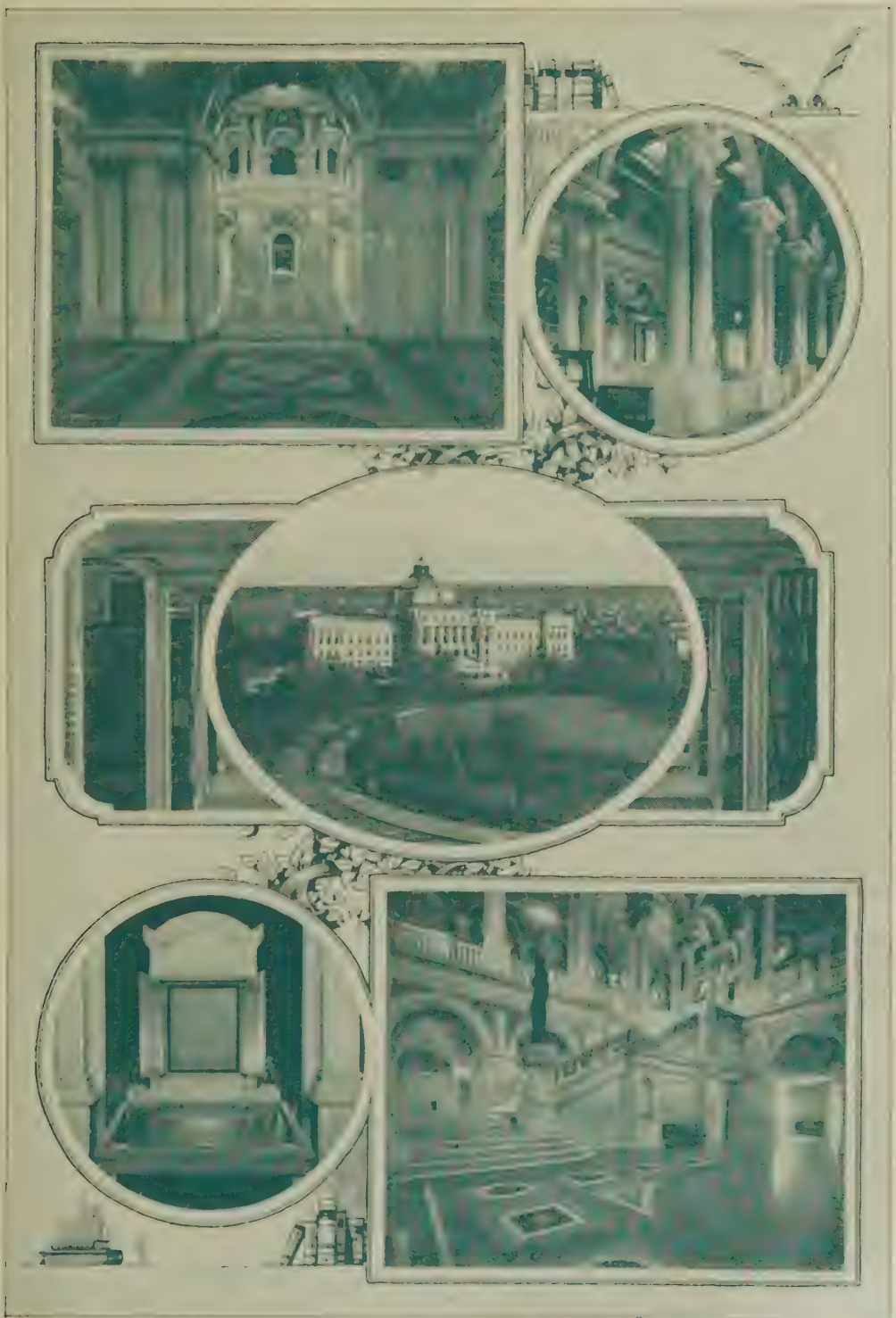
Library of Congress

WASHINGTON boasts of the greatest storehouse of literary information in the world—the Library of Congress.

With more than 3,500,000 volumes under one roof and about 2,000,000 volumes under its supervision in other places, this remarkable institution has "cornered" man's knowledge in written form for the education and edification of all who may pass within its doors.

Add to this the fact that the magnificent pile of granite and marble is rated by noted critics as one of the foremost examples of fine architecture in America, and one can readily understand why the library is the source of wonderment and admiration to an average of one million persons annually.

The mammoth building which stands east of the House of Representatives' wing of the Capitol and faces west onto the Capitol grounds is unique among libraries of the earth. This is because of



PHOTOS BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Top, left to right: The entrance hall to the Library, acclaimed to be the most lavish and impressive entrance hall in any building in the world. A section of the lofty Corinthian columns which are grouped in pairs, sustaining the huge skylight of the ceiling.

On each side of the general view of the Library are shown tiers of sturdy shelves which hold the more than 3,000,000 books in the library.

Bottom, left to right: The original copy of the Constitution, preserved under glass for the public view. The marble stairways leading from the spacious central court.

its phenomenal growth and persistent existence in all contingencies of peace and war alike. The present great building was begun in the year 1889 and completed in 1897. It cost $6,347,000 exclusive of the cost of the two blocks of ground on which it stands and for which the Government paid $585,000. The building was constructed under the direction of Brigadier General Thomas L. Casey, chief of the United States Army Engineers, assisted by Bernard R. Green. It occupies 3½ acres of ground. A well-trimmed green lawn with shrubbery and flower-beds entirely surrounds the building. The library as first completed for use, irrespective of the four courtyards in its enclosured walls, contained 7,500,000 cubic feet of space and more than 8 acres of floor space. The northeast courtyard now is filled with shelves providing additional shelf space for one and one-half million additional volumes.

The book shelves are all of metal and the lighting is of automatic time duration. The building is patrolled day and night, and each person entering it is registered by the doorkeeper so that at the end of the year these registers show the total number of persons entering its corridors. An idea of the growth of the book-shelf storage may be gained from the fact that in the year 1907 the shelves contained approximately 2,000,000 volumes and at the close of the fiscal year 1926 they contained more than 3,500,000 volumes.

The popularity of the Library of Congress grew apace from its founding until the report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, showed that during the year 811,945 persons had visited it. The chronological history of the Library of Congress shows its trials and development. It was founded in the Capitol in the year 1800, when the first building was completed to house the Congress when it removed from Philadelphia. It was destroyed by fire by the British in 1814. It was reconstructed by the purchase of the private library of Thomas Jefferson of 7,000 volumes at a cost of $23,950. It was partially destroyed by a fire which broke out in the Capitol in the year 1851, about 20,000 volumes being carried out and saved, and these were afterwards added to by an appropriation of $75,000 from Congress.

From the year 1846 to 1870, it was required by law that one copy of each book given a copyright be deposited in the library, and it grew rapidly. In the year 1866 the Library of Congress was made custodian of the library of the Smithsonian Institution. In 1867 the Library of Congress purchased the Peter Force collection which increased its number of volumes several thousand. In the year 1870 the Library of Congress was made the copyright office by act of Congress. In the year 1882 it received the gift of the library of Joseph M. Toner. In the year 1883 it received by purchase the papers of Rochambeau. In 1897 it removed into the new present building. In 1898 it received the gift of the Gardiner Greene Hubbard collection of prints. In 1901 it purchased the Robert Morris papers. In 1903 it received a gift of the papers of Andrew Jackson and Martin van Buren and was made depository of all historical papers and manuscripts except those of the departments of the Government, thus resulting in the transfer there of the papers of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Franklin and Hamilton. It also received the Kohl collection of maps transferred there from the State Department. In 1904 it purchased the papers of James K. Polk and Andrew Jackson. In 1905 it received a gift of the collection of original drawings, prints and books of Japanese artists from Crosby S. Noyes. In 1906 it purchased the "Peace Transcripts," made by B. F. Stevens of the manuscripts of European archives relating to America, and since that time the collections and purchases have become so numerous and voluminous that it would be tedious to name them and would require several columns to print them.

The business of the Library of Congress has become so great that the copyright division alone transacts millions of dollars worth of business annually, and hundreds of persons are employed in the library. To its wealth of information research experts are beckoned from many lands, and authors find it the source for

their greatest information and inspiration.

The Library of Congress' millions of volumes, maps, manuscripts and documents are growing in number at the rate of many thousands of volumes annually. Connected and affiliated with this collection is the Senate library at the Capitol containing 275,000 volumes and documents and 100,000 reserve volumes in the Senate Office Building, as well as the House of Representatives library at the Capitol and in the House Office Building now containing about 300,000 volumes. Other links are the United States Supreme Court library in the Capitol of about 250,000 volumes, the great scientific library of the Smithsonian Institution over which the Library of Congress is custodian, the affiliated libraries of the different departments and bureaus of the Government; also the Army and Navy and Medical and Engineering Corps, bringing the grand total to approximately 5,500,000 volumes. This does not take into consideration the public libraries and institutional libraries of Washington, which are about a score in number.

The Senate library in the Capitol alone contains all the debates on the Constitution, all the debates and records of the Congress of the United States, all reports of Congress and hearings, bills and many court reports. They are stacked away in the garret-rooms and in the niches and alcoves and under the care of a competent corps of clerks and library reference experts. The library of the Supreme Court similarly is kept in the rooms and niches around and beneath the court chamber.

The main building of the Library of Congress having become congested, work of filling the northeast courtyard with shelves to make room for 1,500,000 more volumes was begun in 1926, and only recently has been completed. The building is so constructed that the other three courtyards can be supplied with shelves as they are needed until the entire building will have a capacity of more than 7,000,000 volumes.

All the leading newspapers, magazines and periodicals of the United States and a few hundred from foreign countries are received and are on the racks and tables in the public reading room, which is open to the public from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., daily except Sundays and holidays, when the Library does not open until 2 p. m. During the hours it is open anyone may visit it and read either periodicals, books or newspapers or view the exhibits of pictures or letters and manuscripts and historical and literary papers of note collected there.

Some idea of the rapid growth of the Library of Congress may be gained from a single paragraph of the annual report of the Copyright Division for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, which follows:

"The total copyright deposits for the year included 19,554 printed volumes, 61,048 pamphlets and leaflets, 82,120 newspapers and magazines, 4,653 dramas, 35,662 pieces of music, 5,222 maps, 13,042 photographs, 19,781 prints, 9,567 motion pictures, 28,955 contributions of periodicals, 5,402 works of art drawings and 335 lectures." Continuing, the report says: "Since the present Copyright Act went into effect, July 1, 1909, to the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1926, the total copyright deposits forwarded from the copyright office files number as follows: First, to the Library of Congress, 1,574,158; second, to other libraries, 103,872; third, to copyright claimants, 679,647; making a grand total for the period of 2,357,677." This report further shows that from the year 1897 to the end of the fiscal year 1926, the total number of registrations in the copyright division were 3,438,308. The total number of articles deposited during the years 1922 and 1927 were $6,003,676.

The music division of the Library of Congress but recently established to take care of the copyright and historic music of the nation has grown to contain the amazing number of 1,007,007 volumes, pamphlets and sheets. During recent years among the most important additions to the collections at the library have been the manuscripts of Theodore Roosevelt of 30,000 pieces and an Oriental collection of large proportions, although many others of lesser note have also been received or acquired during that time. One of the features of the operations of the Library of Congress is the printing and binding plant in the basement of the building, where rare and damaged volumes are rebound, and manuscripts are bound and mended to the numbers of thousands each year.

The White House

THE WHITE HOUSE, home of the President of the United States, stands out as one of America's most interesting buildings, not because of its architectural beauty, its awesome dignity, or its entrancing setting, but because of that indefinable, intangible something known as "personal appeal."

It is a public building with a personality.

Other great edifices of the nation attract sightseers because of their historic associations, their artistic splendor or their valued contents. But with these features their interest ends.

Not so the White House. This inspiring residence of the country's Chief Executive and his wife has all these attractions, coupled with a certain human element that transcends all other intriguing factors. It is the thrill of knowing that one is at the very threshhold, in the actual home circle, of the presidential domicile.

Americans are democratic and inherently curious, it has been said. Certainly few persons can resist the impulse to glance at the windows of the Executive Mansion in eager anticipation of glimpsing its distinguished occupants about their homely duties, nor repress their hope of rubbing elbows with the President or the First Lady as they saunter forth on shopping tour or healthful stroll.

The White House is the hub of all departmental activities of government. It is the vital, throbbing pulse of the nation's business. . From the executive offices, connecting with the main residence at the west, the President directs the activities of all federal branches. There he consults at regular intervals with the members of his Cabinet. The foreign policies of a nation, the destiny of its people, are decided and controlled in the little white wing hard by the State Department.

Located about 1½ miles slightly northwest from the Capitol, the Executive grounds occupy 25 acres of rolling land, connecting with the Monument grounds and the Mall on their north. The mansion is flanked on the west by the State, War and Navy Building and on the east by the United States Treasury. The north portico faces out into the broad lawn between the mansion and Pennsylvania Avenue, beyond which is LaFayette (or Jackson) Park.

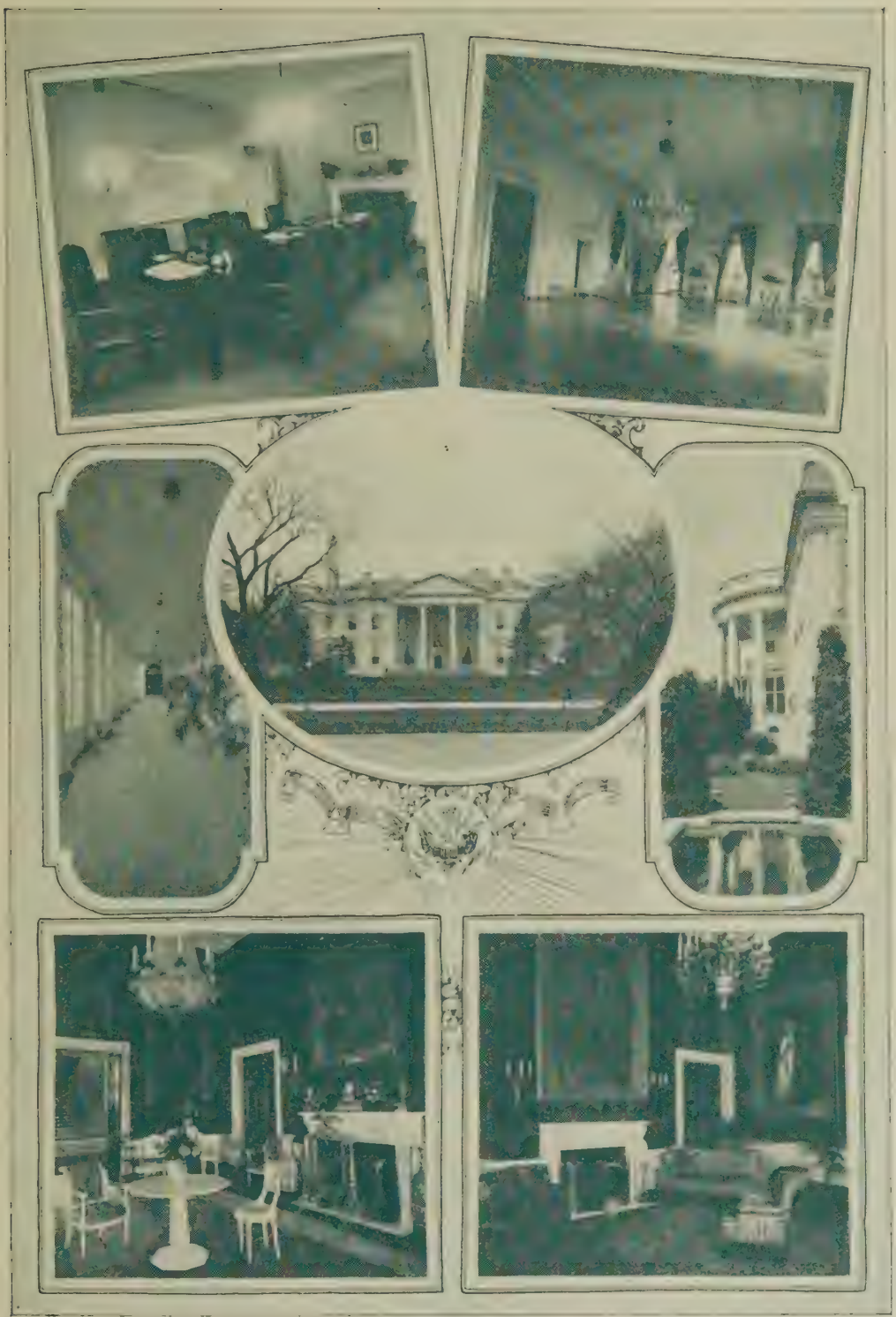
The main mansion building is rectangular in shape, 170 feet long and 86 feet wide; containing basement, two stories and attic. The grounds were laid out similarly with those of the Capitol but were more pretentious at first than the Capitol grounds. From the east end of the building to East Executive Avenue extends an inclosed colonnade through which guests pass to receptions and through which, also, the public is admitted to the East Room and the basement, which are open to visitors generally.

On the west end of the mansion another inclosed colonnade terminates into the executive office building, constructed in 1904, through which the President passes to his private office and to the cabinet room. Honored guests are received at the north portico, but intimate friends are often conducted to the White House by the President through the colonnade from the executive offices.

Famous East Room

Through the East Room guests at receptions exchange greetings as they pass out, in it have occurred the weddings of Presidents' daughters, and there many famous balls and dances have been held. Full-length portraits of Washington and his wife, Jefferson and Lincoln are in the east side of the East Room, while eight large mirrors and three massive chandeliers of cut-glass complete the decoration of the room, generally tastefully garlanded with flowers.

Turning toward the west out of the East Room, a wide inner corridor leads to the state parlors—first the Green Room or Music Room, as it is often called. This room is adorned with portraits of Mrs. Tyler, "the bride of the White House," of Mrs. Polk, presented by women of Tennessee during Arthur's administration, and a portrait of Mrs.



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THE WHITE HOUSE

Top, left to right: Cabinet Room. East Room.

On the left of the main front of the Executive Mansion is the palmed corridor. On the right, a view of the south front and reflecting pool.

Bottom, left to right: Green Room. Red Room.

Hayes, by Huntington, presented by the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Adjoining the above named room is the Blue Room, elliptical in shape, in the center of the suite. "The frescoing is curlean, the walls padded and hung in satin damask, and the massive gilt furniture is upholstered in velvet brocade," writes Mrs. Johnstone in her album of the White House. One of the ornaments in this room is the clock presented by Napoleon to LaFayette and by LaFayette to the United States Government. This room is the official residence room of the President, where formerly he received diplomats to present their credentials and other distinguished guests. On formal receptions the presidential party stands at the southwest corner with the receiving line extending from them through toward the East Room. It was in this room that Miss Folsom was married to President Cleveland in June, 1886.

West of the Blue Room is the Red Room, or what corresponds to the everyday family drawing room. Red is the dominating note in the decoration here. The ceiling is Moorish in style, the woodwork hand-carved red cherry, and the furniture richly inlaid and upholstered. There hang in this room portraits of Presidents Arthur and Cleveland. The inner corridor is hung with portraits of Washington, a gift from Ecuador, Jackson, Tyler, Polk, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Grant, Hayes and Garfield. Along the wall stand on pedestals busts of Columbus, Americus Vespucius, Fillmore, John Hay and John Bright, the latter being a gift from an Englishman to President Lincoln.

Famous Dinner Set

Beyond the screened partition is the family stairway, on the right the private dining room, furnished in carved mahogany, and at the end of the corridor is the entrance to the conservatories. On the left is the state dining room, decorated in yellow, harmonized with a large gilded table. The historic plateau of French gilt and plate glass mirrors has graced the state dining room since Monroe's time.

The chinaware used at ceremonials is the famous Haviland set of 1,500 pieces, especially manufactured in 1879 by David Haviland.

Mrs. Taft's Description

The second story of the White House is so intimately and vividly portrayed by Mrs. William Howard Taft, its former mistress, in her most remarkable book, "Recollections of Full Years," that it is given here as she publishes it, as follows:

"The second story of the White House, where all the family living rooms are, corresponds in spaciousness with the floor below, which, with its broad hall, its great East Room, its large reception rooms and state dining room, is familiar to the public. Upstairs there is a very wide hall running the full length of the building. The rooms occupied by the President and his wife are in the southwest corner and at the end of the house. The hall is partially partitioned and screened off and pleasantly furnished with desks, sofas and easy-chairs to make a fairly large and very private family sitting-room. It was here that I left my tired husband (on returning to the White House in the inauguration) while I went on my first tour of exploration. At each of the four corners of the house there is a suite; all arranged on the same plan, exactly alike, except to decoration. Each consists of an exceedingly large bedroom with a spacious bath and a smaller room adjoining which may be used as a bedroom or dressing-room.

"I went first into the large bedroom which my husband and I expected to occupy. The windows of this room look out on the White House gardens where the large fountain plays and beyond, on the Washington Monument, the Potomac River and the distant Virginia hills. This, I think, is the most glorious vista in Washington, which is a city of splendid vistas, and seeing it that March night by the long line of lights which stretch across the Potomac bridge and meet the lights of Arlington, it was, indeed, inspiring. The room was the room where Lincoln slept, indeed, where every President since Jackson has slept. A tablet under the mantle states this fact. It is the room which must necessarily have more intimate and personal associations with the men who have occupied the White House than any other.

"Other parts of the House have been the scene of great historic events and of magnificent hospitality, but here, one after another, the Presidents of the United States have really lived and been at home. Its furnishings have, undoubtedly, been changed many times, and yet I found it to contain many old and interesting pieces. The most striking object in the room was an enormous four-posted bed with a great carved canopy of wood, decorated with carved and gilded eagles and upholding heavy draperies of blue and white brocade. In this bed, we had been told, the Prince of Wales slept when he visited this country in 1860, but on the first night I discovered that, whatever its historic interest, I did not like it as a bed to sleep in. I soon replaced it with two small mahogany beds, and I dispensed altogether with the draperies. These were canopied of the same gilded eagles over the windows and the curtains suspended from them, as well as the upholstery of the sofa and chairs, were of the same blue and white brocade. Some of the furniture was Colonial; some Victorian.

"The Colonial furniture in the White House is very good and there is quite a lot of it in all the bedrooms, but many of the bureaus and wardrobes are of the scarcely-to-be-called beautiful style of the Victorian era. I secured for our room, later on, the beds, a dressing-table and some chairs, all Colonial. These were about the only pieces of furniture I bought for the White House. I also substituted heavy chintz for the brocade draperies and upholstery and did away with the canopies entirely, as they seemed to me to be too heavy for a sleeping-room. The small room in the corner of our suite Mr. Taft used for a dressing-room. The corresponding suite across the hall I gave to Helen, my daughter. It had been occupied by both the Misses Roosevelt and before them, I believe, by Mrs. McKinley. It had been fitted up in pretty flowered chintz for Miss Ethel Roosevelt after Miss Alice had married, and we left it unchanged. I strolled down the hall, which contains only a large table and a few portraits of Presidents for which there is no wall space down stairs, and looked into the library which is exactly in the center of the house on the south side. It is oval like the Blue Drawing Room beneath it, and it is a little dark in the daytime, being shaded by the roof of the south portico. This was Mrs. Roosevelt's favorite room, and it had been fitted most charmingly with many of her own belongings, but as they were now gone and my own had not yet been moved in, it looked rather bare. The furniture had not been upholstered for many years, and it was a little shabby. Later on I had it all recovered and the walls of the room retinted, and when I put in some of the oriental tapestries and handsome pieces of furniture which I had brought with me from the Far East it made a very beautiful and likable room. We used it a great deal, especially when there were guests, but for the family the sitting-room at the end of the hall was always the favorite gathering place."

History of Building

The history of the building of the White House and the evolution of the name marks the growth of an idea and an ideal in American life. The Acts of Congress which located the seat of the Federal Government at Washington also provided for, "A suitable building for the accommodation of the President." L'Enfante laid out the site on his plans as he laid out the site for the Capitol. He designated it as at the other end of the main thoroughfare of the city from the Capitol. The first work on it began with a fund of $200,000 given jointly by the States of Virginia and Maryland for that purpose.

The award for the plans for the President's House was voted to James Hoban, a young architect of Charleston, S. C. George Washington is said to have sat with the commission when plans were examined and the awards made and the prizes were originally offered by Thomas Jefferson.

Corner-stone Laid

On Saturday, October 13, 1792, the corner-stone for the President's House was laid with Masonic ceremonies and befitting pomp in the presence of a concourse of people, though President Washington could not be present, it was announced. Hoban worked on the preliminaries during the winter and an ad. was inserted in the newspapers through-

out the country for "Good laboring negroes by the year, the masters clothing them well and finding each a blanket; the Commissioners finding them provisions and paying 21 pounds (English) wages, the payments to be made quarterly or half year."

In January, 1800, the Commissioners reported to Secretary of the Navy Stoddard, who lived in Georgetown, "The glass and hardware necessary for the President's House were written for to London early last fall and are expected early in the spring. We expect the carpenters will close their work at the Capitol one month from today and we then intend removing them to the President's House for his accommodation."

Thomas Paxton wrote the Commissioners on October 20, 1800, that the crowds who came to the President's House daily, "interfered with the upholsterers." Mrs. Adams reached Washington Sunday, November 16, 1800, and writes, "We have not the least fence, yard or other convenience without." And then, "The great unfinished audience room, I make a drying-room of to hang my clothes in."

Jefferson Arrives

Thomas Jefferson, a widower, came in on March 4, 1801, and because of the fact that his two married daughters, Mrs. Eppes and Mrs. Randolph, could not leave their homes to stay at the White House with their father, there was no mistress of the White House during his administration. The wife of his Secretary of State, Mrs. James Madison, assisted him in receiving at the White House on state occasions during these eight years. Washington had not been permitted to live in the house in which he was so much interested. Just a few days before his death, December 14, 1799, he and Mrs. Washington journeyed to Georgetown from his retirement at Mount Vernon to "Inspect the President's Palace," then nearing completion. There were reported to be about fifty houses in Washington when Jefferson was inaugurated. The Adamses, because of bitter partisan feeling, did not remain in Washington to participate in Jefferson's inauguration, but he returned to the White House alone to live there attended by the eleven servants which he brought with him from Monticello.

Early in his administration the Minister from Turkey called on Jefferson and asked permission to bring a number of his wives to Washington, but Jefferson forbade it. It was in the fourth year of Jefferson's administration that the great rains came and Washington was flooded, deep enough in places in Pennsylvania Avenue to swim a horse. A number of men were caught in the flood water in plain view of the south front of the White House, and Jefferson, watching the attempts to rescue them, offered $15 reward apiece for the rescue of the men and the use of his saddle horse. The White House leaked during the rains, ruining many of the furnishings and damaging the walls.

The White House suffered its second disaster August 24, 1814, when British army officers, after the battle of Bladensburg, applied the torch to it, to the Capitol, the Treasury and the office of the *National Intelligencer* late in the afternoon, and the fires of their destruction illuminated the country around throughout the night.

Fled to Georgetown

Mrs. Dolly Madison fled to Georgetown, where she joined President Madison. One report says she slept that night at Mrs. Love's, 3 miles beyond the Potomac in Virginia, and another that she slept in a tent surrounded by an army guard. The British commanders Ross and Cockburn entered the city at the head of their troops, first at the Capitol to which they set fire after ransacking it, then to the office of *The Intelligencer* and to the White House, where they feasted on the victuals left cooked, drank the wine from the cellar, rifled and took silverware and valuables found and papers of state or any that gave any official information, then piled the furniture into the drawing room, brought shovels of live coals from a nearby tavern and set it on fire; then withdrew, after firing the Treasury also.

Mrs. Madison was at the home of Mrs. Love on Saturday, August 27, when she received a note from Mr. Madison advising her to return to the capital, and on Sunday she rejoined him and they established their home in a house which they

leased from Mr. Taylor. They lived at the Octagon House for the remainder of their administration. It stands a few blocks west of the State Department Building.

Given Present Name

To cover up the hideous black of the British torch, the White House was painted white in 1817, and public use adopted that name for it and dropped the name President's House. It is treated to a fresh coat of paint about every two years. Some of the various trees in the lawns were planted by the presidents.

When Lincoln was assassinated, Andrew Johnson, who became President, was living at Kirkwood Inn, where the Raleigh Hotel now stands, and he took the oath of office there and continued there in residence until the Lincoln family had vacated the White House after the funeral. Arthur, when he became President, continued his residence for a time at the Ben Butler mansion facing the south grounds of the Capitol. While the White House was being improved, Roosevelt and family lived for a time on Jackson Place, and the Coolidges lived for a time at the Willard Hotel after the death of President Harding, until Mrs. Harding had vacated the White House.

The matter of improving the White House during the Roosevelt administration brought a noted flare-up in the United States Senate in which Senators Newland of Nevada, Bacon of Georgia, Hale of Maine, and Allison of Iowa were the central figures, and this resulted in the improvement plans being changed and the idea of building an executive office building in Lafayette Park being dropped, notwithstanding Roosevelt favored the engineer's plans which had been accepted for the work. As the result of this the small, one-story executive office building, forming a west wing, was constructed.

Offices of President

At these executive offices in this new wing to the White House the President has his private office in the south side center with his private secretary across the hall in front of him, the cabinet room at his right, the secretary to the President to his left, then the executive secretary with his retinue extending along the west side to the press room on the right side of the entrance into the front lobby. On the east side of the building the secret service men and the filing clerks have their offices. The President arranges a fixed time for his "conferences" with the newspaper men. During the Harding and Coolidge administrations they have been held on Tuesdays at noon and on Fridays at 4 p. m. These are the only times he sees the newspaper men who cover the White House officially, though his private secretary sees them twice daily and they are at liberty to call on the secretary to the President at any time.

It is the custom on the days of these conferences for newspaper men to write out questions they desire the President to answer. The questions are collected by a White House attaché and delivered to the President in time for him to study them. When the newspaper men gather around him he confines his audience, generally, to answering these questions. It is understood by all of the newspaper men, most of whom have "covered" the White House over a number of administrations, that while they receive this information direct from the lips of the Chief Executive they must refer to it in their news articles as coming from "the White House spokesman" or "sources near to the White House." This precaution was taken to prevent the possibility of the President of the United States being misquoted.

The 69th Congress, concerned over the grave warnings that the White House had become unsafe for its occupants because of its antiquated construction and combustible materials, appropriated several hundred thousand dollars with which to rebuild the entire roof and superstructure. This work necessitated the removal of the presidential family to a temporary "White House" on Dupont Circle, the handsome residence of Mrs. Robert W. Patterson.

Completion of this project does not mean a departure from or alteration of the historic appearance of the venerable building, but it does mean a White House so strengthened and safeguarded structurally as to remain for countless generations the capital's unique edifice "with a personality."

The Lincoln Memorial

THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL, an inspiring, majestic tribute to the Great Emancipator, is a modern architectural wonder of the world.

Erected to the memory of a man whose noble character is the inspiration of succeeding generations of his countrymen, this two-million-dollar masterpiece of Henry Bacon, the architect, eminently typifies the qualities of simplicity, dignity and strength which combined to make Lincoln one of the great figures in history.

Standing apart from all other buildings on the bank of the Potomac River, opposite the Virginia home of General Lee, the memorial is surrounded by a circular terrace 1,000 feet in diameter, forming a dais on a carpet of green.

On the outer edge are four concentric rows of trees, leaving a plateau in the center which is 755 feet in diameter. In the center of this plateau, surrounded by broad roadways and walks, rises an eminence supporting a rectangular stone terrace wall 14 feet high, 256 feet long and 186 feet wide, and on this terrace rises the memorial. All the walls and steps are built on concrete piling sunk to bedrock. Rising from the terrace three steps, 8 feet high, form a platform measuring 204 by 134 feet, on which stand the columns.

The lagoon forming the reflecting pool is 2,000 feet long and 480 feet wide. Maple trees line the walks on either side of the lagoon. Some of the boxwood trees planted about the memorial are one hundred years old.

The interior hall is a chamber 60 feet wide by 135 feet long, and its walls and floor are of colored marbles. The ceiling, 60 feet high, is supported by massive bronze beams. Screens of Ionic columns divide the interior into one central hall 70 by 60 feet, and two side halls, 37 by 57 feet.

Facing the entrance and in the central hall is the colossal seated statue representing "Lincoln Triumphant," which is said to be the largest statue ever carved. It is by Daniel Chester French. It measures 19 feet from the pedestal to the top of the head, and 30 feet from the floor level. The head itself measures 3 feet from chin to top, and the great armchair in which Lincoln is seated is 12½ feet high. The whole statue weighs, without the pedestal, 150 tons. The piece from which one leg was cut weighed between 20 and 25 tons. The material is Georgia marble.

Over the head of Lincoln is the following inscription:

In this temple
As in the hearts of the people
For whom he saved the Union
The memory of
Abraham Lincoln
Is Enshrined Forever

Bronze tablets are hung in the side halls bearing Lincoln's two great speeches —the Gettysburg address and the Second Inaugural address. Beside and above the tablets are two symbolic mural paintings by Jules Guerin, who devoted three years to their production. These murals commemorate the two great services accomplished by Lincoln, namely, Emancipation and Reunion. The decoration on the south wall above the Gettysburg address typifies the abolition of slavery, showing the Angle of Truth giving freedom to the slaves, while subordinate groups represent Civilization and Progress. On the northern wall, above the Second Inaugural address, the Angel of Peace is uniting the hands of the North and the South. The subordinate groups here represent progress in Arts and Sciences.

Erected Without Injury

Officials responsible for the erection of the Memorial point with pride to the fact that no man was killed or seriously injured during the more than ten years' labor incident to its completion. This is considered an outstanding achievement, as much of the work on the Memorial, such as the quarrying of 23-ton blocks of stone 10,000 feet up in the Colorado Mountains and transporting them to the banks of the Potomac and laying the foundation 50 feet underground was of an extremely hazardous nature. It also is stated that the cost of the work was considerably less than for a structure of

PHOTOS BY C. O. BUCKINGHAM

THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL

Located on the axis of the Capitol and the Monument in Potomac Park.

Top: The colossal marble statue of the Great Emancipator in the central hall of the memorial, where thousands of persons annually make pilgrimages that they may be "alone with Lincoln."

Bottom: A profile view of the Lincoln statue.

the same size for secular and commercial uses.

The Lincoln Memorial is visited yearly by thousands of sight-seers. North and South alike meet at this shrine in reverent admiration.

Recently, with the approval of the sculptor, the great figure of Lincoln has been bathed in a carefully directed artificial light, so that the finest features of the noble work will stand out in bold relief.

From the slopes of this great structure is being built, across the river, a magnificent memorial bridge, the southern end of which will reach to the foot of Robert E. Lee's estate in Arlington.

Thus will be linked in symbolic friendship the North which Lincoln fought to save and the South which Lee so valiantly defended.

Ex-President William Howard Taft, chairman of the Memorial Commission, in formally presenting the Memorial to the President and American people at the dedication ceremony on Decoration Day, 1922, defined the Memorial as follows:

"A shrine at which all can worship, an altar upon which the supreme sacrifice was made for liberty; a sacred religious refuge in which those who love country and love God can find inspiration and repose."

Continuing his address, in which he described its architecture and art qualities in detail, ex-President Taft said:

"The American people have waited for fifty-seven years for a National Memorial to Abraham Lincoln. Those years have faded the figures of his contemporaries, and he stands grandly alone. His life and character in the calmer and juster vista of half a century inspire a higher conception of what is suitable to commemorate him. Justice, truth, patience, mercy and love of his kind; simplicity, courage, sacrifice and confidence in God, were his moral qualities. Clarity of thought and intellectual honesty; self-analysis and strong inexorable logic; supreme common sense; a sympathetic but unerring knowledge of human nature; imagination and limpid purity of style; with a poetic rhythm of the Psalms—these were his intellectual and cultural traits. His soul and heart and brain and mind had all these elements, but their union in him had a setting that baffled description. His humanity; his self-abnegation and devotion; his patience under grievous disappointment; his agony of spirit in the burden he had to carry; his constant sadness, lightened at intervals with a rare humor of his own; the abuse and ridicule of which he was the subject; his endurance in a great cause of small, obstructive minds; his domestic sorrows and, finally, his tragic end, form the story of a passion and give him a personality that is as vivid in the hearts of the people as if it were but yesterday.

"In 1901, under the generous and far-seeing favor of James McMillan, in charge in the Senate of Affairs of the District of Columbia, a commission was appointed to bridge over the period since Washington and L'Enfante planned for the capital and, on the basis of that plan, to enlarge and give greater scope to the beauty of this seat of government. Three of the four men who engaged in this work were the creators of the 'Court of Honor' and 'The White Way' at the Columbian Exposition, and the fourth, the younger Olmsted, was worthy of his sire. As a new feature in that plan and, referring to the place upon which we stand, they said in their report: 'Crowning the round point, as the Arc de Triumphe crowns the Place de l'Etoile at Paris, should stand a memorial erected to the memory of that one man in our history as a nation who is worthy to be named with George Washington—Abraham Lincoln.' Whatever may be the exact form selected for the memorial to Lincoln, in type it should possess the quality of universality and, also, it should have a character essentially different from that of any monument either now existing in the District or hereafter to be erected. The type which the Commission has in mind is a great portico of Doric columns, rising from an unbroken stylobate. This portico, while affording a point of vantage from which one obtains a commanding outlook, both upon the river and eastward to the Capitol, has for its chief function to support a panel bearing an inscription taken either from the Gettysburg speech or from some one of the immortal messages of the Savior of the Union.

"Here, then, was the first conception of the memorial we dedicate today. Not

until 1911 was the idea carried forward. Then two sons of Illinois, Shelby M. Cullom and Joseph G. Cannon, fathered the bill for the creation of the present commission under whose official supervision this work has been done. The commission claims no credit for it except that it asked those who knew, what to do and did it. They consulted the Fine Arts Commission, made up of Burnham, Millet, Olmsted, French, Hastings, Gilbert and Moore, who urged the present site and recommended, as the man to design and build it, Henry Bacon, the student and disciple of McKim. McKim was the dean of the architects of this country and did most among us to bring the art of Greece to appreciation and noble use. Bacon had been his worthy successor.

Impressive Statistics Cited

"For ten years the structure has been rising. From the solid rock beneath the level of the Potomac, 50 feet below the original grade, it reaches a total of 122 feet above that grade. The platform at its base is 204 feet long and 134 feet wide. The colonnade is 188 feet long and 118 feet wide; the columns 44 feet high and 7 feet 5 inches in diameter at their base. The Memorial Hall is 156 feet long and 84 feet wide. The proportions of the memorial are so fine that its great mass and height and length and breadth are suppressed in its unity. The outside columns are in the simple Doric; the inside columns the simple Ionic. The marble of the structure is from the Colorado Yule mine, remarkable for its texture and the purity of its white and for the size of its drums, which make the columns noteworthy in the architecture of the world. The colossal figure of the Beloved in Georgia marble, the work of another of the group of artists of whom I have spoken, Daniel Chester French, one of our greatest sculptors, fills the Memorial Hall with an overwhelming sense of Lincoln's presence, while the mural decorations of another great American artist, Jules Guerin, with their all-embracing allegory, crown the whole sacred place.

"The site is at the end of the axis of the Mall, the commanding and noteworthy spine of the L'Enfante plan. Burnham, McKim and Saint-Gaudens, who followed this plan through to its triumph, took the Mall under their peculiar protection. It was they who caused the wonderful group of the silent soldiers and his battle armies to be put upon this axis at the foot of the Capitol he did so much to defend. It was they who struggled against encroachments upon this capital feature of our wonderful seat of government. It was they who put this noble structure we celebrate today where it is. They sought the judgment of John Hay, secretary and biographer of Lincoln, statesman and poet. He answered: 'The place of honor is on the main axis of this plan. Lincoln of all Americans next to Washington, deserves this place of honor. He was of the immortals. You must not approach too close to the immortals. His monument should stand alone remote from the common habitations of man; apart from the business turmoil of the city—isolated, distinguished and serene. Of all the sites, this one near the Potomac is most suited for the purpose.'

"And now, Mr. President, the ideal of these great American artists has found expression in the memorial as you see it. It is a magnificent gem, set in a lovely valley between the hills, commanding them by its isolation and its enchanting beauty; an emblem of the purity of the best period of the Greek Art in the simple Doric; the culmination of the highest art of which America is capable and, therefore, fit to commemorate a people's love for the nation's savior and its great leader. Here on the banks of the Potomac, the boundary between the two sections whose conflict made the burden, passion and triumph of his life, it is peculiarly appropriate that it should stand. Visible in its distant beauty from the Capitol whose great dome typifies the Union which he saved; seen in all its grandeur from Arlington, where lie the nation's honored dead who fell in that conflict, Union and Confederate alike, it marks the restoration of the brotherly love of the two sections in this memorial of one who is as dear to the hearts of the South as to those of the North. Here is a shrine at which all can worship; here an altar upon which the sacrifice was made in the cause of liberty; here a sacred religious refuge in which those who love country and love God can find inspiration and repose."

Tomb of the Unknown Soldier

ON THE VERDANT crest of Arlington's white-flecked heights, overlooking the Potomac and the city of Washington, the body of America's Unknown Soldier is bivouacked in eternal rest.

Flanked as far as the eye can perceive by row on row of his buddies who have "kept the faith," the nameless hero of the greatest war in history is entombed in a simple but impressive sarcophagus of Vermont marble, near the magnificent marble amphitheater which is the chapel and shrine of the nation's "city of heroic dead."

The tomb reposes on the east terrace and at the east entrance to the Amphitheater in Arlington Cemetery. The body was interred there on November 11, 1921, with the greatest pomp and ceremony of any burial ever given in Arlington.

President Harding delivered the oration over the casket and Ex-President Wilson and Ex-President Taft, the members of the Supreme Court, senators, representatives, diplomats of this and foreign countries, special envoys, high departmental officials, General Pershing who led the fortunes of the United States forces in Europe and other high army and navy officials participated in the services. Arthur J. Balfour and Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador to the United States, headed the delegation from Great Britain to the services. There also was a special delegation from Canada and from many other countries who played the double duty of attending this burial and the Peace Conference, then on the dawn of convening in Washington. Notables of many lands placed wreaths on the bier, among which was one from King George V of England, borne by the special representative of His Majesty, Lord Overton, bearing the inscription:

"As Unknown and yet as well known;
As dying and behold we live."

Canada's wreath bore the inscription:

"But that which put the glory of Grace into
All that he did was that he did it from love of his Country."

Premier Lloyd-George of England contributed a wreath bearing the tribute, "Nameless and yet his name liveth evermore." A wreath from India bore the tribute, "They never die who die to make life worth living."

Among the other wreaths were one from New Zealand, flowers from Newfoundland, Army and Navy Veterans of Canada, Australia, and many other countries as well as from societies and associations. The British delegation, which was headed by Balfour, also included Earl Beatty, admiral of the fleet, and Air Vice-Marshal Higgins.

The program of the burial ceremonies was most auspicious, the cortege starting from the Capitol, where the body had lain in state, at 8:30 o'clock a. m. It moved along Pennsylvania Avenue, lined with thousands, arriving at the west entrance of Arlington Cemetery at 11:15; President Harding arrived at 11:50; Chaplain Axton of the Army pronounced the invocation at 11:55; silent tribute for two minutes at 12; President Harding began his oration at 12:02 p. m.

The body of the Unknown Soldier was selected from among the hundreds of unidentified dead American soldiers in France by deduction. Pericles first immortalized the idea in his writings among the Ancients, and the Allies of the United States in the World War had led the way in paying tribute to the unknown dead of their armies.

In conformity with this idea high Army officials of the United States Government went to France and in October, 1921, four coffins, bearing the unidentified bodies of United States soldiers, were brought into Chalons-sur-Marne,

PHOTOS BY C. O. BUCKINGHAM

TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER

Immediately to the east of the Arlington Amphitheater.

Bottom: Three views of the Arlington Amphitheater, where the nation's most significant Memorial Day services are held. The circular picture on the right shows the interior of the amphitheater with its tiers of concrete seats.

France, and placed in the City Hall. They had been selected from four military cemeteries of Belleau Wood, Bony, Thraucourt and Romagne. A sergeant, the highest noncommissioned officer in the ranks of the Army, was chosen to make the final selection from among the four coffins. He entered the room and fondly laid a bunch of white roses on one of the coffins, designating it as the one selected. The coffin was then marked, "An Unknown American Who Gave His Life in the World War." It was placed aboard the United States warship *Olympia,* which was Dewey's flagship when he sailed into Manila Harbor, and borne to Washington.

As the *Olympia* steamed up the Potomac River on November 9, one of the mighty battleships of the Navy lay far down the river with colors dipped. As the cortege proceeded the cannon at the forts boomed and the crew paid the usual tribute at the tomb of Washington. It proceeded to the Navy Yard in Washington where the formal transfer of the body from the United States Navy to the Army was made. Secretary of the Navy Denby, Secretary of War Weeks and Gen. John J. Pershing participated in these services. The body then was borne to the Capitol under escort where, during the night and on the following day, November 10, under a special guard of honor it lay in state. The body was placed on the same spot where the bodies of Garfield, of Lincoln and McKinley and later that of its orator, Harding, lay in state in the rotunda.

Thousands of persons passed the bier in tribute. The ceremonies were in charge of Brig. Gen. Henry B. Banholtz, commandant of the District of Washington. Vice-President Coolidge and Speaker of the House Gillett laid wreaths on the bier, as did the Chief Justice and the justices of the Court. On the morning of November 11, Armistice Day, when cannon began to boom, preparations were under way to proceed to Arlington, where the body was placed in its sarcophagus. Thousands of Americans and many notables from foreign lands since have made pilgrimages to do homage. Notable among these was the Crown Prince of Sweden, Gustaf Adolph, who laid a wreath on the tomb June 1, 1926, and Marie, Queen of Rumania, who laid a wreath on it October 19, 1926. By an Act of Congress a perpetual Guard of Honor was placed at the tomb early in the year 1926. It is now the intention to build a mausoleum over it. The present sarcophagus is 12 feet long and 4 feet high.

In the room formed in the colonnade of the amphitheater at the east entrance are stored the tributes to the Unknown Soldier which have come from many lands. These include a bronze wreath from sick soldiers in France, wreath from French school children, one from the President of France, a case of mementoes from the United Daughters of the Confederacy, tributes from Gold Star Mothers, an aluminum palm leaf made from the first Zeppelin brought down in France during the war, a war bonnet covered with beads and fur and decked with eagle feathers from an Indian Chief, medals sent to the Unknown Soldier, Congressional Medal to the Unknown Soldier, Distinguished Service Cross, Victoria Cross, Legion of Honor Cross, Croix-de-Guerre of Belgium, medals of Italy, medals of Rumania, Poland, Czechoslovakia and other countries.

Gold Star mothers and heads of the different divisions of the war were prominent in the funeral services.

There have been two formal designs for the mausoleum submitted for consideration. When the Fine Arts Commission was first consulted about the style of the proposed mausoleum they made a statement which follows:

"The Commission believes that in time the issues of the war and its results and ideals will detach themselves from the confusion and conflicting emotions of the present and that the artists will be able to express something higher and more enduring than the incidents of strife and costumes of fighting men."

Near the tomb of the Unknown Soldier of the World War stands a monument to the memory of 2,000 unidentified dead who fell in the late Civil War in the United States and now repose in Arlington and other cemeteries.

It is the intention to have the remains of the Unknown Soldier continue where they are with the mausoleum built above and possibly some construction to care for the mementoes that have been and still are being collected.

PHOTOS BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

MOUNT VERNON

Center: The Mansion of the First President, which stands upon an eminence overlooking the Potomac River.
Top: Washington's Tomb, erected as the Father of His Country directed in his will.
Bottom: An air view of the quaint Mount Vernon estate which has been punctiliously kept intact just as it was when Washington died.

Mount Vernon

MOUNT VERNON, shrine of liberty, home and last resting place of George Washington, is the mecca for all who make the pilgrimage to the capital city.

Located in the hills of Old Virginia, overlooking the Potomac River and just a short trip by motor, electric train or excursion steamer from the heart of the city which bears the name of its distinguished founder, Mount Vernon is a source of inspiration and a thing of beauty for an endless stream of admiring visitors.

Before the hallowed tombs of the immortal Washington and his gracious wife, princes and potentates, to say nothing of millions of just plain American citizens, have bowed their heads in reverence.

Wreaths have been placed on these sepulchers by two Princes of Wales, Edward VII and the present prince, and by two queens of Europe, Elizabeth of Belgium and Marie of Rumania. There, too, the King of Belgium has rendered homage, accompanied by the Crown Prince of his country; and the Crown Prince of Sweden and the Crown Princess have paid impressive tribute, along with the mighty military leaders of Europe and statesmen and diplomats of many lands.

Mount Vernon mansion is intact just as it was when Washington died there except that the many articles in the home show the aging flight of time. The trees still murmur in the winds as in the evenings when Washington sat upon the portico and read to his adorable wife as she busied herself with her sewing and needlework. The fragrance of the blooming flowers waft across the crest of the hill as they did one hundred and thirty years ago when he had retired from the cares of state to rest in the bosom of his family and receive under his own roof his friends and neighbors. The deer rollick in the hillside park as of yore; lovers still laughingly seek the enchantment of the Wishing Rose; the boxwood and evergreen still guard the pathways about the grounds; migrating birds chant their loveliest songs as they rest in the forests, but the master of the estate and his lifelong companion lie still beneath the canopy of the little red brick mausoleum which Washington himself designed for their last resting place and left instructions in his will how it should be constructed.

Mount Vernon may be reached by the steamboat which makes two daily trips; by the electric railway whose trains run on a thirty-minute schedule and over the fine automobile highway which leads to the gates. The grounds are open to visitors daily except Sundays, and a small fee is collected for admission, which fee goes to the care and upkeep of the premises. The attendants on the grounds show the visitors about the place and eating-places on the outside grounds afford the pleasure of rest and leisure during the visit to the place.

Among the relics of George Washington and his family which may be seen in the mansion are:

Four swords hanging in the main hall, one used in Braddock's campaign against the French and Indians; Washington's dress sword; sword made for Washington at the Solingen Armory in Prussia, which he wore when he resigned his commission at Annapolis as commander-in-chief of the army in 1783 and which he also wore at his inauguration as President in 1789. Beneath the hanging swords stands his favorite reading table with marble top; the key of the Bastille presented to him by LaFayette hangs there; a rug woven by order of Louis XVI of France and sent as a present to Washington is in the west parlor; the harpsichord presented by Washington to Nellie Custis as a wedding present; Washington's flute and the embroidery-frame of Nellie Custis are in the music room; the family sideboard, knife-boxes, pitchers and wine-glasses are there; the "Tambour desk" and chairs used by Washington in the library; surveying tripod and many books bearing his autograph are to be seen as he had used them; his mother's Bible recording his birth is in the main hall; a pair of brass fire-dogs presented to Washington by LaFayette are in the banquet hall; in the bedroom stands the bed upon which Washington died; Washington's mother's

armchair is there and two cushions in worsted cross-stitch done by Mrs. Martha Washington; the shaving stand presented to Washington by the French Minister, a massive relic; the library with Washington's books as he had used them; bust of Washington and some of his field camp relics and household fixtures and conveniences are there as he last used them.

Mount Vernon estate of 200 acres with the mansion and the outhouses is owned by the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of America, they having negotiated the purchase of it for the sum of $200,000 in 1885. Their aim has been to preserve it unchanged. The movement for the purchase of the estate was started in 1853 and the Association organized for this purpose at that time is, therefore, the oldest ladies' association of its kind in America. At that time, John Austin Washington and his family owned and were living at the Mount Vernon mansion. During the first fifty years after the death of "The Father of His Country" the Washingtons at the mansion could have no privacy, for persons were coming from all parts of the world to see where George Washington had lived. As a result, the heirs offered the estate for sale to the National Government, but the Government refused to buy it. They then offered to sell it to the State of Virginia but the legislature of Virginia refused to buy it. Then the movement again was renewed to have the remains of Washington removed to the Capitol at Washington City, but the State of Virginia thwarted this. Then Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham, of South Carolina, writing under a fictitious name, started the movement of organizing the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association among southern women, and Mr. Washington agreed to sell the estate to them though he had refused to sell it to private interests which wanted to speculate on it. The movement of Miss Cunningham spread from South Carolina to Alabama and Georgia and an appeal for funds of one dollar from each contributor brought response from every part of the country and from Americans temporarily living in foreign lands. A school youth of Florida, taking upon himself to seek aid for the movement in spare time, collected and sent in to the Association $850. Edward Everett was interested and from his home in Massachusetts started a lecture trip through the South to aid the fund. At Richmond alone his efforts brought a $40,000 response. The early members of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association were, besides Miss Cunningham, Miss Harriet Clayton Comegys of Dover, Del., who later became regent, her father, Judge Comegys, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Delaware, being one of the first men to offer his services as an Advisory Board during the Civil War period, and the contributions from Delaware were larger in proportion to the size of the state than those from any other state in the Union. Since the organization of the association, Virginia has furnished three vice-regents, namely, Mrs. William Ritchie, Mrs. John Thompson Mason and Mrs. Charles B. Ball.

The careful Washington had not only drawn and left the plans for his mausoleum when he died but he had selected and designated the site on which it was to be built on the lawn of the estate. It is in full view of the portico on which he received the last delegation of his fellow-citizens to call upon him and it overlooks the deer park where he used to view the caprices of these native animals of his country. It stands near the summer pavilion in which he was wont to sit in the hot summer days and talk with friends who called upon him. It stands not far from the carriage house in which the coach of state remains as he left it nearly 130 years ago. It stands just above where the boats daily unload their quota of pilgrims, and it overlooks the ships' course where for a century the bells have tolled as they have passed out of respect for his memory.

Of the women who guided the destinies of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association in its early days, regents have served as follows: from 1853 to 1873, Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham; from 1873 to 1891, Mrs. Lilly McAlister Berghmans-Langhton; from 1891 to 1909, Mrs. Justine van Rensellear Townsend, and beginning in 1912, Miss Harriet Clayton Comegys, of Delaware. In the year 1912 the roster of members of the association contained a distinguished list of women as follows: Mrs. Susan E. J. Hudson, of Connecticut; Mrs. Charles B. Ball, of Virginia; Mrs. Alice M.

Longfellow, of Massachusetts; Mrs. Elizabeth B. A. Rathbone, of Michigan; Mrs. Mary T. Leiter, of Illinois; Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, of California; Mrs. J. J. Wilder, of Georgia; Mrs. Christine Blair Graham, of Missouri; Mrs. Frances S. Conover, of New Jersey; Mrs. Thomas Shapard Webb, of Tennessee; Miss Amy Townsend, of New York; Mrs. Charles Custis Harrison, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Thomas S. Moxey, of Texas; Mrs. Robert D. Johnston, of Alabama; Mrs. Charles F. Manderson, of Nebraska; Mrs. Eugene van Rensellear, of West Virginia; Mrs. John Julius Pringle, of South Carolina; Mrs. William F. Barret, of Kentucky; Mrs. Henry W. Rogers, of Maryland; Mrs. Lewis W. Irwin, of Ohio; Mrs. Frances J. Ricks, of Mississippi; Miss Mary F. Failing, of Oregon; Mrs. Eliza F. Leary, of Washington; Mrs. J. Carter Brown, of Rhode Island; Mrs. A. B. Andrews, of North Carolina; Mrs. James Gore King Richards, of Maine; Miss Mary Evarts, of Vermont; Mrs. Antonine Lentilhon Foster, of Delaware; Miss Ann Ragan King, of Louisiana; Miss Jane Riggs, of the District of Columbia.

Throughout the life of George Washington he was a great lover of dancing and social recreation. When he was at Mount Vernon there was no place in the whole country that was more cheerful and where brighter welcome was given to those who engaged in gatherings of social comity and pleasure. Just before his death the people of Alexandria, Virginia, prepared a great dance in his and Mrs. Washington's honor and they were invited by a distinguished committee of Alexandria citizens to attend. Washington replied in his own handwriting and the letter is still on exhibition at Alexandria. It follows:

"Mount Vernon,
"12th of November, 1799.

"Gentlemen:

"Mrs. Washington and myself have been honored with your polite invitation to the assemblies of Alexandria this winter and we thank you for this mark of attention. But, alas, our dancing days are no more. We wish, however, all those who have a relish for so agreeable and innocent amusement all the pleasure the season will afford them and so I am, Gentlemen:

"Your most obedient and obliged
humble servant,
"GEO. WASHINGTON."

It was only a month after this letter that the shadows fell on the home from which the planter had gone to survey in the wilderness; had gone to lead Virginia forces in war against the French and Indians; had gone as the people's representative to the Virginia House of Burgesses; had gone with Patrick Henry to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia; had gone to lead the Continental army to succeed in the revolution and had gone twice to serve as President of the Republic he had done so much to establish.

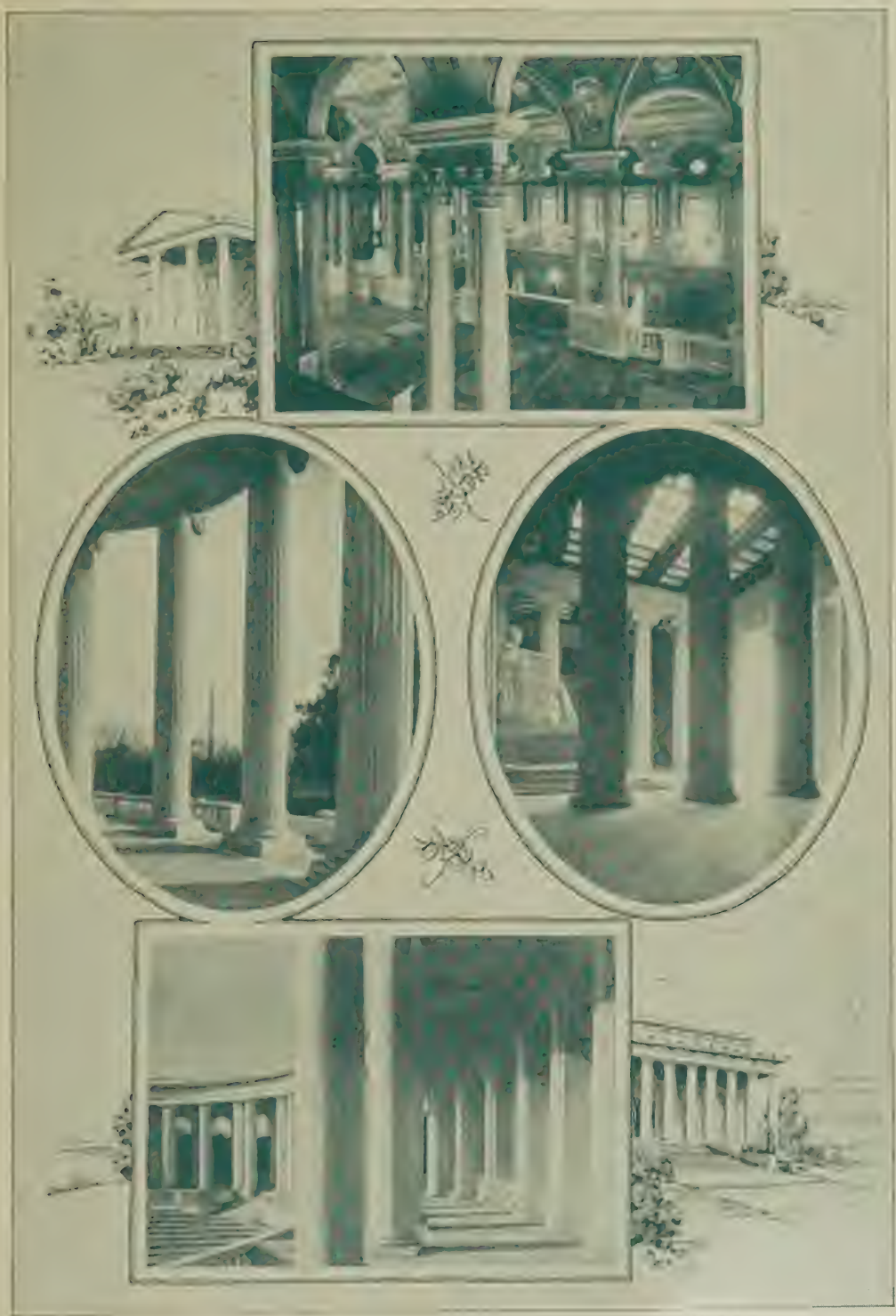
The Great Seal of the United States

THE Great Seal of the United States formally was adopted immediately after the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The different features of the seal, the eagle, thirteen stars and red, white and blue emblem, all had been in common use in America at the time it was designed.

This seal—of which there is no duplicate anywhere—is kept in a specially designed case under lock in the State Department. It was recently used on 670 commissions in the course of reorganization of the foreign service under the Rogers bill.

The great seal cannot be affixed to any paper that does not bear the President's signature.

The first Great Seal to be made continued in use for 59 years. The seal now in use was cut June 15, 1903, from the original model.



ERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

WASHINGTON IS A "CITY OF COLUMNS"

Top: The twin Corinthian columns in the Library of Congress.

Center, left to right: Columned portico of the D. A. R. Hall. A row of Ionic fluted columns, 50 feet high, in the central hall of the Lincoln Memorial.

Bottom: A section of the thirty-six fluted columns which form the circular Arlington Amphitheater. These columns are the largest of their kind in the world.

Arlington National Cemetery

THE CITY OF THE DEAD, populated by those who gave their lives that the Republic might live, and whose white tenement marks glisten in the sunlight, is hallowed with more sacred memories and blessed with greater degrees of illustrious sentiment than any other similar spot of earth on the hemisphere. Here the wit, beauty and grace of the early days of the Republic found its flowers. Here George Washington toiled as the ideal planter and head of his household. Here the most brilliant commanders who ever flashed the sword discussed plans of campaign and problems of strategy. Here youth had its day of mirth and elegant ball-rooms echoed with laughter. Here the pit of conquest laid waste to magnificence and over the cot of the dying, weeping friends sobbed their last farewell. Here the first broken sod enfolded in its embrace a soldier of the gray and a soldier of the blue. Here brilliant intellects and eloquent tongues have given the world their greatest charm of grandeur in paying the nation's respect to those who repose there, and here have gone to rest some of the greatest military geniuses of this age.

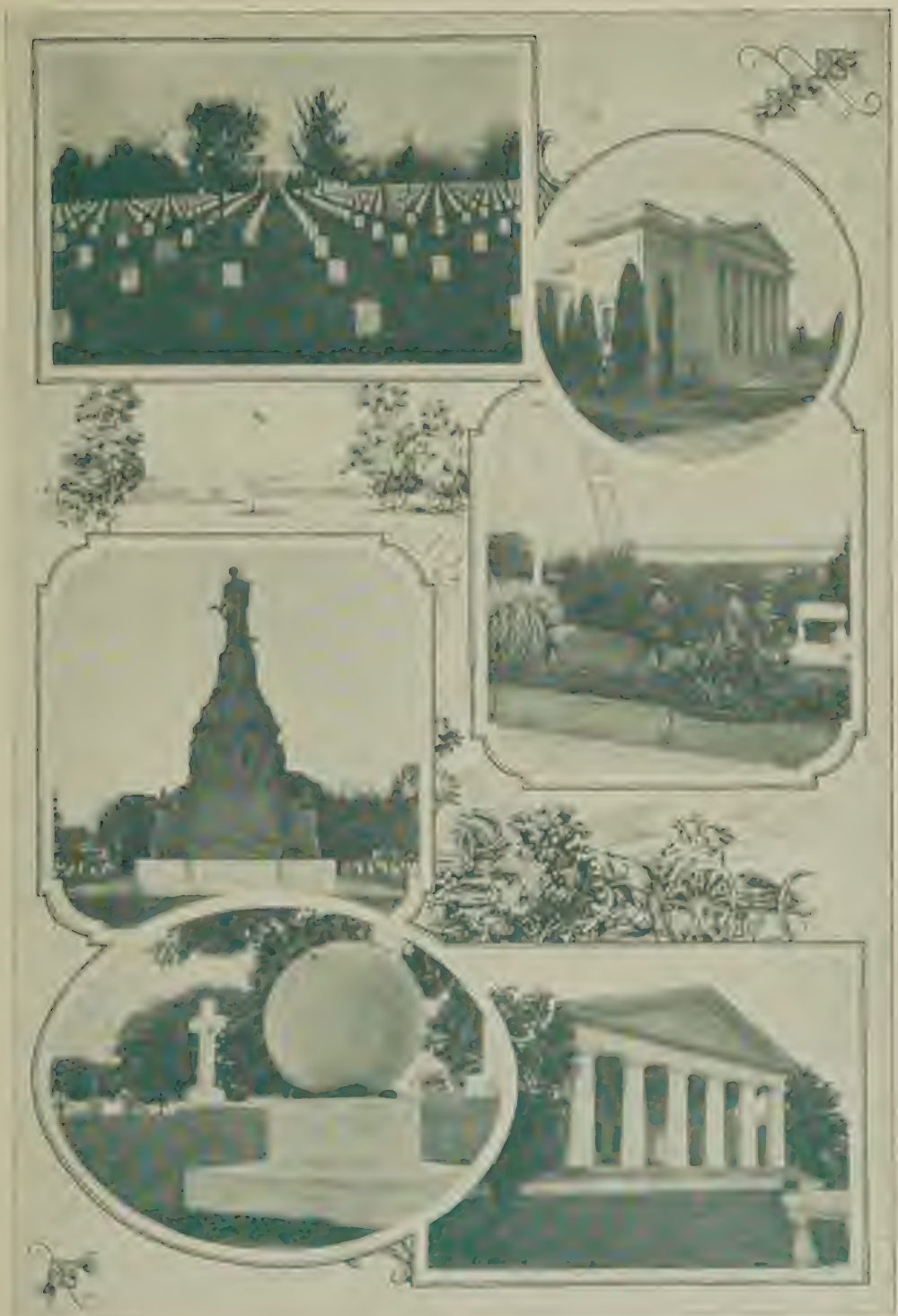
On the crest of the knoll at the south section of Arlington, which lies just beyond the Potomac, the orator, Col. William Jennings Bryan, who delivered one of the greatest orations over the dead there, finally was laid to rest. Nearby, the indomitable Admiral George Dewey, who spoke those immortal words: "You may fire, Gridley, when you are ready," found his final sleep until his remains recently were removed to the National Cathedral, where they were deposited near those of Woodrow Wilson. Within its confines General Phil Sheridan is buried, Admiral Robert E. Peary and innumerable others of fame as well as legions to fame unheralded have found repose in America's Valhalla.

The United States Government maintains 84 national cemeteries, of which Arlington is the nucleus. During the fiscal year of 1926 there were buried in the national cemeteries the remains of 2,419 dead, bringing the total dead buried in all the national cemeteries to 397,859, of which 244,443 are known and 153,416 are unknown. Except the World War Unknown buried in Arlington, the remainder are mostly of the Civil War, but some are of the Spanish-American War.

Within the grounds of Arlington there are 1,100 acres. On the crest of the hill stands the empty home of Lee, which probably was designed by George Washington for his adopted son. In the southwest section the graves of the Confederate veterans have been removed and a beautiful monument has been erected by the United Daughters of the Confederacy. This monument was designed by Moses Ezekiel, of Richmond, Virginia, and was unveiled June 4, 1914, when President Wilson delivered the oration. This section of the cemetery was set aside for Confederate veterans by an Act of Congress of June 6, 1900, passed at the recommendation of President McKinley. The cornerstone was laid November 12, 1912, when President William Howard Taft and William Jennings Bryan were the principal orators. In closing his oration President Taft said: "It fell to my official lot, with universal popular approval, to issue the order which made it possible to erect, in the National Cemetery at Arlington, the beautiful monument to the heroic dead of the South that you founded today. The event in itself speaks volumes as to the oblivion of sectionalism. It gives me not only the great pleasure and great honor, but it gives me the greatest satisfaction as a lover of my country to be present, as President of the United States, and pronounce upon this occasion the benediction of all true Americans."

One of the outstanding events in the history of Arlington was the removal of the dead of the Spanish War from Cuba and Porto Rico to the cemetery. After war was declared, Congress, on July 8, 1898, at the request of President McKinlay, passed an act providing for the removals.

In September, 1898, D. H. Rhodes, of Arlington Cemetery, went to Santiago to make preparations for the removal of the remains of the soldiers during the following winter. Delegates from various regiments which had participated in the campaigns accompanied him to identify



PHOTOS BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY

Top, left to right: A section devoted to the World War dead. Side view of the Arlington Amphitheater. Center, left to right: The Confederate Memorial. Mast of the ill-fated *Maine* on "Officers' Hill." Bottom, left to right: Tomb of the late Admiral Robert E. Peary. The Arlington House, popularly known as the Custis-Lee Mansion.

the dead. They found that many of the rude headboards had been displaced and there were bodies which could not be identified. The caskets were hermetically sealed, encased in iron-bound boxes.

On April 26, 356 additional bodies arrived in New York, of which 267 were interred in Arlington.

Karl Decker and Angus McSween, two Washington newspaper correspondents, in a booklet published in 1892, give a vivid story of the founding of the National Cemetery. Lieut. Col. Robert E. Lee, after a long and tearful conference with his superior commander of the Army, in Washington, April 18, 1861, went to his home at Arlington estate, where he wrote his resignation from the Army. Several days later, with his family, he left for Richmond and accepted appointment as commander-in-chief of the Army of Virginia. The Union forces poured into Washington, crossed the long bridge and marched up the Arlington hill and took charge of the estate, on which a camp was established, making the Lee mansion the headquarters of the Army. The treasures in the home were divided out among the officers. Washington became the political base for the Union forces and the Arlington estate became a vast city of tents. The dead were buried in the National Soldiers' Home Cemetery, and by the early spring of 1864 every available foot of space there was filled.

General M. C. Meigs, then Quartermaster General of the Army, put to his wits' end, conferred with the Secretary of War, but they could reach no solution of the problem as to where to bury the dead. It was the afternoon of May 13, 1864, when Meigs, leaving the War Department in despair, strolled with his hands behind him into the south grounds of the White House. Suddenly he heard someone speak to him. Raising his eyes, he saw it was President Lincoln starting for a drive. Meigs was invited, and the two drove off to Arlington to visit the camp and the temporary hospital there. Meigs alighted and busied himself about his office, and then, returning to the carriage, said to President Lincoln: "Lee shall never return to Arlington." Turning to a passing sergeant, Lincoln said to him: "How many men are there awaiting burial?" The sergeant had the stretcher he was conducting lowered and replied: "With these two, a dozen, sir. No bodies have been taken away during the week." Walking to the terrace and pointing to a level place bordering on the gardens, Meigs said: "Bury them there." The officer saluted and ordered the stretcher-bearers to proceed to the place. When the bodies were exposed to Lincoln and Meigs one was seen to be that of a Confederate soldier who had died as a prisoner and the other that of a Union soldier who had died in the hospital. They were buried there on that evening, and the others followed them to the grave. This first soldier buried was L. Reinhardt, of the 23rd North Carolina Regiment, and the body of the Union soldier laid by his side was that of Edward S. Fisher, sergeant of Company D, 40th New York Infantry Regiment. Later the Secretary of War approved the National Cemetery and these bodies were removed to Section A.

The collection at Arlington of the scattered remains was the most difficult work. Decker and McSween's book says: "As far as possible, the bones belonging to one individual were collected and shipped to Arlington in small wooden cases about two feet long by a foot square. Often a body would be represented by a skull or thigh bone; again, nearly a full complement. When the work was finished 2,111 oblong wooden cases, representing that number of human beings, had been placed in the vaults at Arlington. After this the granite sarcophagus was erected, bearing the inscription:

" 'Beneath this stone repose the bones of 2,111 unknown soldiers gathered after the War from the fields of Bull Run and the route to the Rappahannock. Their remains could not be identified but their names and deaths are recorded in the archives of their country and its grateful citizens honor them as their noble army of martyrs. May they rest in Peace. September, A. D. 1866.' "

There are many classic memorials at Arlington. On the old Alexandria Road stands the McClellan Gate, the Ord and Wietzel Gate of two columns Greek and Roman, and the Sheridan Gate of an entablature supported by four columns. The Temple of Fame bears on its sides the names of Washington, Lincoln, Grant and Farragut, and on its eight columns the names of Thomas, Meade, McPher-

son, Sedgwick, Reynolds, Humphreys, Garfield and Mansfield. The Old Rostrum and amphitheater has echoed the voices of great orators in tribute to the dead on Memorial days. James A. Garfield, while a member of the House of Representatives in Congress, was the orator at the first Memorial Day service, May 30, 1868. Since then two orations of particular mark have been recorded, one by William Jennings Bryan while he was a member of Congress and the other by Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, during the time the United States was at war with Spain. It now has become the custom for the President of the United States to deliver this annual address at Arlington, and in late years Presidents Taft, Wilson, Harding and Coolidge have been heard there.

There was completed and dedicated on May 15, 1920, the massive and classic new amphitheater at a cost of nearly a million dollars. This structure was authorized by Congress February 15, 1909. It is of Greek and Roman architecture, and the area covered is 34,000 square feet, one-half of which is under the amphitheater and 8,000 square feet under the colonnade. The seating capacity of the amphitheater is 4,000. The main entrance is from the east, where there is a reception room and museum. There is a chapel in the basement.

New Year's Day at the White House

PHOTO BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

ANNUALLY on January 1 the traditional New Year Day's reception by the President of the United States and the First Lady of the Land is held at the White House. In recent years more than 3,000 men, women and children, presenting a living book of life, have availed themselves of this opportunity to grasp the hand of the Chief Executive. Before the doors are opened to the general public the President receives the representatives of foreign nations, his cabinet, justices of the Supreme Court and members of Congress. This observance is a national heirloom handed down from the first administration of George Washington.

A Paradise of Parks

By WILLIAM JOSEPH WHEATLEY

WASHINGTON'S park system, developed as a national playground and a place to enjoy the glorious touches of nature, is destined in the not distant future to become one of the wonder spots of the world. History and nature are bound up closely in the lands set aside and being purchased as rapidly as funds will permit, and when the plans of the landscapers and horticulturists, botanists and designers are interwoven with nature, there will be found in the park system of the District of Columbia and its environs a bird's-eye view of the world in nature. From Japan there are the cherry trees in Potomac Park; from California are coming specimens of the giant sequoia trees, and in the Zoological Park may be found the animals from the world at large.

The parks, too, will provide a system of contrasts. In the west end is the rugged Rock Creek, with its stream rushing madly over a bed of rocks, rounded and cut and torn by the wearing of ages, while in the east end is the Anacostia Park, a low land, cut by the placid waters of the Eastern Branch of the Potomac. Along the latter will be the high cliffs, bordered by drives, to furnish a view of a beauteous country in its wild, original state. The wild flowers and flower-producing trees are being segregated in groups, so that each in season will hold its special attraction. There will be the Japanese cherry blossoms in Potomac Park in the early spring, followed by a grouped dogwood display in Rock Creek Park later, a holly display in Fort Dupont, and a display of hardly evergreens in the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway.

Building Encroaches

But many of Washington's beautiful and natural park areas have been wiped off the preservation map for all time by the advance of home building which Congress failed to stay by an attitude of lethargy toward the planners who for years have sensed this danger and warned of it. Long years of effort were consumed in trying to convince Congress, which had the sole authority to buy, of the need of purchasing lands early that the natural beauties of the city might be preserved not only for the posterity of the capital but of the nation whose capital it is. But the delay has at last yielded to an ardent, forceful and consistent demand by the people and thus was created a new organization—the National Capital Park and Planning Commission with broad powers of planning not only for the parks but the city in general.

It is equipped also with authority to cooperate with the adjoining states of Maryland and Virginia for the parking and zoning of the lands immediately adjacent to the national capital, which is to be the great metropolitan area of Washington, to be worked into a homogeneous whole.

Although plot after plot of land which should have been preserved was eventually wiped from the sphere of park possibility by the delays incident to getting legislation through Congress, there was finally passed a law organizing the National Capital Park Commission, which had for its duty the purchase of lands needed for park purposes. This law authorized an appropriation each year equal to one cent for every inhabitant of the continental United States, or more than a million dollars, but it ran into the snag of national economy and since its organization only $600,000 annually has been appropriated, not enough even to save the great projects which it was necessary to buy quickly if they were to be saved at all. But the commission has made the best of its restrictions and is going forward as rapidly as its funds will permit.

Powers Are Broadened

After two years of operation, the powers of the commission were broadened into the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, to advise on comprehensive plans for the treatment of the city as a whole, together with the metropolitan districts in the territories just beyond its borders. In addition to carrying on the work of its predecessor, the National Capital Park Commission, that of

PHOTOS BY C. O. BUCKINGHAM

PARKS

Left to right: The bridle path along the Speedway. A section of the Mall with the Monument in the background.

Center, left to right: Another flowered park section of the Speedway. A bit of Rock Creek Park.

Bottom, left to right: One of the ball diamonds on the Mall. Water scene in Rock Creek Park.

purchasing lands only, it makes the great plans, and then purchases the lands needed in them. It is striving as fast as its funds will permit to make up for the years lost and the blights inflicted by the delay in congressional action.

Working with the famous McMillan Commission plan of 1901 as a basis, the National Capital Park and Planning Commission now is laying down its broad park scheme and is trying first to get the lands which still retain their natural beauties, and on which the commercial hand has not laid a marring finger. The McMillan plan has been carried out in part, but due to the delay in the legislative mill it has not been possible, and will never be, to carry all of it out, because the lands have been used for commercial purposes, and in some cases the prices have soared beyond the reasonable appraisal possible had the McMillan plan been carried out within a short time after its adoption.

More than 200,000,000 square feet of territory in the District of Columbia are laid out in parks, including the small parks of one city block and less scattered throughout the city. And this is being added to as rapidly as congressional appropriations will permit, and a comprehensive scheme of needed lands has been laid down to be purchased when these funds become available. In the large projects alone there are 146,719,345 square feet, the largest of which is Rock Creek Park, extending from the District line to the Connecticut Avenue bridge, consisting of 71,089,920 square feet. This follows the drainage basin of Rock Creek, and it is proposed that the State of Maryland shall carry this park along the same bed into its dominion. The next is East and West Potomac Park, consisting of lands reclaimed by pumping silt from the Potomac River on to the flats along the District side of that stream, and these total 31,482,845 square feet.

In 1916 Congress authorized the purchase of lands for a strip to connect these two parks, and to be known as the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway. Most of the land for this has been purchased, and funds now are available for the purchase of the lands which Congress has authorized for inclusion in this area. Already work has been started on roadways through it, to make it accessible. The lands here purchased total 6,454,559 square feet.

Gift to Park System

In the west end, Georgetown proper, there is the Glover Parkway of 3,401,563 square feet, a gift to the park system; the Archbold parkway, 1,224,907 square feet, also a gift; and the Norment parkway, 628,898 square feet. Adjoining Rock Creek on the west in the Klingle Valley, cutting through Connecticut Avenue, which has been saved in part, and this totals 248,111 square feet. Not all of this was saved, as commercial development had used up some of it before the funds became available, but the planners have been able to preserve a goodly part of it. Soapstone Valley, another valley on the west bank of Rock Creek and in the vicinity of the Bureau of Standards, was authorized to be acquired in November, 1926, which will save another natural valley for park purposes. There is the beautiful Mall, extending in wide, open expanse from the Capitol to the Potomac River in the west, lined by beautiful buildings, with the Lincoln Memorial at its western terminus, which is to be further set off by the approaches to the Arlington Memorial Bridge, now building. This will make a direct route to the Shrine of Heroic Dead on the heights of the National Cemetery at Arlington. This area totals 4,233,601 square feet.

One of the projects listed for acquirement in the near future is the valley of Foundry branch, a beautiful connecting link lying just west of the Georgetown College; this will bring together the Glover and Archbold parkways and the parkway planned along the north bank of the Potomac River.

Most of the big park projects are connected by smaller parkways, but there is being laid down a grand driveway around the District to connect the breastworks and outposts set up during the Civil War as a part of the defenses of Washington. Standing out foremost among these historic places is Fort Stevens out Georgia Avenue way, now marked by a monument, at which spot President Lincoln stood under fire during General Early's raid on the capital July 12, 1864, until the Commander-in-Chief was ordered to

the rear by the officer in command of the federal forces there. Nearby is Fort Slocum, which has just been purchased. In Rock Creek Park proper is Fort DeRussy, and others are destined for purchase. At the eastern extremity of the city is Fort Dupont, now used as a nursery for the growing of the beautiful trees which are placed along the streets of Washington, and nearby, at the head of Pennsylvania Avenue southeast, is Fort Davis, overlooking the city, which the park authorities are cleaning up to make it accessible to the public and pleasing to look upon from its natural as well as historical viewpoint.

Anacostia Development

Along the Anacostia River the commission is developing Anacostia Park from the lands reclaimed by pumping the river bed. This project now extends as far as the Benning Bridge, and dredging has been going on there for years. Here is being developed a constant level lake for boating and other features which will make the parks of the national capital stand out as distinctive among those of the world at large. On these lands, too, at the mouth of the river, are located the great air stations of the Navy and Army, while on the opposite shore is the great Army War College, situated in the historic arsenal grounds which have been developed into a beautiful parkway. Farther up the same bank empties the historic James Creek Canal, included in the plans for development into a parkway, and farther up is the Navy's great gun factory, the Washington Navy Yard. Above the bridge, lands now are being acquired to the District line, dividing the capital from Maryland, and soon dredging operations will be started there to complete this grand reclaimed parkway, in which area is located a natural wonder, the lotus and lily ponds, now privately owned. These plants thrive in small lakes or lagoons with a peculiar alkaline water. Not a few years ago, when the fresh water of the Anacostia overflowed its banks and reached these ponds, the plants were destroyed.

On the west bank of the stream at this point, and adjoining the park, is the famous Mount Hamilton, which it is hoped the government will buy for a national aboretum. This is a wonder site for natural advantages, in that it comprises thirty-two distinct varieties of soils suited to the growth of trees and plants of all kinds.

It is planned to connect this parkway with the Bladensburg Road, the main artery into Washington from the north and east, and thus make it possible for our motor visitors to come into the District by a beautiful park driveway. In the eastern end, too, adjoining the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, is the famous Patterson tract, containing one of the most beautiful groves of virgin forests. This is on the plan for purchase, but, like many others, unless there is haste, commercial development is likely to destroy its economic availability for all time.

Georgetown Parkway

Reverting to the western end of the city, elaborate plans have been made for the development of a parkway from Georgetown, to follow the famous palisades of the Potomac to Great Falls, a natural wonder which attracts thousands, to be lined with a cliff drive on either side, leading to the sources of the city's water supply; and there is now developing a plan to use the bed of the historic Chesapeake and Ohio Canal for a low-level roadway which will take the sightseer through a virgin territory, rugged in history, and which the hand of man has not yet marred.

Plans also call for the treatment of the northern terminus of Sixteenth Street, commanding a broad view of the city from a great height, as a parkway and monumental entrance to the city for automobile traveling visitors from the west.

In short, the development of the park system of the national capital is rapidly going forward under the heads and hands of city planners and landscape architects selected from the best talent of the country at large, and efforts are being made not only to develop it within the borders of the national capital but, by cooperation with the states of Maryland and Virginia, to connect it up with the areas in those territories, in which effort the federal and District of Columbia authorities' efforts have been received with open arms.

A City of Incomparable Climate

By NEIL REX COLLIER

SNUGGLED against the historic Potomac where it reaches out toward Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic, and so situated climatically as to bask in the tempering breezes of the great Gulf Stream and to escape much of Boreas' wintry fury, Washington well may lay claim to being Nature's most favored world capital.

Paris, London, Vienna have their physical attractions, but each has its peculiarities of weather—from snow to fog—to detract from its desirability as a place of sojourn for resident or tourist.

America's capital, on the other hand, is blessed by "means," rather than extremes, of climate. Severely low or markedly high temperatures are rarities to residents of this happily located City Beautiful.

Winter brings its gentle snows, to wrap in a glistening mantle of white the world's most imposing edifices.

Spring trips her way to Potomac's shores along an awe-inspiring pathway of Japanese cherry blossoms.

Summer smiles upon this wonder city and bids her citizens the best of health at work or play.

And Autumn, vivant, colorful artist that she is, paints in her most flaming pastel shades the bowered avenues and sylvan parks that are an outstanding feature of the City of Magnificent Distances.

No other spot in these United States could offer, as Washington does, the best that Nature affords each season of the year, with but little of its undesirable weather trickery.

Words can be made to distort conditions, but figures do not lie—especially if they come from so unimpeachable a source as the official records of the United States Weather Bureau.

Here, then, are a few facts gleaned from the archives of the Weather Bureau over a period of more than half a century of its existence, and compiled by S. L. Mosby, government meteorologist:

Washington's average maximum temperature for the four warm months (June, July, August, September) over a fifty-three-year period was 82.6 degrees.

The average minimum temperature for the cold months (December, January, February, March) was 28.7 degrees.

The year-around average of daily mean temperatures, viz., the average of highest and lowest marks each day, for the fifty-three years was 55 degrees.

The record number of days with the temperature 90 degrees or higher for one month was established in June, 1923, with thirteen days. The previous record of twelve days was made in June, 1874.

The temperature has reached 100 degrees or higher only twenty-seven times during the past fifty-six years: four times in June, thirteen times in July, nine times in August and once in September.

Zero temperature or lower has been recorded but twenty-eight times during the past fifty-six years: three times in December, fifteen times in January and ten times in February.

The earliest occurrence of zero temperature or lower was December 30; the latest occurrence, February 25.

The earliest occurrence of 90 degrees or higher was March 22; the latest occurrence, October 4.

The highest temperature on record, 106 degrees Fahrenheit, occurred August 6, 1918; the lowest on record, 15 degrees below zero, occurred February 11, 1899.

The warmest summer was that of 1872, with a daily average of 9.1 degrees above normal. The average of daily maximum temperatures during June, July, August and September of that exceptional year was 86.7 degrees.

The coldest summer was that of 1907, with a daily average of 3.3 degrees below normal.

The warmest winter was that of 1889–90, with a daily average of 9.1 degrees above normal; the coldest winter, 1904–5, with a daily average of 6.1 degrees below normal. Other cold winters were those of 1903–4 and 1917–18, with a daily average of 5.8 degrees and 5.7 degrees, respectively, below normal.

The greatest precipitation for one year was 61.33 inches, in 1889; the least for one year was 30.85 inches, in 1894.

PHOTOS BY C. O. BUCKINGHAM

THE SEASONS

Autumn finds the bridle paths about Potomac Park populated with distinguished horse lovers of the national capital.

Spring brings the blossoming of the Japanese cherry blossoms along the Tidal Basin.

Winter clothes the Capitol and other imposing public buildings with glistening blankets of snow.

Summer invites all to avail themselves of the public and private bathing pools.

The greatest rainfall in one month was 14.36 inches, in August, 1906; the least monthly rainfall was 0.14 of an inch, in September, 1884.

The longest period without rainfall extended from 4:30 a.m., September 12, to 5:45 a.m., October 7, 1922—25 days and 1¼ hours; another period of 25 days and 2½ hours, without measurable rainfall, extended from 1:50 a.m., September 24, to 4:20 a.m., October 19, 1923.

The average annual snowfall is 22.8 inches.

The greatest seasonal snowfall was 54.4 inches, during the winter of 1898–99; the least 3.3 inches, during the winter of 1918–19.

The greatest snowfall for one month was 35.2 inches, in February, 1899; the greatest twenty-four-hour fall was 25 inches, on January 27–28, 1922.

The least snowfall for any calendar year was 1.6 inches, in 1913.

During the entire record of the Weather Bureau there have been but two exceptionally severe snowstorms. The first prevailed from 3:30 p. m., February 11, to 11 p.m., February 13, 1899, and was attended by intense cold and westerly gales. On the morning of February 11 the temperature was —15 degrees, the lowest ever recorded at the Washington bureau. There was a fall of 20.5 inches of snow during the storm, which, with 14.7 inches on the ground from previous snows, made an accumulated depth of 34.2 inches.

The second great snowstorm prevailed from 4:20 p.m., January 27, to 12:30 a.m., January 29, 1922, during which period snow fell to the depth of 28 inches, constituting a record for a single storm. During this storm the temperature did not fall below 21 degrees, and the winds were moderate northeast and north.

Humidity

Humidity, or the amount of water vapor in the air, is to blame for much of the discomfort one experiences in certain climates, even though actual temperatures may not be excessive. Hence the expression: "It's not the heat; it's the humidity."

Humidity is expressed in percentage of moisture in the air with relation to the saturation point. Records of the Weather Bureau over an eight-year period show that Washington's mean humidity ranges from an average of 59 in March and April to 73 in August.

Wind

The nation's capital is peculiarly free from catastrophic attacks by the elements. It is out of the path of devastating hurricanes, such as wrought havoc in Florida in 1926, and so situated that cyclones and tornadoes are virtually unknown. The highest velocity of wind ever recorded by the Weather Bureau was 68 miles an hour in a northeast direction, registered July 30, 1913. This storm, which cost two lives in the collapse of a building, was characterized by the bureau as having "tornado tendencies," but was not classed as a full-fledged tornado.

Sunshine

Old Sol smiles favorably the year around in the District of Columbia. Of course, now and then the skies will scowl, but sunshine is the rule rather than the exception.

The "sunniest" months, according to the records over a thirty-year period, are April, May, June, July, August, September and October. September has the highest average percentage of sunshine and January the lowest. The average number of hours of sunshine in September is 237 out of a possible 373, or a "batting average" of 64 per cent. June and July are tied for second place with 63 per cent, August and October are tied for third, with 62 per cent, and May is fourth, with 61 per cent.

The average number of days clear during the year is 131; the average number partly cloudy, 122; and the average number cloudy, 112.

Precipitation occurs 126 days a year; thunderstorms an average of 31 days; dense fog an average of 12 days; snow an average of 14 days; temperatures above 90 degrees an average of 23 days, and temperatures below freezing, or 32 degrees, 87 days.

The latest occurrence of "killing frost" was recorded on May 12, 1913, the earliest occurrence, October 2, 1899. The "growing season" or shortest duration was in 1906, when there were 154 days between frosts; that of the longest duration in 1910 and also in 1886, each with 226 days.

Backing up these figures is the oft-repeated assertion of the official forecaster that Washington, with its general scarcity of "extremes," is not a hard city for which to predict weather.

The most apparent evidence of the moderateness of the weather, however, is the city itself—with its rich foliage, magnificent flowers and verdant, velvety lawns.

Truly, the national capital is the "favorite son" in the great family of world capitals presided over by the temperamental elements of Old Mother Earth.

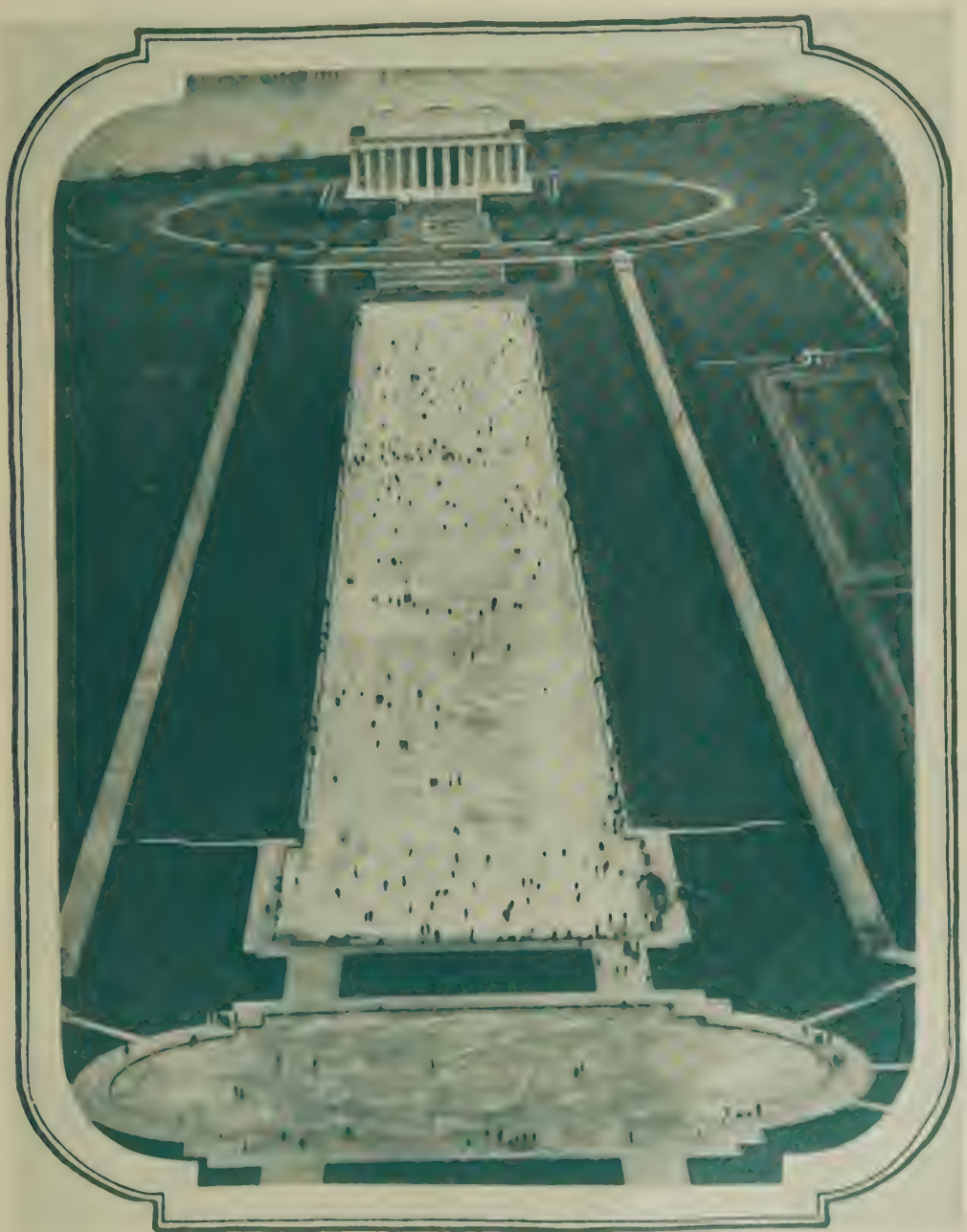


PHOTO BY HUGH MILLER

Ice skating on the 2,000-foot long reflecting pool facing the Lincoln Memorial in Potomac Park.

A City of Beautiful Trees

WASHINGTON proudly takes rank as one of the few cities of the world that has succeeded in staying commercial encroachments so its business district might be picturesquely dotted with verdant trees.

Visitors are at once impressed by the fact that the national capital is "a city of trees," giving those who view it from the heights the aspect of an expertly attended garden.

The trees in Washington embrace every known variety which will grow in temperate zones and have been transplanted here from every temperate zone country on the globe.

The most abundantly used trees in the city planning have been the maples, the second most popular being the long-branched elms.

There is a greater variety of trees in the Capitol grounds and on the Mall than anywhere else in Washington. These came from more than a score of countries, many of them being gifts of the respective countries from which they were brought and were transplanted with ceremonies which took on an international aspect. Some of the older ones, ash and beech trees, have undergone treatment, and their once decayed sides now hold protecting strips of concrete.

Noxious odored persimmon-bearing trees, brought from China, border that part of Thirteenth Street which extends into the Mall and up to the administration building of the Department of Agriculture. Pennsylvania Avenue from the Treasury to the Capitol grounds is spaced with shell-barked sycamore.

The elm trees are most noticeable along East Capitol Street, New Hampshire Avenue and the driveway bordering the Ellipse. Along these popular lanes of travel the long branches overlap, making a verdant canopy during the summer months. Not infrequently one will see the elm branches cabled up with chains to prevent them from drooping, because of their long growth.

The maple and others of the smaller trees, notably chinquepin oak, are in lines of parkway along either side of the city's streets. For street shading the smaller varieties of oak probably are next in number to the elm. These embrace the chinquepin oak, red oak and black oak.

Linden ranks high among the street shade trees and is found in northeast Washington along Massachusetts Avenue and on the west front of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, where it forms a pleasing contrast to the tall elms which extend south from the Ellipse around the Monument grounds. To the west of the Monument grounds around the reflecting pool of the Lincoln Memorial rows of maple have been transplanted.

The west border of Potomac Park is fringed with tall cottonwood trees and the east side of South Potomac Park and Haines Point boast weeping-willow trees. It is in this vicinity that the double and single blossom Japanese cherry trees are found.

The trees of Rock Creek Park mostly are of the native varieties and of virgin growth. These have been jealously guarded since the city first was laid out. The wooded hills around Washington are clothed with virgin growth of timber.

The District Federation of Women's Clubs has planted a row of American elms along Bladensburg Road, the most important highway approaching the city from Maryland, and dedicated them to women whose services have won recognition. Of the 350 trees bordering this road of remembrance there are a few as yet unnamed and which are open to any club in the United States desiring to honor some woman who has performed some outstanding work. A permanent marker is placed on each tree.

Clifford Lanham is superintendent of the trees and parkings division of the District and responsible for the tree plan of the Capital City. He has 100,000 trees under his care which are trimmed and sprayed annually at a cost of 90 cents each.

Early in the District's history the silver maple was one of the most prevalent trees on the streets of the city, but, due to the brittle nature of their wood, decision was reached to discontinue their planting and a systematic plan adopted to supplant them with hard wooded and longer lived trees.

PHOTOS BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

Top, left to right: Long-branched American elm trees along New Hampshire Avenue N.W.
Center: Willows along the Speedway. American elm trees also line East Capitol Street from the Capitol to Lincoln Park.
Bottom, left to right: Another view of Speedway willows. Pin oaks along Seventeenth Street.

The Japanese Cherry Blossoms

THE Imperial Japanese cherry-blossom trees that skirt the Tidal Basin and form the inside colonnade along the speedway in South Potomac Park came to the United States because of the friendship of Mrs. William Howard Taft and Viscountess Chinda, wife of Viscount Chinda, Ambassador from Japan to the United States. The Viscountess, learning of Mrs. Taft's great love for flowers, made this fact known to the wife of the Mayor of Tokio, Mme. Osaki, and Mayor Osaki in turn made tender of the gift to the City of Washington.

These trees are indigenous to Japan, and one type has never before been allowed elsewhere outside the Imperial Gardens of Tokio. There are 3,000 of the blooming cherry trees, now full grown, in Potomac Park, the majority of which fringe the border of the Tidal Basin, overhanging the walk on top of the sea-wall.

The blossoms of the Japanese flower-trees are of four colors: Green, yellow, pale and deep pink and white, those around the Tidal Basin being of the first named.

The location for the trees was selected by Mrs. Taft, and she officiated at the planting of the first one, the Viscountess Chinda planted the second, and then the landscape force of the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds of the District of Columbia took the work in hand and continued it until the 3,000 were set in the ground and protected with guard-pickets.

First Were Defective

These 3,000 trees comprised the second shipment, the first, received in Washington three years earlier, having been destroyed when the experts from the Department of Agriculture found tiny parasitical vermin. The Mayor of Tokio was immediately notified of this and he set about to grow a disinfected collection under the care of scientists which he later shipped to Washington. His letter to Col. Spencer Crosby, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds of the District of Columbia, to whom the trees were shipped, gives something of the method of proceeding with this exchange of token of appreciation of friendship between the two countries; it bore date of Tokio, February 2, 1922, and said: "It is my pleasant duty to inform you that the City of Tokio, which I have the honor to represent, has now practically completed preparations for shipping on board the *Awa-Morio,* which leaves Yokohama the 14th inst., 3,000 young cherry trees, addressed to you. Although a very small token of a very high esteem in which the people of this country holds your great country, it gives them boundless pleasure to think that the trees may, in a measure, add to the establishment of your magnificent capital."

The United States Department of Agriculture sent a special agent to Seattle to meet the steamer bearing the shipment of cherry-blossom trees, accompanied by an expert and his staff of entomologists, arrived in the Capital City March 27, 1922, and on the following afternoon the ceremonies at the Tidal Basin at the planting of the first trees were held.

The driveways along which the cherry blossom trees border are about six miles in length around the Tidal Basin, being between the driveway and the water-front, and in South Potomac Park being between the driveway and the inside park grounds. When these trees are in bloom for a period of ten days they form almost a solid flowery bank along the driveway. Lovers of natural beauty come from miles to see them, and they are a source of delight to spring visitors. They bloom among the first of the springtime flowers, about the Easter season, and generally are full blown through two Sundays, the Basin trees being in full bloom at the first of these Sundays and those in South Potomac Park being in full bloom on the second Sunday. The white and light pink bloom first and the deep-colored pink, double blossoms come the second Sunday. Japanese residents in the United States near Washington come to these trees and stroll beneath them when they are in full bloom to revive memories of their homeland; school children go there in groups to see them, and artists find them a source of inspiration.

The United States Botanic Garden

THE United States Botanic Garden, located at the foot of the Capitol, is credited with having the most varied and widely collected specimens of plants and flowers in the world, and certainly no other gardens can equal them for queer varieties. The collection of Century Plants there alone is one of the country's wonders. Of the many Century Plant varieties the garden has record of but one blooming, that being about 1913, just prior to the outbreak of the European War. The plant had been carefully cultivated for forty-five or forty-seven years, the correct time being disputed. Suddenly the flower stem began to shoot upward and soon the great many-hued petals opened out, reaching perfection at midnight of the second day. The petals were withered at the end of the fourth day, when the plant began to die. It is characteristic of the Century Plant to bloom but once and then die. Another "wonder" at the garden is the Goose-Plant, or "Pelican Flower," a great water-lily from the coast of the Caribbean Sea, that grows annually and blooms after midsummer from under water. The leaves grow first, forming great heart-shaped petals on the surface of the water permitting cranes and pelicans to stand on them. Finally, the flower stem grows up through the center of the cluster and opens out its red, white and blue cluster of petals.

The United States Botanic Garden has been located at its present, or old site, since 1820.

The great Bartholdi fountain was brought to the Botanic Garden from the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. It is located in the center of the grounds. In the grounds stands the European Hornbean tree planted by President Lincoln, an oak from the tomb of Confucius, planted in 1865, and an Acacia tree planted by President Grant, while great rattan palms flourish as if they were still in their tropical climes.

Commodore Perry brought back to the Botanic Garden a valuable collection from Japan when he had forced "the Open Door" about 1864. There stands an old date palm in the conservatory, probably the first of its kind introduced into the United States.

The idea of founding the Botanic Garden germinated in the early days of the Eighteenth Century while Thomas Jefferson was making an imprint of the Western Hemisphere. On January 11, 1817, Dr. Cuthbush, the first president of the Columbian Institute, in a public address urged the collecting here in Washington of native plants that might be useful in medicine and dye making. But it would seem that tropical food plants and flowers were most attractive to the early collectors, for they have bananas growing and bearing in their native element; Rio coffee as in its nativity; tea leaves as tasty as ever were gathered in China; Arabian coffee trees and rare spicewoods.

Cactus forms one of the garden's largest collections and comes from nearly every semi-tropical land and includes every variety. Among the varieties are the fluted wax bush cactus without thorns; the "Christ's Crown of Thorns" cactus brought from Mount Calvary and claimed to be the same as that which was entwined around the brow of Christ when he was crucified; the tree cactus from the desert, blooming cactus and thorny toad-catching cactus.

The very rare water-lilies from South America, bearing the national colors in such bright hues, form an attraction to visitors during the summer months. A greenhouse of Glock-senia bells of white, pink, purple and sun spotted is an attractive show in the late summer. The "monkey puzzle" trees are interesting studies. This "monkey puzzle" tree is a species of pine tree with complete circular fan-shields of feathery branches at wide spaces, whose thorns are as pliable as if of rubber. The wide spaces of the trunk of the tree between these shields are covered with similarly looking, upturned buffalo-horned thorns which are as sharp as needles. When the monkey perches himself on the pleasant swinging bow of one of the fan-shields with pliable thorns he can perform to his heart's delight, but when his antics direct him to scale the tree the shield above forms a

THE BOTANIC GARDEN

Top: Two general views of this pleasing tract of land at the foot of the Capitol which boasts the most varied and widely collected specimens of plants and flowers in the world.

Bottom (left): The great Bartholdi fountain which was brought to the Botanic Garden from the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in 1876.

Circle: A palmed lane in the garden showing the Capitol in the background.

canopy that he cannot penetrate while the thorns impale him—a hapless prisoner.

The fern collection runs through every variety extant, including species of the coal-fern. One of the most interesting of the ferns is the Stag-horn fern which grows on a dry block of wood or plank suspended from overhead. It absorbs its food from the atmosphere.

Another interesting plant in the garden is the Pitcher plant, that grows a perfect pitcher on a long stem in which it catches water during rains and feeds it to the plant through the stem. This plant requires more water than it receives from rains for its growth. Vanila-bean vines are grown in the conservatory. Probably the largest variety of one species contained in the garden consists of the orchids. One orchid plant grows in a hanging stick basket without dirt or root foundation except the moss that clings about it. Another kind grows on the side of hard suspended boards, while still another grows on an empty crock, its roots forming a mat on the inside and outside of the earthenware.

There is a Eucher plant in the garden that produces a blossom as large as a man's head; there are fragrant white lilies from South America which make the air in the conservatory as fragrant as a perfume factory; a mother-in-law plant which, if you chew, causes your tongue to swell so that you will not be able to speak for a week; the Justice rose that looks like a bursting skyrocket; umbrella leafs; Bird of Paradise plants; and hundreds of others that have been collected from every clime in the world.

The Oldroyd Lincoln Collection

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT recently purchased, under an act of Congress, for the sum of $50,000, the Oldroyd Lincoln collection, a priceless group of relics gathered by O. H. Oldroyd, a veteran of the Union Army of the Civil War, over a period of thirty-three years. It is planned to remove this from the location where it now rests in the house on Tenth Street N.W., in which President Lincoln died, to the National Museum or some other place suited for its permanent care.

The collection, small in the beginning, has grown with years of research and purchase and contribution until it now contains 3,000 articles and pieces, mostly pictures and articles used by the Civil War President.

The house in which Lincoln died after he had been shot by Booth, and in which Mr. Oldroyd made the collection, stands at 516 Tenth Street, opposite the old Ford Theater, scene of the tragedy. It has been visited by thousands during the years since the assassination, and the nominal fee which was collected by the owner before it passed into the hands of the Government was, in part, used for the purchase of other Lincoln articles as they were found to add to the collection until it reached its present proportions.

For years its purchase by the Government had been advocated, and the late Senator Brandegee of Connecticut, while chairman of the Library Committee of the Senate, frequently urged this action, but it was not until 1926 that the purchase was authorized and an appropriation for this purpose made.

The collection tells the story of the life of Lincoln, and it has been the inspiration of thousands of school children who have visited it. The bed in which Lincoln died had been kept exactly where it stood when the doctors and friends of Lincoln hovered about it in the final hours of the Great Emancipator's life.

The Grand Army of the Republic has urged the setting aside of the old Ford Theater for a museum into which the collection be kept permanently, and the measure was favored in the Sixty-ninth Congress.

The house in which Lincoln died and which now houses the collection has belonged to the United States Government since 1897, when it was purchased for $30,000. Up the winding stone steps of the quaint old three-story, red-brick residence pilgrims from many lands have climbed to look upon the relics used by the mourned Civil War President. In these vivid relics associated with the life of the martyred Emancipator they have felt a personal inspiration that comes with the hallowed memory of a great American.

A Recreational Center

THOSE who have pictured their national capital solely as the workshop of their country's business and have reflected only on its serious, governmental side, will receive a pleasant surprise on coming to Washington for the first time.

They will find themselves gazing upon the world's model municipal recreation center.

From the broad expanses of the limpid Potomac, where are held annual motor boat race classics, to the thousands of acres of public playgrounds in the vast stretches of parks and parkways which form a background for the busy city, Washington is replete with recreational opportunities of major character.

Baseball, the great American sport, holds first place in the hearts of the capital's citizenry, whether the game be played among amateurs on the countless "sandlots" maintained by Uncle Sam or between the city's two-time world champion Nationals and some worthy professional opponent on the diamond in the massive Griffith Stadium. The opening game at the ball park has become a national event, with President and Mrs. Coolidge invariably present to participate in the formal ball-tossing and flag-raising ceremonies. The deeds of Clark Griffith's company of athletes—and we must perforce mention Bucky Harris, Walter Johnson, Goose Goslin and the others—are too well known in the sport world to bear enumeration here.

Golf Heads List

Golf heads the list of amateur pastimes, as might well be expected in view of the unmatchable public and private courses available to the city's residents. While figures showing the popularity of the private club links are not recorded, an indication of the esteem in which this sport is held is obtained in the estimate of Federal park officials that 300,000 persons will play the game during 1927 on the four municipal courses and on the practice course, all located either in Potomac Park or Rock Creek Park. Last year the single course in East Potomac Park was visited by 130,131 players.

Tennis is next to golf in popularity, the officials declare, more than 188,000 racqueters using the public courts in 1926.

About 100,000 amateurs are expected to use the park diamonds during 1927, and about 250,000 other persons will make use of the track, quoits, polo, roque, lacrosse, volley, croquet and schlag facilities.

Washington has called forth the greatest engineering talent of this age to devise means and places for the comfort of the public in the recreational centers of the city. This work, spread over a period of 150 years, has developed ideas, as time has developed needs, for the health and happiness of the growing population.

Within the magnificent park systems of the city have been established 20 public baseball diamonds, 30 tennis courts, four public golf courses, football, soccer, hockey and cricket fields; polo grounds, bridlepaths, wading pools and creeks for children; sand pits, swings, slides and fountain pools for children, picnic grounds, athletic fields, basketball grounds, canoe and boat harbors and landings, swimming pools and bathing beaches.

Besides the conveniences and comforts of the public parks in which, besides the sports features, band concerts and open air Greek theatrical performances are held, the public school buildings of Washington all have, or will have when they are completed, well equipped outdoor playgrounds for the school children.

The larger of the open air recreation grounds of Washington are in the magnificent public park system, although the smaller grounds and circles, formed in the peculiar layout of the city, provide a great bulk of the outdoor pleasures for mothers and small children.

The parks are always open to the public. There is an open fishing season in the Tidal Basin and fishing is always good along the 20 miles of river front in the city limits.

PHOTOS BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

VARIED RECREATIONAL FACILITIES OFFERED BY CAPITAL

Top: Tennis courts under the shadow ot the Monument. Horse lovers taking an obstacle in Potomac Park. Public golf links in Potomac Park always are crowded. The outdoor sylvan theater prepared for a public performance. Polo games on the Mall are a regular Saturday afternoon attraction.

An Outstanding Air Center

By FREDERICK R. NEELY

AS A CENTER of aircraft activity, Washington has no superior among the cities of the United States.

The headquarters for the vast fleet of Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard planes are located here. The capital controls virtually every movement of the service craft, and with the recent promulgation of commercial air regulations it likewise will have jurisdiction over virtually every type of mechanical bird that takes the air in the United States.

Within the limits of the District of Columbia there are two military air bases, Bolling Field, housing the Army, and the Naval Air Station, providing for the Navy, both located at Anacostia, D. C., within fifteen minutes of the center of the city.

Then on the outskirts of the capital there are two commercial air bases, serving temporarily civilian flying, but aeronautical Washington has launched a movement for the establishment here of an airport that will serve as the model for all municipalities throughout the country.

Variety of Aircraft

Virtually every type of aircraft owned by the United States, both heavier and lighter than air, has at one time or another been stationed here or visited the city for the edification of the community and the study and observation of the experts. In fact records show that but one plane of any moment—the huge Barling Bomber, powered with six Liberty engines and capable of carrying a 10,000-pound bomb—has failed to visit this city. The radius of operation of this huge craft has been limited, the longest flight on record being from Dayton, Ohio, to St. Louis, Mo., and return, in 1923. It was constructed primarily as an experiment, however, and now is "on the ground for life," the Army having learned enough from it to guide future policies for the construction of bombing planes.

No other city in the United States has such a variety of aircraft paraded across its skies daily. Bolling Field is an important terminal on the army system of airways, and it likewise is a necessary stopping point for what few commercial lines are flying over the city at intervals. In addition to the craft stationed here, "freaks" en route from eastern aircraft factories to the army test station at McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio, put into port, and those constructed by western concerns drop in at one time or another for the officers stationed here to examine.

An Experimental Base

Then the Naval Air Station serves as an experimental base for navy aircraft. Virtually every plane offered to the Navy for contract finds its way to the station for severe service test by the crack service pilots, who are selected for this work by virtue of their experience and flying ability. These men run the gamut of aircraft, from tiny, sensitive racers of 250-mile-an-hour class to big, lumbering bombers and torpedo planes of 80 or 90 miles speed.

At Bolling Field, a military air squadron, which some day may find its way to the front, is located. Technically, it is for the defense of the capital and is equipped for observation, machine-gun and light bombing work. This squadron now is fitted with the latest observation planes, capable of speeds with full military load at 140 miles an hour and more. In addition to these, there are a few high-speed modern pursuit planes, and some other craft kept here mainly for practice work by airmen detailed to desk duty in the office of the Chief of Air Corps.

Between these two stations, the air is kept humming daily with the sonorous and sometimes raucus drone of the powerful engines. Almost at will an observer on the street can look above and see a playful airplane pilot looping,

PHOTOS BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

AN UNRIVALLED AIR CENTER

Top: A festive aerial occasion at Bolling Field, the army air station.
Circle: Aviator making parachute jump, showing the Navy Yard in the background.
Bottom: The "Los Angeles" maneuvering over the railroad bridge near the Washington Monument.

rolling, spinning or chasing a brother aviator in friendly combat.

Annually these stations give a popular version of their routine military flying for the entertainment of the public, in return for which they exact a small fee which goes entirely to the coffers of the services' respective relief societies.

Crack Airmen Here

In all, over 100 airplanes of all types are assigned to duty here, and the country's best military airmen always can be found at the two fields.

From an administrative point of view, in addition to the office of the Chief of Air Corps, the Bureau of Naval Aeronautics and the air division of the Commerce Department, Washington likewise is headquarters for the contract airmail service and for the technical development of aircraft, embodied in the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. This latter organization so functions that little of its work "in the rough" ever sees the light of day simply because it is so highly technical that the average layman could not understand the deep digging into the new aeronautical field.

But from time to time the committee's labors turn out in more readily understood form, in new improvements on aircraft that have been worked out that make for greater flying speed, more lifting power, slower landing speed and safety.

Some of America's most famous aircraft also are preserved here for posterity. They include the Langley model, the first Wright plane bought by the Army, the first military plane produced for the Western Front in the Great War, the round-the-world flagship *Chicago*, the trans-continental non-stop Fokker monoplane T-2, the flagship of the New York-to-Nome-Alaska and return and representative types that have served the country faithfully.

Washington has likewise been included in some of the world's most noteworthy flights. It was an important stopping point on the globe-circling undertaking of the Army, the terminus of the New York-to-Alaska flight, the terminus of the San Antonio to Porto Rico flight, the terminus of the Pan American flight, and the starting point of many lengthy aerial expeditions of lesser importance.

The writer has flown from coast to coast and back again and has visited places in this country where the sight of a single airplane is the signal for holiday festivities and great rejoicing. There are some sections of the west and southwest, of the east and south, where an airplane pilot may drop in unannounced, will be swept up by the populace, acclaimed a hero and given the town. There are other cities that have fought tooth and nail for a place on the Army's airways, have contributed heavily for the development of airports, just to have aircraft winging over the city.

City Is Fortunate

Not one of them is as fortunate from an aeronautical standpoint as Washington. This city always will be the center of military aviation as long as the seat of government remains here, and the farsighted "air people" of the District already are hard at work to make it the center of commercial and civic flying. As yet no city enjoys this distinction, although many are expending time, money and energy in the establishment of air ports for this purpose.

The tourist finds his way to Washington via train and automobile, and the national capital always will be the Mecca for the people it presides over. Theories of long-distance air tours, with Washington as their objective, are not scoffed at; theories of John Smith and his family flying to the capital are not laughed at; theories of the visitor taking the airplane as the best mode of seeing the beautiful city stretched out below him in one eyeful already are in the making.

When that time comes, it is confidently predicted, the District of Columbia Air Port, with its long row of hangars, its recreation rooms, its mechanical shops, its facilities for aids to navigation, etc., will officially stamp Washington as the air center of the nation.

A Scientific Center

By HAROLD K. PHILIPS

WHATEVER the future may hold for Washington in other fields, its destiny as the scientific center of the world is unquestionable. The pulse of science in the Western Hemisphere already finds its source here, and it requires no very wide stretch of vision to see the time when the heart, too, will throb in the capital of the United States.

With its unlimited sources of information on all subjects readily available, Washington offers exceptional opportunities for scientific research, and it is in this branch of science particularly—the creative side—that the national capital is rapidly assuming world preeminence. Already it is the seat of some of the world's outstanding research institutions.

In the field of research, few scientific bodies hold rank with the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Liberally endowed by the late Andrew Carnegie, its scope of activity is not circumscribed by either commercial or governmental limitations. From embryology, with its application to racial improvement, to terrestrial magnetism this great organization covers much of the entire field of scientific research.

Genetics, physics, history, meridian astronomy, astronomy, nutrition, plant physiology, marine biology, archaeology, bibliography, botany, chemistry, ecology, geology, meteorology, paleography, paleontology and seismology are some of the sciences that are under active investigation in the widespread laboratories of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

In its mature wisdom, the Institution has distributed its laboratories in the places where their particular studies may be carried on under the most ideal conditions obtainable. Astronomical researches, for instance, are conducted on the summit of Mt. Wilson, in California, where atmospheric conditions are exceptionally adapted to astronomical observations. Again, the Department of Embryology has its laboratories in one of the buildings of the School of Medicine of Johns Hopkins University, in Baltimore.

The headquarters of the Institution, however, is located in Washington. It is here that the heart beats to supply the energy to all of its scattered members. Several of the laboratories, too, of course, have their seat in Washington. Chief of these are the Geophysical Laboratory and the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism, both of which occupy important sites along the northwest fringe of Rock Creek Park.

The Geophysical Laboratory, as its name implies, is doing important work in careful studies of the earth's structure and the forces that welded it. In this connection, some outstanding achievements have been made there in developing hitherto unknown information about earthquakes. It is not improbable that, through the work of this laboratory, catastrophes resulting from seismic disturbances may be prevented in the not too distant future.

The Department of Terrestrial Magnetism is concerned with an investigation of the electric currents of the earth and its insulation of atmosphere. Some recent discoveries in this laboratory may soon have an important bearing on long distance radio transmission. It has done and is continuing to do, with the assistance of the world famous non-magnetic yacht *Carnegie*, invaluable service to commerce and the maritime interests by checking the declination of the compass.

In another direction, the Nutrition Laboratory in Boston is doing highly beneficial work for mankind in a study of the varied problems of nutrition; the division of archaeology is bringing to light an astonishing aboriginal civilization from the jungles of Yucatan, a civilization which thrived contemporaneously with and possibly equaled in culture the Egyptian peoples, and other departments are attacking scores of other scientific problems.

The Smithsonian Institution is known wherever the white man's culture has reached. Founded by an Englishman, James Smithson, it is almost pardonable to say that it was born with the nation and has been the godmother of scientific effort and study in the Western Hemi-

sphere. Although its limited financial resources preclude its attaining equal scope with the heavily endowed scientific organizations of America, the Smithsonian Institution stands with the best research institutions in the world from the standpoint of reliability.

Most persons erroneously mistake the Smithsonian Institution to be a mere museum where interesting things are housed. On the other hand, the Institution proper is devoted to research work almost exclusively, although it maintains an exceptional museum, too. The New National Museum, however, has been placed under its direction by Congress, but the expense for this institution is borne entirely by the Government, leaving James Smithson's original bequest free for the purposes the donor stipulated.

Many of the Government's individual scientific bureaus, where research works too numerous to even bear mention in less space than an entire book are carried on, were initiated by the Smithsonian Institution, nursed to maturity and have now developed into worthy institutions on their own account. An instance of this is the United States Weather Bureau, upon which the industry of the whole nation depends to an extraordinary extent.

The Bureau of Standards is an outstanding example of how the Government is going into scientific research on a large scale. Already the bureau occupies four spacious buildings.

Other scientific activities of the Government are carried on by the Geologic Survey, the Coast and Geodetic Service, the National Parks Service, the Department of Agriculture, the Bureau of Mines, Public Health Service, the War Department, the Navy Department (which maintains an elaborate astronomical observatory in Washington), and a host of smaller bureaus scattered through virtually all of the departments of the Government.

The National Academy of Sciences has its seat in Washington. Its home is a gorgeous marble palace on the Mall, facing the Lincoln Memorial, for which it is a fit close neighbor both architecturally and aesthetically. Here the great scientific minds of the nation gather at least once a year in general conclave to discuss the events of the past and the hopes for the future.

In this building, it might be said, the general staff of America's scientific army is housed. The officers of the National Academy have their offices here and help coordinate the varied scientific activities of the nation so that duplication of effort may be studiously avoided wherever it is possible. In addition, a remarkable exhibition illustrating the forward march of science is maintained. This exhibition is kept always up to date, examples of the latest accomplishments constantly succeeding the older ones.

The National Research Council has its headquarters in the same building. This council was born of the World War. American science was embarked upon a program that was destined to carry it ahead of every other similar endeavor in the world when this nation threw its lot in the same bag with the Allies. Without hesitation, this entire program was laid aside while the scientific genius of America was employed to the dominating task of winning the victory.

Only posterity will know the whole story of what these men contributed to this end. Some of the new devices and methods that helped hurl the Central Powers back across the line and to ultimate surrender came from their laboratories. And when the armistice was signed they were ready to all but revolutionize modern warfare. So important did this council prove that the Government asked it to continue its collaborative work after peace had been established again.

With their usual patriotic enthusiasm, these scientists readily agreed, and the National Research Council, without ostentation or advertising, is probably doing some of the most important scientific work in this part of the world. It is applying its genius to the progress of industry, but it is not forgetting that the last gun has not yet been spiked and that another national crisis may arise with the same suddenness that the World War descended.

The day when the national capital will be the scientific center of the world cannot be far removed. The legions are gathering and here will soon be established the greatest research laboratories this civilization has ever known.

PHOTOS LEET BROTHERS

SCIENTIFIC WONDERS OF THE CAPITAL

Top: The National Academy of Sciences building north of the Lincoln Memorial.
Left: Historic exhibits in the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism. Right: The Carnegie Institution of Washington, Sixteenth and P Streets.
Left: Exterior of the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism. Right: The Smithsonian Institution.
Bottom: The U. S. Naval Observatory.

The News Nerve of the Nation

By WILL P. KENNEDY

WASHINGTON is not only the news nerve of the nation but of the entire world, in these days more than ever before, when the deliberations of Congress are a light and guide to the rulers and parliaments of the entire globe.

The Washington correspondents have had unchallenged part in moulding the public sentiment of this country during the last century and a quarter, and find their talents and training, their powers of observation, their discernment, the confidence of the real leaders that they have won and zealously guarded, their keen insight into human nature—are all called into service in laying before the world the conditions upon which the future of civilization is to be built.

The great Lincoln knew their value and paid tribute to it in his first debate with Stephen A. Douglas at Ottawa, Ill., on August 21, 1858, when he said "Public sentiment is everything. With public sentiment nothing can fail; without it, nothing can succeed. Consequently, he who molds public sentiment goes deeper than he who enacts statutes or pronounces decisions. He makes statutes and decisions possible or impossible to be executed."

Since the fratricidal days of the Civil War Washington has been the news center of this country. This was never more effectively proven than during the Spanish-American War, when the Washington correspondents furnished the news to the papers throughout the entire Union, beating the special war correspondents in the field. That was due largely to the fact that Gen. H. C. Corbin, who was adjutant general, lived in his offices those days—slept and ate there—and gave the official news to the correspondents as fast as it came in. The reverse picture of how the country is dependent upon the Washington correspondents was proved during the week of the battle of Santiago, when Admiral Sampson sunk Cervera's fleet, the most important event of the entire war. It happened that there was a printers' strike in Chicago, and all the Chicago papers were forced to suspend publication. The people were "just crazy" for the news, and all the Washington correspondents of Chicago papers could do was tear their hair and boil down the news into brief bulletins to be pasted up in the windows of their home papers. Thus they worked for days and nights. Incidentally, it was the late Matthew F. Tighe, correspondent of the *San Francisco Examiner* and the *New York American,* who first flashed over the press wires the news of that great battle. Until recently he was nestor of the Washington correspondents, closely resembling Mark Twain in personal appearance, and covering the White House, and State, War and Navy Building.

The entire Union has another striking illustration of how they would feel with Washington news cut off on the day of the Taft inaugural, when a very severe storm tore down means of communication and for many hours the people were without direct word that the man of their choice had been sworn in as Chief Executive.

The Washington correspondents have not only written the history of this country while it was yet throbbing with passion, dripping with blood and seething in bitter and conflicting opinions, but they have made history by guiding public opinion in the most pregnant days of the nation. To their everlasting credit be it said that they have been men not only of superior talents, education and judgment, but also of unimpeachable integrity and that, while members of both the House and Senate have admittedly been guilty of "rank corruption," the correspondents have at all times been found trustworthy, and even brought about reforms by exposing frauds, bribery and corruption, as the trusted agents of the people. The Washington correspondents have always measured up man to man as at least the equals of the biggest men from all sections of the country with whom they have been in such close contact—and cooperation—in developing the "greatest government on God's footstool."

Washington is, indeed, the news center of the world, and the Press Gallery at the

THE NEWS NERVE OF THE NATION

Top: The Evening Star Building, Eleventh Street and Pennsylvania Avenue.
Center. Modern machinery at the Evening Star Newspaper Company, Second and Canal Streets Southeast.
Bottom: The new $10,000,000 National Press Club Building, Fourteenth and F Streets.

Capitol is the most important vantage point from which to gather the news that "is a light and guide to rulers and parliaments of the world." Hallam's Constitutional History tells us that "the gallery in which the reporters sit has become the Fourth Estate of the realm." And Oscar Wilde observed that "in America the President reigns for four years, and journalism governs for ever and ever."

The Capitol Press Galleries are a sacred preserve, where no member of the House or Senate, general or admiral, Cabinet member or diplomat may enter save on invitation of an accredited correspondent. The conditions for admission to the Gallery are rigid. The correspondent must be engaged actually in daily transmission of news by telegraph. He must have no other means of livelihood through appointment in any of the departments. He must swear upon his honor that he has no interest in pending legislation.

The correspondents are thrown in contact daily with the leaders of the nation and of the world and meet on terms of equality. From their point of vantage in the galleries the correspondents look down upon the ambitions, jealousies, passions, self-seeking so patent before their trained gaze. They see behind the scenes. With all the shortcomings and meanness exposed, they get glory in their form of government, which gives Congress as the melting pot for the views and desires of all sorts of people, and have abiding faith that it does work out the greatest good for the largest number.

"Hail to the Press!—chosen guardians of Freedom!
Strong sword-arm of Justice! Bright sunbeam of Truth!

This toast was given to the Washington correspondents by the great Horace Greeley, himself a shining star in the Press Gallery firmament at the Capitol. How well the Washington correspondents have "kept the faith" is testified more than a half century later by Edward A. Guest, paying tribute to his friend the newspaper man—"Gold cannot buy him and threats cannot curb him."

The history of the Press Gallery has proved how loyal the Washington correspondents have been to their sacred trust; for, while there have been members of the judiciary, of the Cabinet, and even a President himself on the agony seat of impeachment, although often traduced by leaders in Congress, there is no stain of shame and infidelity on the escutcheon of the Washington correspondents. They feel that they are torch-bearers in the noblest profession.

Col. John H. Carroll, who was official host to Queen Marie of Rumania on her recent tour of the United States, and who knew intimately Henry Watterson, Horace Greeley, Joseph Pulitzer, William E. Curtis, Mark Twain and others of the Old Guard, as well as the leaders of today with Richard V. Oulahan as "dean," in a recent address on "Journalists I Have Known" at the Missouri School of Journalism, said:

"In Washington the background of knowledge obtained in an institution such as this turns itself into valuable capital to the newspaper correspondent whose view must cover a wide field. I am thinking of the Washington correspondent especially in this connection. Knowledge of the Federal Constitution, American history, civil government and such other studies finds a usefulness nearly every day in preparing news dispatches in Washington."

And in testimony of the character and standing of the Washington correspondents he said:

"To gain admission to the Press Gallery, the only official gathering place of newspaper men and women in Washington, the writer must be engaged primarily in the newspaper business, and must send daily telegraphic reports to the paper or papers he represents. Primarily the men and women of the Press Gallery, through their own chosen committee, pass on the eligibility of all applicants for admission, with the right of appeal to the Speaker of the House, but when the Gallery turns 'thumbs down' on an applicant his chance of gaining admission to the Gallery is slim; I might say nil.

"Membership in the Gallery is a mark of distinction in the newspaper profession, and an honor sacredly guarded by those who are in. Newspaper ethics is high among the Washington correspondents, and not one among those 300-odd writers but enjoys the confidence of public men to an unusual degree."

The Making of a National Daily

THE *Evening Star* is an institution of the national capital.

Its home is one of the "Places of Interest" of the historic seat of government of the United States.

Located at the northwest corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Eleventh Street, opposite the Post Office Department, with a wide frontage on "The Avenue," and extending north on Eleventh Street the greater part of the block, *The Star* buildings, forming a composite whole, are in the center of the downtown section of the City of Washington and represent the last word in newspaper construction. The same applies to the furnishings and equipment.

A visit to the home of *The Star* is an inspiration and an education.

The visitor to *The Star* is first conducted to the "news room," on the seventh floor of the "new building"—the structure last to be erected. Here messenger boys are constantly arriving with "copy," from reporters stationed on location; at the White House, the Government departments, the District Building, Police Headquarters, the courts and, of course, the Capitol. Here reporters, at modern steel desks, are busy at typewriters, preparing copy. Here, in sound-proof booths, others are taking stories, on typewriters, over the telephone. Here, telegraph instruments are clicking. Here leather carriers are rushing through pneumatic tubes, bringing in copy from the Associated Press and the Consolidated Press Association, both located in *The Star* building, and hurrying edited copy to the composing room.

Local copy is delivered to the city desk. The city editor, who is in command of and assigns the reporters, examines the copy and sees that the story is all right. The city editor and his assistant examine all local copy and, when it is in proper form, pass it on to the copy desk nearby. There it is edited and heads written by the force of copy editors, scrutinized by the head of the copy desk, and transmitted by pneumatic tube to the composing room. On the news room floor and nearby are the Society Department, the Sporting Department, the Art Department, the Photographic Department, the Department of Illustrations, the Sunday Department, and, of course, the managing editor, the direct head of the News Department, and his assistants.

Also on the seventh floor, Pennsylvania Avenue front, and adjoining on the Eleventh Street side, are the offices of the editor-in-chief and his assistants, and nearby, convenient to all, is a modern reference library for the use of the staff. Bound files of *The Star* are in a spacious fireproof vault, across a corridor from the library.

Following the edited copy, the visitor ascends one flight to the absolutely modern, beautifully lighted and ventilated composing room on the eighth floor. Here the news and advertising copy is put into type. The composing room major equipment of 34 Mergenthaler linotype machines, aided by two Ludlow machines and six type and slug-casting machines, the latter in what is known as the foundry, fairly eat the copy. A Mergenthaler linotype is regarded by many as an almost human machine. A fully equipped shop, with mammoth lathes and all needed accessories, in the northeast corner of the room, is manned to keep the machinery in constant motion and repair. At the southeast corner of the composing room is the proof room, wherein are the proof-readers and copy-holders—men and women who scrutinize every word of type, in proof form, for errors, typographical and otherwise, before the type is placed in the forms. An ingenious overhead endless-belt railway picks up proof and copy automatically, conveys it to the proof room, silently and accurately, from the proof presses, and in like manner returns it to the correctors after correction by the proof-readers. An interesting feature of the composing room is the "making up" of the paper, a procedure that is based on close schedule and, especially at "going to press" time, is likened by some to "fighting the clock."

The made-up form is delivered on roller stands to the stereotype room, a metal floored chamber adjoining the composing room. Here the visitor may observe the process of making matrices, the trimming and backing of the same, and the "shooting the chute" that follows—the matrix

is placed in a chute nine stories in height and dropped to the press room, below the level of the Eleventh Street sidewalk. Automatic brakes prevent the matrix from striking the base of the chute with a bang. In the stereotype room are electrically driven saws and routing machines for the preparation of advertising and other cuts for illustrating.

The composing room uses daily an average of 890 ingots of lead, weighing 4 pounds each, and 24 "pigs" of lead, weighing 30 pounds each, making a total of about 4,280 pounds of lead used there daily in making up the paper. Melted, this lead is used time and time again, the standard being maintained by the frequent addition of new stock.

On the mezzanine, or ninth floor, above the composing room, is a "stock market" room, wherein are tickers, from which compositors take the market reports tick by tick, put them in type by hand and have the matter set the moment the stock market closes, or it is necessary to close the report, although incomplete, to catch an early edition. On this floor are up-to-date locker, wash and shower bath rooms for the employes of the composing department. A feature of the ninth floor is a lunch room conducted for the employes of *The Star,* with equipment as fine as anything of like character in the city.

Returning to the eighth floor, in what was the composing room prior to the erection of the Eleventh Street addition to the building, is the home of The Evening Star Club, the members of which are exclusively employes of *The Star*. Handsomely furnished, with every possible convenience and device, including pool and billiard tables, the room of The Evening Star Club is really a show place. The club has provided a portable stage, with footlights and accessories, for use when its periodical entertainments are given.

On the same floor, and occupying a wing of the building, convenient to the composing room, is a dental infirmary, worthy of any establishment. A dentist and a dental hygienist are regularly employed. The teeth of every employe are examined, free of charge, at stated intervals, and dental work, for those employes who desire same, is performed at cost.

On the way down, the visitor should pause at the sixth floor—the business department. Here are located the offices of the president of The Evening Star Newspaper Company, the business manager, the advertising manager, the superintendent, the advertising department and the accounting department. The entire business part of the paper, and the vast volume of display advertising that appears in it, are handled from the sixth floor.

Boarding an elevator, the visitor descends to the ground floor and proceeds to the press room, attention being first attracted by an immense melting pot and casting machine. Alongside it is the base of the chute that connects with the stereotype room on the eighth floor. A matrix descends, a record is kept of the time of its arrival, it is fitted in a semi-circular mould, and plates cast from it for placing on the presses. The casting and trimming of the plates is a feature in itself. For each page of *The Star* six plates are cast, two for each of the three presses operated. The same applies to each page "made over," or changed. The average plate weighs 47 pounds. The average "tail"—the overhang, or that part of the plate thrown back into the melting pot—weighs 38 pounds. In connection with a 32-page edition of *The Star* there are about 42 pages cast, making 252 plates. Thus 11,824 pounds of metal put on the presses, plus 9,576 pounds of metal thrown back into the melting pot, make a total of 21,400 pounds of metal handled. *The Star* of December 15, 1923, consisted of 70 pages, at that time a world's record for a daily newspaper. On December 15, 1926, this record was bettered, as *The Star* on that weekday consisted of 78 pages. The entire battery of four presses was used that day. The number of plates cast was 704, weighing 33,088 pounds. The metal in the "tails" weighed 26,752 pounds. Thus, a total of 59,840 pounds of metal was handled—nearly 30 tons. The stereotype foundry casts 12 plates on each of its two sides in five minutes.

After being trimmed and cooled, automatically, each plate slides down a miniature track to a waiting pressman, who places it in its proper position on a cylinder of a press.

The press room battery consists of three straight line octuple presses, erected in 1916. Each has a speed capacity of

36,000 papers per hour. Then there is one double end, low construction octuple press, erected in 1919. It has a speed capacity of 42,000 papers per hour.

The average running speed of each press of *The Star* is 28,200 papers per hour, with an average net production of over 20,000 papers per hour.

"Double-plated," each press can produce two copies of *The Star,* of 32 pages, by each revolution. "Single-plated," each press could produce a 64-page paper, but the single-plated method is not used.

A copy of *The Star,* of 32 pages, weighs a little more than one-half pound —to be exact, .5071 plus, of a pound. A complete edition of 100,000 copies of *The Star,* of 32 pages—which number of pages is cited merely for the purpose of illustration—weighs 50,710 pounds, or 25.355 tons. Such an edition uses 38 full rolls of paper, each 72½ inches in width, weighing 1,333 pounds. Further, such an edition consumes 596 miles of paper, 18 inches wide—the width of the front page of *The Star.* This is 4,762,850 square feet of paper.

A visit to the sub-basement, beneath the presses, is a revelation. A miniature railway, a system of tracks with switches, permits easy handling of the immense rolls of paper from the elevator, by which they are lowered from motor trucks at the sidewalk to the base of the presses. They are then raised and placed in position on the presses by electrically propelled traveling hoists. A mammoth paper-cutting machine converts the white paper left over from the press-run into cut paper for the use of small country newspaper and printing offices and also for use as a wrapping paper by bakers and grocers.

One of the show points in the Star Building is the engine room, the principal feature of which consists of four large electric generators. These are capable of producing an aggregate of 400 horsepower, which is sufficient to operate the necessary press and other mechanical equipment and supply electricity throughout both the buildings in case of suspension of electrical service by the power company. *The Star* is the only newspaper plant in Washington having this mechanical equipment to provide its own electric power in time of emergency and this feature adds one more factor of safety to the regular delivery of *The Star* each day. In addition to these generators, there is a pump for producing the vacuum system for the pneumatic tubes; also two compressor pumps supply compressed air to the mechanical department for cleaning machinery and for operating the manlifts in the press room. All water is carried by 3 special pumps to a tank on the roof and from there distributed by gravity throughout the buildings. The two hydraulic elevators opening on the 11th Street sidewalk require two pumps of their own for pressure. And then there are two more pumps for circulating throughout the building the ice water produced by the 10-ton ice-making machine.

And all of this engine-room equipment is kept in such a perfect state of cleanliness as to invite the white glove test by any of the most critical visitors to *The Star* plant.

A clever device carries the printed and folded copies of *The Star,* which are automatically counted into bundles of 50 by means of every fiftieth paper being thrown out of position as it leaves the press, direct from the presses to the Circulation Department, on the mezzanine floor, above the press room. It is a veritable beehive of activity—the circulation department headquarters. Here distribution is made to newsboys. Here individual papers that go to out-of-town subscribers by mail are folded and wrapped. Here, bundles of *The Star* are wrapped for distribution to route agents, and suburban dealers. The motto, "From Press to Home within the Hour," is a truism. To make that possible, with an edition of 100,000 copies requires a fleet of seventeen 1-ton automobile trucks. The big bundles descend open chutes from the circulation department quarters to a loading platform in an area just off the 11th Street sidewalk. The trucks back in this area from the street, receive their loads and are on their way to various destinations—the post office, railroad station and route agents with their waiting delivery boys; to newsstands, drug stores and other selling agents in every section of the District of Columbia. This is necessary, because it is believed that "*The Star* goes into more homes within a given radius of the office of publication than any other newspaper in the world."

After reaching the route agents, a small army of over 400 carrier boys de-

liver *The Star,* each week-day evening and every Sunday morning, to the homes of the national capital.

Before leaving the mezzanine floor a peep into the telephone room, where the operators will be found to be so occupied and busy that they cannot look up to see who is observing them, is advised. Practically every desk in *The Star* office is provided with a telephone instrument. There are many incoming and outgoing trunk lines. This means constant action in making connection. It is a telephone "Central Office," on a small scale.

Returning to the ground floor, the counting room, or business office, is worthy of close inspection. Of marble and bronze it must be seen to be appreciated—in fact, and not merely as a figure of speech. In the business office are seven mural paintings by Frederick Dielman.

The business office sells *The Star* over the counter, receives classified and other advertisements, takes subscriptions and otherwise functions as a business office should function. Here also, is located the "cage" of the cashier of *The Star.*

There are many other features connected with *The Star,* such as the modern warehouse at Second and Canal Streets southeast, where reserve supplies of from 2,000 to 3,000 tons of newsprint paper are stored, but the foregoing are of special interest to the visitor "going through the establishment" where *The Star* is produced.

The National Press Club Building

LOCATED at the corner of Fourteenth and F Streets N.W., considered the most valuable business tract in the national capital, the new $10,000,000 National Press Club Building is a monument to the American press in general and the corps of Washington correspondents and local newspapermen in particular.

One of the largest theaters in the United States, seating approximately 3,500 persons, will be contained in the building. This theater has been leased by the Fox Theaters Corporation for thirty-five years.

The construction work of the building has been under the supervision of Major Ernest Graves, U. S. Army, retired, who has had charge of many great building projects for the Government. The building is fourteen stories high, and the majority of the space was pledged before it was completed.

John Hays Hammond is president of the National Press Building Corporation, while James William Bryan is general manager. Other newspapermen who have been largely responsible for the success of the project include Avery C. Marks, Jr., managing editor, *The Washington Times* and *The Washington Herald;* Frederic J. Haskin, former president, National Press Club; Graham B. Nichol, charter member of the Press Club; Daniel E. O'Connell, member of the board of governors of the Press Club, and Thomas R. Shipp, president of Thomas R. Shipp, Inc.

Five Newspapers Serve the National Capital

WASHINGTON is served by five daily newspapers, three afternoon and two morning. They are: *The Evening Star,* with afternoon and Sunday editions; *The Washington Times,* midday and three afternoon editions; *The Daily News,* issuing every afternoon except Sunday; *The Washington Post,* issues every morning and has 9 p. m. sporting edition; and *The Washington Herald,* every morning, including Sunday.

City editors of the newspapers are: *The Star,* Philip C. Kauffmann; *The Times,* Daniel E. O'Connell; *The News,* W. Thornton; *The Post,* Aubrey Taylor; and *The Herald,* Pete Dailey.

COURTESY OF THE WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD

FAIREST OF FEMININITY

Beautiful girls who, as "Miss Washington" have represented the national capital in the annual Atlantic City beauty pageant. Top, left to right: Lorraine Bunch and Evelyn Lewis. Center: Marjorie Juesting. Bottom, Helen Gould Sweeny and Margaret Gorman, who, in 1920, was crowned "Miss America."

A World Art Center

By GEORGE PIERCE TORBETT

WASHINGTON holds a preeminent place among the art centers of the Western Hemisphere, and when the development plans of the city's designers become a reality it will be the world art center, a position in keeping with the capital of the earth's greatest republic.

This lofty aspiration does not find hope of realization in the dim future but is now, in fact, knocking at the doors of Congress for needed appropriations to carry forward the plans to completion. The most important step is expected to mature within the next few years in the building of the greatest gallery in the world to house the collections now needing attention.

These art accumulations, which began with the founding of the government, are of two jurisdictions of control: those under the administration of the District of Columbia government and those possessed by the Federal establishment, the latter including the bewildering decorations of the Capitol and the Library of Congress.

Private collections and possessions of artistic importance abound, and these include property decorations of some of the most prominent estates in America.

Corcoran Gallery of Art

The art treasures of the District of Columbia are concentrated in the collections of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, an institution founded by the late William Wilson Corcoran, a native of historic Georgetown, who amassed wealth in a long and honored business career in Washington which he gave to the people for this purpose. He had collected many rare paintings and bits of sculpture from the ruins of ancient nations and foreign lands which went to form the nucleus of the collection.

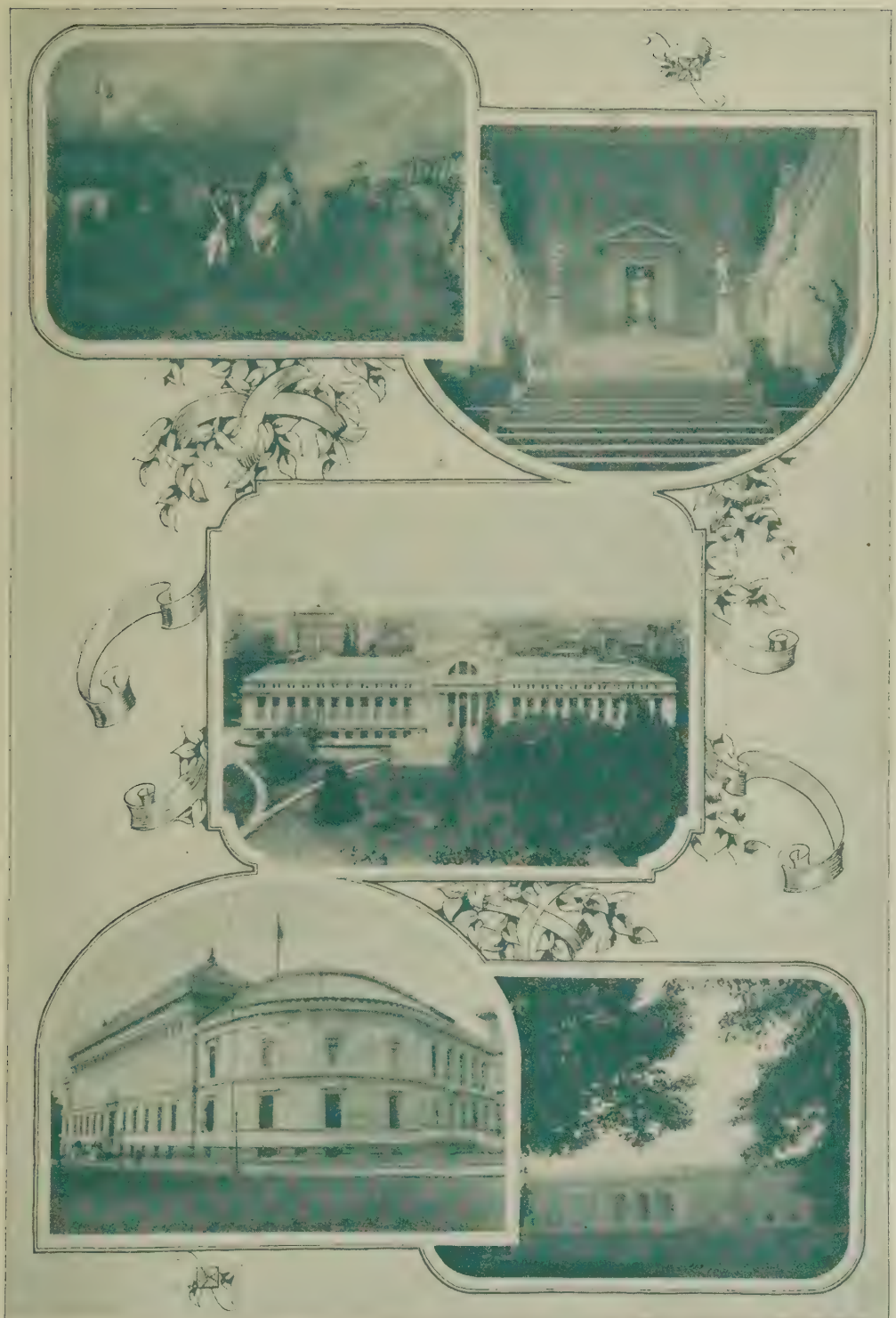
Mr. Corcoran was born December 27, 1789, and early in life entered the mercantile business in Georgetown. In 1828 he took charge of the large real estate holdings of the United States Bank of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and of the Bank of Columbia in Georgetown, and after his father's death in 1830 devoted himself to this trust until 1836. In 1837 he began business as a banker and broker in Washington with George W. Riggs as partner and in 1845 established quarters at the seat of the old United States Bank.

The first $46,000 of his own income was dispersed by Mr. Corcoran in payment of the back debts incurred through his early failure in partnership with his brother. The firm of Corcoran and Riggs achieved fame at the outbreak of the War with Mexico in 1847 by taking up the entire government loan for the conduct of the war. The boldness of this venture led Mr. Riggs to retire from the firm, and Mr. Corcoran found himself with $12,000,000 of United States 6 per cent loans on his hands in a falling market. When they had dropped to 1 per cent below the purchase price he embarked for London, England, where he enlisted the support of the great banking houses and soon restored their value.

In 1854 Mr. Corcoran retired from business to devote his attention to his private estate. His benefactions included aid to colleges, seminaries and churches, and the Louise Home founded in memory of his wife and daughter. At the age of 71 years Mr. Corcoran was able to carry out a long cherished desire to establish in Washington an institution dedicated to art.

His Gift to City

Mr. Corcoran's gift to the city included the original Corcoran Art Gallery building on Pennsylvania Avenue, facing the State, War and Navy Building at the north, together with the ground surrounding it, the private collection of paintings and statuary valued at about $100,000 and an endowment of $90,000. The construction of the building, after the design of James Renwick, an eminent



PHOTOS BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

ART BUILDINGS AND ATTRACTIONS

Top, left to right: "The Surrender of Cornwallis," one of the series of gigantic oil paintings which hang in the Capitol. The Grand Staircase in the Corcoran Art Gallery.

Center: The new building of the National Museum.

Bottom, left to right: Exterior of the Corcoran Art Gallery. The Freer Art Gallery.

architect of New York, was begun in 1859. Renwick had also designed the Smithsonian Institute.

The outbreak of the war between the states found the building in a state nearing completion, and it was commandeered by the Government for the headquarters of the quartermaster general. The tenure of the Government in the premises was from August 22, 1861, to September 15, 1869, more than four years after peace was restored. By an Act of Congress of May 24, 1870, the adjustment of the claim was referred to the Secretaries of War, Treasury and State. For the eight years and twenty-four days of occupancy by the Government the trustees of the building submitted a claim of $300,000, and on April 15, 1872, were awarded $125,000. The property had been restored to the owners May 10, 1869, and placed in the hands of nine trustees, and on May 18, 1869, deed of gift to the District of Columbia was recorded.

The institution was chartered by Act of Congress of May 24, 1870. These nine trustees were: James M. Carlisle, James C. Hall, George W. Riggs, Anthony Hyde, James G. Berrett, James C. Kennedy, Henry C. Cooke, James McGuire, and William T. Walters of Baltimore, founder of the Walters Art Gallery.

The building was reconditioned and occupied in 1871 at the beginning of the period of greatest growth and development of the city. The actual opening of the Corcoran Gallery of Art was on January 19, 1874, it being the first public art center in the country, and one of the unexpected visitors to arrive on the opening day was President Grant to greet a throng of distinguished guests.

In 1873 Mr. Walters had been instructed by the other trustees to purchase in Europe works of art for the gallery, and on April 29, 1874, the hall of sculptury and bronze was opened. The contract for filling the niches with statues of eminent painters, sculptors and architects had been awarded to Moses Ezekiel in recognition of great ability he had shown in sculpture on several contracts which he had done for important historical exhibits. He filled the four niches in the front exterior. Colossal statues of Phidias and Raphael, carved in Carrara marble, were sent from Rome in 1879 and placed one on each side of the center of the building; in 1880 Michael Angelo and Albrecht Durer were placed in the two remaining niches, thereby representing sculpture, painting, architecture and painting. Following in succession the niches on the Seventeenth Street side of the building were filled with statues of Titian, Rubens, Da Vinci, Rembrandt, Murillo, Canova and Crawford, and in 1886 the bronze medallion of W. W. Corcoran was placed in the front of the building.

Extensions Required

Not quite a quarter of a century had elapsed when these original quarters of the Gallery had become obsolete and too small for the constantly increasing additions and on April 3, 1891, land was purchased further to the south on Seventeenth Street facing the grounds of the State, War and Navy Building, and on January 9, 1892, it was decided to erect here a modern building of classic Roman style to house these treasures. The architect for the new building was Ernest Flagg, and ground was broken for construction of the building June 26, 1893; the corner-stone was laid May 10, 1894, and on January 8, 1897, the keys to the new structure were delivered to the trustees.

The formal opening of the building was held on February 22, 1897, and the guests included President and Mrs. Cleveland. The new building, which has a frontage of 259 feet, is constructed of Georgia marble on a basement of pink granite. The imposing steps at the main entrance are flanked on either side by a colossal bronze lion lounging on a marble parapet. The gallery looks out upon the south lawn of the White House and the greatest recreation and park panorama in the world.

Too numerous to specifically mention, the art collection of the Corcoran Gallery of Art has grown until it is one of the largest in existence. It but recently has been bequeathed the valuable collection of the late United States Senator William A. Clarke, of Montana, under the provisions of his will, and preparations are now being made for the construction of an addition to the building to house these treasures.

They were collected by this multi-millionaire copper magnate in his years of travel in Europe and the east after he had retired from public life, and assembled in his palatial mansion on Fifth Avenue, New York City. His will left all these magnificent objects d'art to the Corcoran Gallery.

The art collection of the Corcoran Gallery of Art has been described in detail by Ellen W. Henderson in an elaborate volume entitled "The Art Treasures of Washington." A feature of the Corcoran Gallery of Art has been the encouragement of American artists by allowing them to give exhibits there of their work, which prominent art purchasers are invited to attend. There is also located there a school of art that is recognized by the leading colleges and universities of the country. This school continues throughout the year.

The Corcoran Gallery of Art is open to the public four days in the week—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, and Sunday afternoons. On other days an admission fee of 25 cents is charged.

Freer Gallery of Art

On the South side of the Mall, just west of the Smithsonian Institute and facing north toward the bustling business section of the city stands the Freer Gallery of Art, a structure completed under the direction of the United States Government at a cost of one million dollars. It was opened to the public May 2, 1923, and houses the great collection of Oriental art which Charles Lang Freer, of Detroit, Michigan, gave to the people. This structure was begun under authorization from Congress made before the United States entered the World War, which delayed completion until the war was over and peaceful pursuits again reestablished.

The collections in the Freer Gallery of Art were brought together by Mr. Freer, and they represent the results of his personal study and acquisition of about thirty-five years, the earliest of his collections having been during the early eighties. Born just before the outbreak of the war between the states, Mr. Freer early in life entered business pursuits, from which he did not retire until at the age of forty-six years. His business placed in proper order, he turned attention almost exclusively to the development of his art collection with the end in view of giving it to the people in a gallery to be located in Washington. From 1900 until his death in September, 1919, almost his entire time was devoted to the furtherance of this great work.

Art from the Orient

Mr. Freer devoted his efforts to the acquisition and collection of his art from the Orient, and supplemented this with American specimens collected from painters and sculptors of the western world, the works of men who had inherited European traditions and religions.

Most important in the western field were the works of James McNeill Whistler, including oil, water color, pastel, etching, lithographing, engraving and drawing, and also the Peacock Room, which has been moved from the house in London where it was decorated by Whistler for F. R. Leyland. The American field in his collection is represented by groups of paintings by Thomas W. Dewing, Abbott H. Thayer and Dwite W. Tryon; and examples of the work of George DeForrest Brush, Childe Hassam, Winslow Homer, Gari Melchers, Willard Metcalfe, John Francis Murphy, Charles A. Platt, Albert P. Ryder, John Singer Sargent and John H. Twachtman.

From the east Mr. Freer gathered paintings, pottery, sculpture in stone and wood and lacquer, bronzes, jades and objects of various other materials. The China field is represented by a large number of objects covering a long period of time, ranging from the Chou Dynasty, B. C. 1122–255, to the Ch'ing Dynasty, A. D. 1644–1912. There are more than 1,200 of the Chinese paintings of this collection, including panels, scrolls and albums; Japanese paintings about 800, including rare designs of screens; pottery from the Far East—China, Japan and Korea—about 1,500 examples; stone and wood carving, 273 examples; and bronze, including several

specimens from Siam, about 900 specimens. Dynastic Egypt is represented by a small number of specimens of glass, pottery, metal, wood and stone; Persian pottery of Bakka type and bronze and silver from West Asia; paintings from East India; Greek Biblical manuscripts found in Egypt, including Deuteronomy and Joshua, the Psalms and the Four Gospels, all of which date from the fifth century, and a fragment manuscript of the Epistle of Paul, which dates from the sixth century.

The building which houses this collection was also the gift to the people of Mr. Freer, and it was his bequest that the building be used exclusively for housing these treasures. But that bequest has been construed not to preclude the addition of other treasures to the collection by gift or purchase. The architect of the building, Charles A. Platt, of New York, was chosen by Mr. Freer. The building is designed of Florentine Renaissance and provides one main exhibit floor of eighteen top-lighted galleries and the Peacock Room, surrounding an open court garden. A basement is used for storage.

Presented to Government

This collection was presented to the Government by Mr. Freer during the administration of President Roosevelt with the understanding that it should be under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, and on May 5, 1906, the formal deed of transfer was executed. In accepting this gift the Government agreed to care for and maintain the building and collection at the public expense, although in addition to these provisions Mr. Freer created an endowment, the income from which was to be used for certain specific activities and developments which we wished to have carried out. It was also his wish that the gift should constitute a unit of the National Art Gallery.

The Freer Gallery of Art is open daily to the public from 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m., except Monday, on which day it is closed. Only a limited number of objects is shown at any one time in the exhibition galleries, but all are available for the use of students daily, except Sundays and Mondays from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

The National Gallery of Art

The National Gallery of Art, which is the legal depository of all objects of art belonging to the nation not possessed for other definite purposes, heretofore administered in connection with the National Museum, became a separate branch of the Institution under Act of the Sixty-sixth Congress, July 1, 1920, providing, "For the administration of The National Gallery of Art by the Smithsonian Institution."

The National Gallery is under the direction of Dr. W. H. Holmes, so long a factor in the development of the National Museum that to disassociate his name from that institution would be to deprive it of some of its greatest glory. The vast and varied collection of the National Gallery of Art is housed in the new National Museum Building on the north side of the Mall at the foot of Ninth and Tenth Streets N.W.

The improvement plan which the Washington City Fine Arts Commission, Dr. Holmes and the Committees of Congress are authorized to carry out comprehends the construction of a building to cost ten million dollars to be a work of art within itself worthy of the treasures it is to shelter.

The collection is so varied and complete it would be bewildering to undertake to enumerate it—from the tombs of ancient Egyptian dynasties, from Siam, India, China, Japan, ancient Athens, Pompeii, Rome, Florence, Moscow, the ancient Incas and Aztecs, from the islands of the Oriental seas and, greatest of all, the greatest collection of American art in existence. Among these are rare portraits of Washington, Jackson, Buchanan, Grant; the world leaders in the World War; picturesque landscape, waterfall and ocean scenes in America; the natural wonders of our renowned parks; two Raphaels, "The Madonna and Child," and "The Happy Family;" Greek, Roman and Florentine statuary; Eskimo paintings and carvings; Japanese God of Plenty and other Nippon masterpieces; full statue of Napoleon; full suits of Roman mail; the

dimmi-gods of the South Sea Islanders in stone images; life portraits of European royalty, including the late King Edward VII of England and Queen Victoria; Queen and King Albert of Belgium, these are but a few of the many that might be singled out for mention.

John Varden, Founder

The credit for the initial step in the founding of the Museum and National Gallery of Art in Washington sprang from the mind of John Varden, a humble citizen of the national capital, who began a collection of various kinds in 1829, his meager gallery being known as "the John Varden museum," and later as "The Washington Museum, John Varden, Proprietor." His collection included, aside from objects of natural history, a number of works of art.

In 1841 the collection was transferred to the keeping of the society known as "The National Institution for the Promotion of Science," an organization founded by citizens of Washington in 1840 and incorporated in 1842. The first president of the Institute was Joel R. Poinsett, Secretary of War, and the membership of the organization grew to number upwards of 1,000. In 1862 the charter of the society expired and the collection, including the Varden collection, was transferred to the Smithsonian Institution.

For a number of years these collections were associated with the limited government collections in the United States Patent Office, the latter, however, having been turned over to the Smithsonian Institution in 1860, at the outbreak of the war between the states. Fire in 1865 destroyed the records, and only a limited number of the collection now in the gallery can be traced to the original start.

Congress in 1846 established the Smithsonian Institution as a result of the bequest of James Smithson, by an act of August 10, which provided, among other things, "A gallery of Art." The Board of Regents was organized in September, 1846, and set about digesting the plans under the act of Congress, and on January 25, 1847, recommended: "The Gallery of Art, your committee thinks, should include both paintings and sculpture, as well as engravings and architectural designs; and it is desirable to have in connection with it one or more studios, in which young artists might copy without interruption," etc.

The Smithsonian Building was completed in 1855 and for many years served to house the collections of all classes. A disastrous fire in 1865 seriously discouraged the enterprise, for many of the paintings were destroyed. The remaining works were removed, the paintings and statuary to the Corcoran Gallery of Art and the engravings to the Library of Congress. They were returned to the Institution, but little progress was made until 1906, when Harriet Lane Johnson, mistress of the White House during Buchanan's administration, bequeathed to it a large collection. Given new hope and encouragement, the collections were all gathered in the New National Museum where they are grouped mostly in the North Pavilion on the second floor. Since this time the national collections have increased rapidly, chiefly through gifts and bequests.

Acquisitions by Gift

Among these may be mentioned the William T. Evans collection, comprising 150 paintings, regarded as one of the choicest collections of contemporary American artists productions existing, one fire etching, one bronze bust and proofs of 115 engravings on wood; a collection of 82 paintings and drawings executed by French artists; a rare and exceedingly valuable collection of 24 paintings by 19 European old masters presented by Ralph Cross Johnson of Washington; the M. H. Eddy donation comprising paintings, ivory carvings, miniatures and various other objects of art, full-length statue of William Pitt presented by the Duchess of Marlborough and other Americans residing in London; several paintings provided by the Henry Ward Ranger bequest; two important sculptures by Mrs. Benjamin H. Warder; collection of 22 World War portraits selected by the National Art Committee; gift of a collection of Civil War portraits by Walter Beck; The A. D. Peel collection of valuable art objects of various kinds; the gift of two important marbles by the estate of Henry Cabot Lodge; a rich collection of decorated china from many sources.

There are other less noteworthy gifts to the Institution.

Aside from those mentioned, it is probable that the collection of portraits of eminent diplomats and American statesmen now in the State Department Building may some day be transferred to the gallery, as may also some of the portraits of financial geniuses now hung in the Treasury Department.

There are also some works of art in the Pan-American Building, and this place promises to possess more some day.

All these art treasures are on exhibition free to the people whenever the buildings are open to the government and free for art students to study by applying to the director.

Library of Congress

The collections and productions of art in the Library of Congress contain the greatest mass and cover the widest range of any aggregation in the world. The building itself was designed to be a model of beauty and the restoration of all that was artistic in architecture; carvings and sculpture in walls and mounted in its niches and on the pedestals contained in the design of the structure are among the foremost which the nation possesses; the decoration of its walls are second only to the Capitol; the collections of the Government there come from every land and include all that is worthy of preservation in our own country.

The decorations of the building are twofold—sculpture and painting. The sculpture includes the carvings in the walls and of the staircases, bronze doors, busts and statuary; the paintings contain the mural decorations and classic pictures, some painted on the walls and others painted on canvas and pasted to the plastering. From ovals above the main entrance on the West Pavilion the heads of five great literary geniuses, in stone, peep down upon the visitor at his arrival; the pavilion surmounts the Court of Neptune in which the God of the Oceans with his two sons are spouting the waters of the Seven Seas, and in the two oceans at his sides gay nymphs disport on the backs of seahorses; the Martiny staircases within take you up through a wilderness of classic columns, flanked with "Geography" studying the map of the world and lighted by massive statues holding aloft clusters of electric bulbs; a colossal mosaic from the ruins of ancient Rome diverts your course and you look down into the reading room in the rotunda from a circular balcony on the pillars of which stand life statues of such geniuses as Shakespeare, Michael Angelo, Columbus and a notable galaxy of their compeers; the canopy in the dome is gaily decorated; the variegated marble in the structure glistens in the light.

Interior Decorations

The wall and ceiling decoration in the Library of Congress are divided into groups or pavilions and were let to noted artists to fashion. Among the greatest of the decorations were those done by the two Dodges—R. L. Dodge, who decorated the Southeast Pavilion, and William L. Dodge, who painted the Northwest Pavilion, and real eminence is in the work of the latter. This Northwest Pavilion consists of four great wall paintings—Art, Literature, Music and Science and the canopy depicting Ambition—with frescoing to properly balance the scheme for the entire room.

The Southwest Pavilion was decorated by George W. Maynard and represents the discovery and settlement of America. In the Northeast Pavilion the Seals of the United States are the objects of the decoration by W. B. van Ingen and E. E. Garnsey. The sculptured Seasons are by Bela L. Pratt. Among the other of the more massive of the decorations are "The Sciences," by Walter Shirlaw; "The Arts," by Kenyon Cox; "War and Peace," by Gari Melchers; "The Muse of Lyric Poetry," by H. O. Walker; "Vanity," by Dodge in the southwest hall; "Good Administration," by Vedder; two Mosaic Mantels, "Law" and "History." The mural decorations in the smaller spaces cover all the subjects of literature, art, music and science. These mural decorations in the Library of Congress, while not so gorgeous in coloring and great in the

number of figures employed as many of the other of the world's noted paintings, are, nevertheless, worthy to stand among the best in the two Americas.

The collections in the Library of Congress, while mostly copies, photographs of and prints from the original, are probably the most extensive in existence. Some years ago a well-equipped expedition was sent to Rome with the sanction of the Government of the United States, and photographs of all worth while of the ancient city in art captured and these photos brought to Washington. The great paintings of Michael Angelo in the Sistine Chapel at the Vatican were photographed in whole and in part; the renowned cartoon, "The Final Judgment," which it is said the great painter made in order that he might put his enemies in hell, and on whose distorted caricatures he placed frog-hands and three-toed feet, are shown in every detail, as are all the other paintings and works of sculpture of this premier of artists. All the works of Raphael extant in Rome, Paris and Berlin were likewise photographed; the paintings of Carlos Dolchi in Rome and Florence; the great religious decorations of Rubens in the cathedrals of Belgium; the best in London and Paris, Berlin and Moscow, Rome, Athens and Egypt were photographed and are in the Library of Congress to be seen by the people upon application to the art curator of the Library in the offices on the second floor, Southeast Pavilion.

Among the copies are the ancients of many lands and extending over many centuries, a portion being on public exhibition, while others may be seen upon application to the curator.

Modern Art Specimens

The modern American art includes large collections of the campaign cartoons contemporary with Andrew Jackson; cartoons of the campaigns for President of Abraham Lincoln; the campaigns of Theodore Roosevelt; paintings and crayons and etchings of the building of the Panama Canal.

The Library of Congress is open to the public and the exhibitions are free; research workers, authors and students have full use of all that is at the command of the Library. The library is open, generally, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night.

Art in the Capitol

The United States Capitol is the greatest native art gallery in the world, a sufficient answer to the enemy criticism that America has produced no soul.

Flanking the steps that spread out like a colossal bridal veil at the center entrance to the Capitol from the east, the parapets are surmounted by two groups in marble, the south group representing "Discovery" and that on the north "The Pioneer," in conflict with the red man. In the pediment above stands a three-figured group, and in the pediments to the south and north, above the entrances to the Hall of the House of Representatives and the Senate Chamber, is massive group sculptury depicting great events in American history.

Mounted on the dome more than 300 feet above looks out to the east the great figure, "The Goddess of Freedom." A peculiar style of art is this last named statue, for the goddess is heavily armored and a heavy Indian tuft adorns her head. She was hoisted to her present post about 1856. Jefferson Davis, a highly educated man, was Secretary of War at the time and had supervision over the completion of the dome. The story goes that, when the statue arrived in Washington and was unloaded into the Capitol Plaza, Davis looked it over and decided that the head was not large enough to balance up with the body; that the goddess "does not look intelligent enough to typify the Republic," and so he had the armor and tuft adornments placed on the goddess to make her look more intelligent.

On the south side of the entrance to the dome is an heroic cast of a Greek goddess, "Ceres," while on the north side stands "Mars," an armed Roman soldier. The bronze doors, the work of the sculptor, Thomas Crawford, depict the high spots in the life of Christopher Columbus. Statuary mounted in the rotunda includes marble tributes to Thomas Jefferson, Washington, Lincoln, Grant,

Hamilton and Baker, busts of Lafayette and Washington, and Borglum's "Head of Lincoln."

Statues of Notables

Through to the north wing, the Senate Chamber niches are adorned by busts of all the Vice-Presidents, some of whom became President, notably Andrew Johnson and Theodore Roosevelt. The busts of Coolidge and Dawes as Vice-President have not yet been placed in niches. The niches in the gallery are now filled up and additions are being placed in the niches to the south of the Chamber floor. On the west side of the Senate Chamber in a niche stands an heroic statue of John Hancock, president of the Continental Congress and first signer of the Declaration of Independence. On the east side of the Chamber is an heroic statue of Benjamin Franklin, pondering on the lightning having struck a tree. On the gallery floor on the east side of the Senate Chamber are busts of Lincoln, Pulaski, Sumner, Garibaldi, Viscount Bryce of England, some Indian chiefs who figured in the early history of the country, President Tyler, and some others of lesser note.

Through to the south of the rotunda, the old Hall of the House of Representatives, now Statuary Hall, contains statues of two famous men from each of the states, put there by the states of their own selection. Above the north entrance to Statuary Hall is Bartholdi's "Flight of Time," and to the south above the entrance the "Goddess of Liberty" with a crouched eagle ready for flight on her right and a coiled rattlesnake on her left. In the south entrance are busts of the late Speaker Champ Clark and Republican leader James R. Mann. To the east of the Hall of the House stands an heroic statue of Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of American Independence. The private staircases leading to the Hall of the House and the Senate Chambers, for members, were the work of Brumidi, who did greater things as a painter than as a sculptor and therefore will be dealt with as a painter.

The historical paintings in the rotunda are: "Landing of the Pilgrims," by Robert W. Weir; "Landing of Columbus," by John Vanderlyn; "Discovery of the Mississippi," by William H. Powell; "Baptism of Pocohontas," by John G. Chapman; "Signing of the Declaration of Independence," "Surrender of General Burgoyne," "Surrender of Cornwallis," and "Washington Resigning His Commission," all by John Trumbull. The frieze, which is not yet completed, was begun by Brumidi, but he died on the scaffold there soon after beginning, and the remainder of the work done, depicting scenes in American history, has been by other artists.

Hangings of Corridors

The walls of the Press Gallery in the House end of the Capitol are hung with portraits of noted editors and publishers. The gallery south of the Speaker's stand in the Hall of the House is hung with portraits of Speakers of the House, some of whom have become President of the United States. Above the staircase on the east side of the hall is a large painting of "Lincoln and His Cabinet," and at the head of the stairs is a full statue painting of Henry Clay. On the west side of the hall above the staircase is a massive canvas painting, "Westward the Flight of Empire Takes Its Way," with a bottom view of San Francisco Bay. A second portrait of Samuel J. Randall, Speaker of the House, hangs in the Appropriations Committee room.

The Senate corridors contain portraits of several of the Vice-Presidents and some of the Presidents. These include Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, Jackson, Vice-President Calhoun, William B. Allison, Charles Sumner, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Patrick Henry and others, and in the East Gallery corridors are mosaic busts of Lincoln and Garfield. In the lobby to the east of the Chamber on the gallery are two large canvases of the "Colorado Canyon" and Mrs. Fassett's "The Florida Case," in which she painted all the faces from life. At the head of the staircase is Powell's "Battle of Lake Erie," the largest canvas in the Capitol. In the South Corridor is "The Battle of Fort Moultrie" at Charleston. Above the staircase on the west side of the Chamber is "The Battle of Chapultepec," and at the head of the stairs will be found Peale's life statue of George Washington at the age of twenty-seven. The glass panels above the two Chambers

are decorated with the seals of the states and the state mottoes.

Hughes Was Persistent

In the end of the Senate main floor corridor, to the west and near the Disbursing Office door, hang the bust portraits of Virginia's three patriot statesmen—Washington, Jefferson and Patrick Henry. That of Washington is the one that has been much engraven on paper money.

That of Henry is the only painting and authentic picture of the patriot in existence except a small ivory miniature made from life by a French artist who came to the United States during Henry's life for that purpose. This painting in the Capitol was made by the artists George Matthews and Barney Hughes, the latter at the time cartoonist for the *Washington Post*. When the painting was completed they brought it to the Capitol and offered it to the Library Committee of the Senate. It was rejected. They returned to their studio and, despondent, Matthews gave up. Hughes put him to bed, retouched the picture, carried it back to the Capitol, and this time the committee immediately accepted it and authorized its purchase.

The wall decorations by Brumidi, the greatest ever spread by a painter, contain more than three thousand figures and were designed to contain pictures of all the birds and wild animals in America, but these were not completed when death ended the work after thirty years of master creations had been brought forth. The figures in these decorations are the greatest in number, the coloring gorgeous, and the sentiments the most universal of any paintings ever made by man. The number of artists engaged in the painting after Brumidi had marked them out from his designs was large and eminent, one Brumidi's son, who lost his mind at the tragic close of the work and very recently died in St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington.

Career of Brumidi

Constantino Brumidi, born in Italy July 26, 1805, was educated and first painted in his native land and in France, and then, turning to the New World, sailed from France to Mexico, where he proved a failure, coming to Washington in 1853. He looked the Capitol over and besought Congress to give him the contract to do some of the wall decoration, none of which had been attempted. But Congress refused to appropriate money for this or give him a contract. He then besought them to give him an opportunity to show them and the world what he could do. They granted him permission to decorate the Agriculture Committee Room of the House of Representatives. At the end of two years he tendered them a masterpiece, beginning with "Cincinnati at the Plow" and depicting agriculture. He then shifted his work to the Senate end of the Capitol, painting, in the room now occupied by the District of Columbia Committee, "Knowledge," with four gorgeous coloring groups and artistic frescoing, depicting History, Science, Geography and Invention. He organized his staff of artists and put them to painting where he had marked out for them in the north and west corridors of the ground floor of the Senate Chamber. He painted the "President's Room," containing bust portraits of Washington and his first Cabinet and bewilderingly decorated and frescoed. Nearly one hundred figures are employed in the decoration of this room.

Just at the closing hours of the session of Congress, as the Wilson administration was going out and it was time for the President to come to this room to sign the late enacted bills, the plastering at the top of the stem of the chandelier, containing the cluster group of cherubs, dropped to the floor, broken into clods and bits of dust. It has not been restored.

Brumidi then painted "The American Revolution," his masterpiece and the world's greatest. It is in one of the rooms in the west side of the ground floor, now occupied by Senator Warren, chairman of the Appropriations Committee. Nearly two hundred figures are employed in this decoration, and the frescoing is in gold. The walls contain "Washington at Valley Forge," "Battle of Lexington," "Boston Massacre," "Death of General Wooster," "Storming of Stony Point." The borders in the overhead are done to represent sculptury, so delicately executed that one gazing at it cannot distinguish the difference.

COURBET ROCKS AT ORNANS

THE PHILLIPS MEMORIAL GALLERY

1608 21ST STREET

TUESDAY, SATURDAY AND SUNDAY AFTERNOONS

TWO UNTIL SIX

(November 1st to June 1st)

MODERN PAINTINGS AND THEIR SOURCES

Phillips Memorial Gallery

THE PHILLIPS MEMORIAL GALLERY is different from the usual type of public museum containing works of art. The director's aim is not merely to exhibit but also to interpret various kinds of beauty, more particularly in modern paintings and their sources, and gradually to popularize what is best or most significant by novel and thought compelling methods of exhibition. In small galleries and spacious, furnished rooms, visitors are made to feel at home with the works of art and their creators. Annual schedules of exhibitions are conceived and arranged from the collection's great surplus in the store room.

* * *

A SEASON of pictures at the Phillips Memorial has been compared to a season of opera. The policy is broad and tolerant. Many methods of seeing and painting are supported and a balance established between representative and abstract. It is demonstrated that good things of all periods can be brought together with delightfully suggestive effects so that visitors cannot fail to recognize for themselves the universality of art.

* * *

THE IDEA to which this unique collection is consecrated is that of a dual function and purpose; the concept of a small intimate museum of the world's best art combined with an experiment station where living and constantly developing artists can show the results of their research and their aesthetic adventures.

* * *

PERHAPS the most famous things in the collection are the "Luncheon of the Boating Party" by Renoir, his acknowledged masterpiece, "The Uprising" by Daumier, the "Mt. St. Victoire" by Cezanne, and the Egyptian Limestone Head of the 18th Dynasty which is said to be a portrait of a young noble at the Court of Akhnaton about 1350 B. C.

GALLERY: 1608 TWENTY-FIRST STREET
OFFICE: 1218 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Embassies and Legations

AT PRESENT there are fifty-two of the leading countries of the world that maintain imposing embassies or legations in Washington. One, Russia, is not recognized by the U. S. Government. The number has greatly increased since the World War, at the outbreak of which, in 1914, there were in Washington but thirty-four legations, including Russia, which was at that time in good standing with this government. The personnel of the embassy or legation delegations from the larger countries is usually an extensive one; but for the smaller countries, the Minister, his family, his secretary, and possibly a military aid are sufficient.

The oldest ambassador in point of service is recognized as the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps. Next to the United States, he takes precedence in rank at all the state functions and those to which the members of the Diplomatic Corps are invited. The present dean of the corps is the Belgian Ambassador, Baron de Cartier de Marchienne. The Right Honorable Sir Esme Howard, Ambassador from Great Britain, ranks second in the corps.

This policy of seniority among the foreign nations in recognition of service to their country has induced longer tenure in this diplomatic office than might otherwise obtain, because the country generally takes notice of its rank among the other nations on these functionary events. When the members of the corps attend functions of state or social government events they are generally attended by their aids and escorts in full regalia.

The embassy or legation buildings are, in the main, of imposing appearance, and through various causes, some of them are of historic interest. The World War created changes in the personnel of various embassies, particularly those countries with whom the United States was at war. The splendid building that housed the Ambassador from Austria-Hungary at 1305 Connecticut Avenue, and which was unoccupied after relations with that country were broken off by President Wilson, and the Ambassador, Dr. Dumba, was handed his passport, has been razed.

An imposing structure of red brick is the German Embassy at 1435 Massachusetts Avenue. When our country broke off relations with Germany, the Ambassador, Count Von Bernstorff, received his passport and left the country, the embassy being closed until after the World War when peace once more reigned and a new ambassador was appointed. Another representative who about the same time received his passport was the Turkish Ambassador, then residing at the embassy, 2024 Florida Avenue.

The wiping out of the Russian imperial government and the establishment of a republic was the cause of the disappearance of the Russian embassy and the retirement of the esteemed Ambassador, Mr. George Bakhmeteff, who, with his wife, Mme. Bakhmeteff, retired to private life. The interests of the Russian Government are looked after at present by Mr. Serge Ughet, financial attaché, in New York City.

The Rumanian Legation, located at 1607 Twenty-third Street, was where Queen Marie of Rumania stayed during her recent visit to Washington, and in that legation she received President and Mrs. Coolidge on their formal call, thus at once making it the most historic legation building in Washington.

The legation of Uruguay, located at 1317 F Street, is the only one of the legations located in the business district.

The embassies and legations of the foreign countries fly the flags of their respective countries and on state occasions fly both their own country's flag and the flag of the United States side by side or intertwined. The legation and embassy buildings are held foreign territory of the respective country to which they belong, enabling their residents to ignore the Volstead Act. The attachés of the different legations receive callers on official matters and conduct their own social functions in their own way and customs. They give their social functions either in the embassy or legation buildings or at some hotel or club of the city. When the ambassador, minister or

PHOTOS BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

A GROUP OF WASHINGTON'S IMPOSING EMBASSIES

Top: Italian Embassy.
Center, left to right: British Embassy. Bulgarian Embassy.
Bottom: Belgium Embassy. Chinese Embassy. Austrian Embassy.

attaché is called away or recalled by his country or handed his passport because of misconduct or a breach of the relations of the two countries, the next in succession is in charge while awaiting the appointment of the successor or the disposition of his country. Some of these legation and embassy buildings are among the most attractive buildings in Washington, and they are mostly located in the most fashionable resident section of the city.

The embassies and legations, taken alphabetically as they are listed at present, with the head of each government's delegation in Washington, follow:

Belgium—Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, Ambassador E. and P., 1780 Massachusetts Ave.

Great Britain—The Right Hon. Sir Esme Howard, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.V.O., Ambassador E. and P., 1300 Connecticut Ave.

Argentina—Mr. Honorio Pueyrredon, Ambassador E. and P., 1600 New Hampshire Ave.

Peru—Dr. Hernan Velarde, Ambassador E. and P., Hotel Robsevelt.

Mexico—Senor Don Manuel C. Tellez, Ambassador E. and P., 2829 16th St.

Italy—Nobile Giacomo de Martino, Ambassador E. and P., 2700 16th St.

Germany—Baron Ago Maltzan, Ambassador E. and P., 1435 Massachusetts Ave.

Japan—Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira, Ambassador E. and P., 1321 K St.

Brazil—Mr. S. Gurgel do Amaral, Ambassador E. and P., 1704 18th St.

Chile—Senor Don Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Ambassador E. and P., 2305 Massachusetts Ave.

Spain—Senor Don Alejandro Padilla y Bell, Ambassador E. and P., Wardman Park Hotel.

Cuba—Senor Don Orestes Ferrara, Ambassador E. and P., 2630 16th St.

France—Mr. Paul Claudel, Ambassador E. and P., absent.

Russia—Mr. Serge Ughet, Financial Attache, 120 E. 75th St., New York City.

Portugal—Viscount d'Aite, E.E. and M.P., Wardman Park Hotel.

Denmark—Mr. Constantin Brun, E.E. and M.P., 1605 22d St.

Uruguay—Dr. J. Varela, E.E. and M. P., 1777 Massachusetts Ave.

Switzerland—Mr. Marc Peter, E.E. and M.P., 1525 16th St.

China—Mr. Sao Ke Alfred Sze, E.E. and M.P., 19th and Vernon Sts.

Hungary—Count Laszlo Szechenyi, E.E. and M.P., 2929 Massachusetts Ave.

Finland—Mr. Axel Leonard Astrom, E.E. and M.P., 1709 Massachusetts Ave.

Guatemala—Senor Don Francisco Sanchez Latour, E.E. and M.P., 1521 New Hampshire Ave.

Colombia—Dr. Enrique Olaya, E.E. and M.P., 2340 Massachusetts Ave.

Panama—Senor Dr. Don Ricardo J. Alfaro, E.E. and M.P., 1535 New Hampshire Ave.

Costa Rica—Senor Don J. Rafael Oreamuno, E.E. and M.P., 1830 19th St.

Bolivia—Senor Dr. Don Ricardo Jaimes Freyre, E.E. and M.P., Wardman Park Hotel.

Estonia—Mr. Antonius Piip, E.E. and M.P., absent.

Lithuania—Mr. Kazys Bizauskas, E.E. and M.P., 2622 16th St.

Irish Free State—Mr. Timothy A. Smiddy, M.P., Wardman Park Hotel.

Greece—Mr. Charalambos Simopoulos, E.E. and M.P., 1838 Connecticut Ave.

Haiti—Mr. Hannibal Price, E.E. and M.P.

Honduras—Senor don Luis Bogran, E.E. and M.P., 1324 18th St.

Austria—Mr. Edgar L. G. Prochnik, E.E. and M.P., 1851 Wyoming Ave.

Egypt—Mahmoud Samy Pasha, E.E. and M.P., 1815 Q St.

Czechoslovakia—Mr. Zdenek Fierlinger, E.E. and M.P., 1730 16th St.

Poland—Mr. Jan Ciechanowski, E.E. and M.P., 2640 16th St.

Bulgaria—Mr. Simeon Radeff, E.E. and M.P., 2221 R St.

Sweden—Mr. W. Bostrom, E.E. and M.P., 2249 R St.

Venezuela—Senor Dr. Don Carlos F. Grisanti, E.E. and M.P., 1102 16th St.

Dominican Republic—Senor Angel Morales, E.E. and M.P., Hotel Roosevelt.

Albania—Mr. Falk Konitza, E.E. and M.P., The Mayflower.

Siam—Lieut. Gen. Phya Vijitavongs, E.E. and M.P., 2300 Kalorama Rd.

Rumania—Mr. George Cretziano, E.E. and M.P., 1607 23d St.

PHOTOS BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

CITY CLUBS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Top, left to right: University Club. Metropolitan Club.
Center, left to right: Racquet Club. City Club.
Bottom: Cosmos Club. Army and Navy Club.

Washington of the Future

By WILL P. KENNEDY

WITH a view to making Washington, beyond all comparison, the most beautiful and perfectly equipped capital city of the greatest nation in the world's history, which will be visible testimony of the wealth, power, taste and patriotism of the American people, upwards of $200,000,000 is to be spent by the Government on permanent improvements and embellishments, within the next five to ten years.

Under the program that the city-builders have in mind, this will be expanded to at least half a billion dollars within a comparatively few years. All this in addition to imposing buildings being erected by private capital for great national and international organizations that have their headquarters in the capital city, and the staggering business and residential construction.

With a patriotism not exceeded by that of Washington himself, or ambition for a City Most Beautiful less sincere and eager than that of Major L'Enfant, or of Senator McMillan, who brought the L'Enfant plan forward to our day, Congress has approved the visions and practical recommendations of our city planners for artistic and utilitarian improvement of the capital.

Most of this $200,000,000 has already been authorized by Congress, with initial appropriations to start the work and directions to enter into contracts for carrying out these projects. Appropriations aggregating nearly $30,000,000 have been passed. More than $40,000,000 more soon will be made available by Congress.

These plans, all of which are going forward, include:

Housing government departments and other important agencies of the Federal Government in imposing, ornamental buildings, adequate to their needs, properly arranged for economic and efficient transaction of their particular activities, and carefully coordinated, under a five-year fifty-million-dollar program, which Senator Smoot, chairman of the Public Buildings Commission, said will eventually amount to at least $150,000,000. The workshops already authorized under this program, for which an initial appropriation of $5,575,000 has been made, are: Commerce Department, for which $16,000,000 is recommended; a central headquarters building for the Department of Agriculture; Internal Revenue Building; Archives Building; new office building for the Department of Agriculture; additions to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and to the Government Printing Office.

Purchase of all of the privately owned land in the triangle south of Pennsylvania Avenue to The Mall, between the Capitol and the Treasury Building, as sites for these new Federal buildings.

Erection of a model municipal group of buildings for the District of Columbia, which will cost upwards of $25,000,000 and eventually at least twice that amount. This group will balance the Federal building program by being erected on the north side of Pennsylvania Avenue, at the very opening of the vista from the Capitol west to the White House. Definite recommendations promptly are to be laid before Congress by the Commissioners, and the Public Buildings Commission has pledged its cooperation to put through this very important development. Several of the buildings that will be included in the municipal group have already been authorized in separate pieces of legislation.

For acquiring park and playground sites, before the most desirable tracts will be lost through residential or business developments, $10,000,000, under a five-year program. This is in addition to $600,000 already appropriated for completing the purchase of the connecting link between Rock Creek and Potomac Parks; the $600,000 a year appropriated for the last two years for park land purchase and the $900,000 appropriated for the next fiscal year, with the intention that part of this will be used for the acquisition of the Patterson tract, previously known as Camp Ordway and Camp Meigs.

PHOTOS BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

WASHINGTON OF THE FUTURE

Four views depicting how the national capital will look following the completion of the gigantic governmental building program now in progress.

Top: Bird's-eye view of projected triangle improvement west of the Post Office Department.

Bottom: The Mall as it will be transformed when the proposed new cluster of government buildings is completed.

Erection of the $15,000,000 Arlington Memorial Bridge across the Potomac River from the Lincoln Memorial to Arlington National Cemetery, which was visioned nearly four score years ago by President Andrew Jackson and advocated by Daniel Webster in a Fourth of July address in 1851 when he said:

"Before us is the broad and beautiful river, separating two of the original thirteen States, which a late President, a man of determined purpose and inflexible will but patriotic heart, desired to span with arches of ever-enduring granite, symbolical of the firmly established union of the North and the South."

There already has been appropriated $5,500,000 for this bridge and the work is well started.

A $20,000,000 five-year public school building program for Washington, towards which approximately $10,000,000 already has been appropriated.

Construction of the finest 15-mile stretch of boulevard in the world from the City of Washington to Washington's home at Mt. Vernon, to cost about $10,000,000, and which will take on some of the aspects of the Appian Way at Rome and of Westminster Abbey in London. It is expected that this project will have the support of the President's Commission now arranging for the proper national and international celebration of the bicentennial of Washington's birth, and it will be completed before 1932, when the world comes to visit this city that Washington built and make pilgrimage to the nation's shrine at Mt. Vernon.

A national home for art, to cost at least $10,000,000, is soon to be erected on the south side of B Street on the north side of The Mall, between 12th and 14th streets. This location has been agreed upon by the agencies that are charting the location of future buildings and drafting the plans for capital development. The Government already owns priceless art collections and can get more as gifts just as soon as it possesses a suitable building for housing them. It is expected that this building will be a gift to the Government from an individual.

For the first time in its history the Supreme Court of the United States is to have a building of its own. The site has been reserved for more than a quarter of a century, facing the Capitol Building and just north of the beautiful Library of Congress structure with which it will be harmonized. Congress has appropriated $1,500,000 for acquisition of the entire square between 1st and 2nd Streets, East Capitol and Maryland Avenue, N.E. This structure will be commensurate with the dignity and importance of one of the three great branches of government, really the balance wheel. A new House Office Building is to be erected to relieve the uneconomic condition under which members of the national House of Representatives are now forced to work in crowded rooms, without privacy. This building is to cost approximately $10,000,000 and is to be erected south of the Capitol and west of the present Office Building, between New Jersey and Delaware Avenues, B and C Streets, S.W.

The Department of Justice is to have a new building at the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 15th Street, diagonally across from the Treasury. This site has been reserved for the Department of Justice for nearly twenty years, and plans for the structure approved after competition.

The Department of Labor is to have a new building. According to present plans this will be located at 14th and B Streets, fronting against The Mall and across B Street from the new National Home for Art.

The Public Health Service is to have a new building, and the site agreed upon is on the terraced hillside adjacent to the Naval Hospital and Hygienic Laboratory helping to frame the Lincoln Memorial.

There also are to be new buildings for the General Accounting Office, for the independent establishments, and for the Coast Guard, all of which are to be placed within the Pennsylvania Avenue-Mall triangle.

The Capitol grounds are to be extended to Union Station and beautifully landscaped to afford incoming visitors a most attractive first glimpse of the Capitol, symbolizing their government. Already $1,331,958 has been appropriated for this project with $20,000 for removal of buildings not occupied by governmental activities, and one of the greatest landscape artists in the world is making a study of how this area should be developed.

A new avenue, broad as Pennsylvania

Avenue, which is the parade ground of the nation, is to be constructed from Union Station diagonally to Pennsylvania Avenue at 3rd Street.

To rival in importance Pennsylvania Avenue itself, a new boulevard running along the north side of the present Capitol grounds, down the entire length of The Mall—the central garden of L'Enfant's plans—to Lincoln Memorial and connecting with the Arlington Memorial Bridge is definitely authorized as part of the bridge building act. This boulevard also will be linked with the proposed boulevard to Mount Vernon, the new boulevard to be built by the State of Virginia, and with the Lee Highway. On this new boulevard will front some of the most beautiful of the new government buildings, including the Art Museum, the National Museum, the George Washington Memorial, the Department of Labor and the Independent Offices, General Accounting and Internal Revenue Buildings.

The Capitol itself is to be completed by extending the central portion of the east front, which will give a balanced base for the Capitol dome, and provide additional space in the Capitol Building.

Congress already has authorized the relocation of the Botanic Garden, and William E. Parsons, one of the best-known landscape architects, has made a study with a view to making the new Botanic Garden the finest in the world. Authorizations for the garden total $1,696,398.

Establishment in the national capital of a great National Arboretum under the administration of the Department of Agriculture was authorized by the Sixty-ninth Congress. An appropriation of $300,000 will be made to acquire a site at the eastern entrance to the capital. This is to be a great outdoor scientific laboratory for the Department specialists.

The Arlington experimental farm of the Department of Agriculture is to be removed from its present location to make way for a fitting memorial entrance to the Arlington Memorial Bridge and to afford space for enlargement of the Arlington National Cemetery. It is planned to relocate this experimental farm in Benning where there are now extensive truck farms, and where it would link with the National Arboretum, with the museum of aquatic plants and with the Anacostia Park development.

Anacostia Park is being built on a very pretentious scale, with the purpose of making it the finest water-front park and playground in the entire United States.

It is in this eastern area of the national capital that the great stadium will probably be erected, in which it is proposed to hold the Olympic Games, the Army and Navy classic football games, and some of the most wonderful pageants and spectacles ever arranged. Representatives Hamilton Fish, Republican, of New York, and Representative James A. Gallivan, Democrat, of Massachusetts, have presented bills in Congress calling for the erection of this stadium in Potomac Park. The Engineer Office in charge of public buildings and parks has made an extensive study of the stadium question by direction of Congress.

The White House, the first of the government buildings erected in Washington, and which was known as "The Executive Mansion" until its occupancy by Theodore Roosevelt, is being remodelled under an appropriation of $375,000.

Washington is to have a water-entrance de luxe, characteristically American, and unsurpassed anywhere in the world. Features of this development will be riverside drives on both sides of the river, connecting with all of the great highways and with the park drive entirely encircling the capital and making a chain of the old fort sites. There will be a four-way commercial airport; one of the finest yacht harbors in the world for both large and small water craft; a water gate at the new Memorial Bridge; sport centers in both Potomac Park East and Anacostia Park; a recreation pier at Georgetown; improvements at Bolling Field, with officers' quarters on the rising ground to the St. Elizabeth's heights, giving a presidio effect; reclamation of a large tract at Blue Plains, the home for the aged and infirm; and with locations reserved for a number of statues such as the John Ericcson statue near the Arlington Bridge.

There is awaiting the action of Congress a program for extending branch public libraries and school libraries to all parts of the capital, at a first cost of approximately a million dollars.

Walter Reed Hospital Reservation, already the best in the world, is being built up with permanent structures to replace the temporary war barracks, Congress having made one appropriation of $950,000 for continuing this work.

Other projects in the army building program within the Washington area include appropriations: for Camp Meade, Md., to be Third Corps Training Center, $1,460,000; for Fort Humphrey, Va., $660,000; for Bolling Field Aviation Center, $240,000; and for buildings at the Marine Corps Base, Quantico, $1,650,000.

Appropriations have also been made as follows: for Capitol improvements, including new coal storage at the power plant, $285,000; new wing at District Jail, $275,000; power plant at Bureau of Standards, $200,000; dormitory for women at Howard University, $150,000.

Among the items of appropriation to be taken up by the Seventieth Congress are; Sums of $325,000 for abolishing the dangerous grade crossing on Michigan Avenue, Brookland, near the Catholic University campus, and $405,000 for abolishing the three other grade crossings; for completing the Tomb of the Unknown Hero, $50,000; for restoration of the Lee Mansion in Arlington National Cemetery, $10,000; for a nurses' home at Columbia Hospital, $350,000; nurses' home, Freedmen's Hospital, $165,000; to replace the Bell School to make way for the new Botanic Garden, $225,000; for a wharf at Jamestown to provide for access to the monument, $15,000; for enlarging the brick plant at the model penal institution at Occoquan, $18,000; for Freedmen's Hospital power plant, $52,000.

PROPOSED NEW $10,000,000 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

Urgent recommendations also are going to be made during the Seventieth Congress for a bridge building program to replace several structures known to be in a dangerous condition—the Calvert Street bridge over Rock Creek, leading to the fashionable Chevy Chase residential and club section; Klingle Valley bridge on Connecticut Avenue; and the most urgent of all is to replace the antiquated Chain Bridge, 4 miles up the Potomac River from Georgetown, which is an important highway into Virginia. There are two bridge items already appropriated—to replace the M Street bridge across Rock Creek, to Georgetown, and $20,000 to reconstruct the bridge across Rock Creek at Military Road.

The entire Mall is to be cleaned up and all of the temporary war buildings on the Mall and adjacent thereto are to be removed. This will give an unobstructed

view from the Capitol to the Lincoln Memorial and beyond to the "silent city of the hero dead" on Arlington's grassy hillside. It will give a more impressive setting to the Grant Memorial, which is the largest bronze statuary group in existence.

A mirror basin is to be constructed on the site of the old Botanic Garden similar to the one just east of the Lincoln Memorial.

The dome on the central, or pavilion headquarters, building for the Department of Agriculture is designed to balance the dome on the National Museum as visitors look from the Lincoln Memorial to the Capitol dome.

Plans are also under serious consideration for erection of a national headquarters for the Federal Reserve System on the site of the historic home of the late John Hay, Secretary of State under Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt, and biographer of Lincoln, at 16th and H Streets, across Lafayette Park from the White House.

Those who are planning the future capital city have also in mind the erection of monumental memorial arches at each entrance to the capital from Maryland and Virginia, so that visitors will be impressed as they enter the capital city.

It also is planned as another impressive feature to have Massachusetts Avenue, which passes by Union Station, and is the one important boulevard that cuts diagonally across the District for a 10-mile straightaway, improved throughout its entire length, with parks at either end.

To improve the view of the tourists when for the first time they see their Capitol Building as they emerge from Union Station, the entire north side of the Senate Office Building is to be architecturally beautified. This has been made necessary by the extension of the Capitol grounds and the removal of other buildings which now throws the Senate Office Building into bold view.

It has for many years been the ultimate plan of the city builders that there should be a memorial entrance to the beautiful 600-acre tract of the Soldiers' Home Grounds, at the head of North Capitol Street, directly north of the Capitol, 3 miles distant, and from which vantage point there is one of the most beautiful views of the Capitol dome. If and when the historic gates are removed from the Executive Avenue, West, between the White House and the State, War and Navy Building, it is expected that they will be rehung at this proposed new entrance to the Soldiers' Home.

In allocating the site for the new $10,000,000 National Home for Art on the Mall between 12th and 14th Streets it will become necessary to relocate the greenhouses of the Department of Agriculture. Studies are now being made to see where these should be placed, and it is expected that they will be an attractive feature of the Arboretum and Experimental Farm development on the east front of the capital city.

Plans also are under discussion for the removal of the President's greenhouses in which the plants are propagated for flower beds in all the parks and reservations throughout the capital. These now occupy a site south of the Washington Monument and west of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The most popular suggestion thus far made is to have these conservatories placed on the Patterson tract when it is acquired for park purposes, so that they will be adjacent to Kendall Green, which is the campus of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, the only institution of its kind in the world. On this new park it is intended to develop one of the best aquatic gardens in this part of the country.

In connection with the Bureau of Engraving and Printing a pulp mill is to be erected, which will take care of maceration of all worn-out currency, so that instead of an important item of expense it can be turned into a considerable profit each year.

The District of Columbia

A Brief Outline of Its Government

By DANIEL E. GARGES

Secretary, Board of Commissioners, D. C.

THE CAPITAL of the United States of America is the District of Columbia, in which is located the City of Washington. When the Constitution of the United States was adopted, it provided that the seat of government should be located on a tract of land not exceeding 10 miles square, which the then thirteen states might give the Government. The States of Maryland and Virginia gave such a site located on the Potomac River. This was done in the years 1788 and 1789. President Washington appointed three commissioners to lay out a city on the site, and the seat of government was transferred to the District of Columbia in the year 1800. The first meeting of Congress was held in the Capitol in November of that year. The President arrived in Washington June 4, 1800.

Previous to this time Congress had met in various places, the last being in Philadelphia, from which it moved to Washington.

PHOTO BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

THE DISTRICT BUILDING, 14TH AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

When the District of Columbia was selected as the capital, the land therein was owned by a number of people, and they deeded their land to two trustees to lay out the streets, avenues, and public squares, and divided the rest of the land into blocks and lots. The land consisted of about 6,000 acres. In laying out the streets 3,606 acres were taken, and about 540 acres were bought by the United States as sites for the public buildings and grounds. The lots laid out numbered 20,272. Of these the

United States took half, and the property owners were given back the remainder. The United States sold its share of the lots and from the proceeds paid for the 540 acres on which it was to put the public buildings. The United States also took a fee simple title to the streets and avenues. The city was laid out by Major L'Enfant, a French engineer, and the plan was based on that of the city of Paris in France.

The first government of the City of Washington consisted of a mayor appointed by the President of the United States and a city council elected by the people of the city. This was the year 1802. Later in the year 1812, the city council was permitted to elect the mayor. This continued until the year 1820, when the people were permitted to elect the mayor. This mayor was elected for a term of two years, and this form of government continued until the year 1871.

By an Act of Congress of February 21, 1871, a territorial form of government was provided for, consisting of a governor, a board of public works, and a legislative assembly. The legislative assembly consisted of eleven members called a council, and twenty-two members called a house of delegates. The District also then had a delegate in the House of Representatives of the United States.

The governor and board of public works were appointed by the President of the United States, and the legislative assembly was elected by the people.

This form of government lasted three years until June 20, 1874, when Congress provided that the District should be governed by three commissioners appointed by the President. This was known as the temporary form of government and lasted until July 1, 1878, when the present form of government was adopted. The present form of government was provided by an Act of Congress approved June 11, 1878. This government consists of three commissioners, two selected by the President of the United States from actual residents of the District of Columbia who have been residents for three years, and one an army officer detailed by the President. Their term of office is three years. These form a Board of Commissioners, and this board has duties corresponding to that of a mayor.

The Constitution of the United States provides that Congress shall exercise exclusive legislation over the District of Columbia, but Congress by various statutes has delegated to the Commissioners the power to make police, building, health, and other municipal regulations, and to enforce them by proper penalties. There are some duties, however, which ordinarily come under the jurisdiction of municipal authorities which the Commissioners do not have. This situation arises by reason of the fact that Washington is the capital of the United States. For instance, the United States authorities have charge of the water supply system including the bringing of the water from Great Falls to the filtration plant and filtering it. All water mains supplying the inhabitants of the city with water, however, are constructed by the Commissioners, and all water, whether furnished to the citizens or to the property of the United States, is distributed under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners. The United States also has jurisdiction over all public parks.

The Board of Education of the District of Columbia is appointed by the Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and the Board of Charities, the Recorder of Deeds, and the Judges of the Municipal Court are appointed by the President of the United States. The Commissioners, however, appoint the heads of all the various municipal departments in the District Government, and also the employes of the District Government. These employes do not come within the provisions of the Civil Service Laws, with the exception of the Police and Fire Departments.

One of the duties of the Commissioners is to submit annually estimates of funds necessary to support the government of the District of Columbia. These estimates are submitted to the Director of the Budget in the Treasury Department and as they are approved or changed by the Director of the Budget they are submitted to Congress. In both the House of Representatives and the Senate there are appropriations committees and a sub-committee of five members which has charge of preparing the District of Columbia appropriation

bill. The bill is first prepared in the House of Representatives, and during its preparation the Commissioners are granted hearings, in order to present to Congress the necessity for appropriations asked. The sub-committee prepares the bill and it is sent to the House of Representatives. After it is passed by the House, it is referred to a similar sub-committee of the Senate Appropriations Committee, and this committee also grants a hearing to the Commissioners. It frequently adds by amendment to the amount of the bill allowed by the House. The Senate then passes the bill with the amendments. The bill is then referred to a conference committee consisting of three members each of the House and Senate sub-committees. The conference committee makes its report to the House and Senate. The bill is then passed and when signed by the President it becomes a law.

All legislation for the District of Columbia other than appropriations comes under the jurisdiction of a committee on the District of Columbia, of which there is one in the House and one in the Senate. Whenever the Commissioners desire to have a law passed they write to the chairmen of these committees recommending the introduction of a bill to accomplish what is desired. These committees consider such requests and if they favor the measure they report it to the House and Senate, and when passed by these Houses and signed by the President it becomes a law. All bills relating to the District of Columbia, by whomsoever introduced, are referred to these committees.

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THE CITY POSTOFFICE WHICH ADJOINS THE UNION STATION

All funds appropriated for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia are paid from two sources. These sources are:

1. Taxation on real estate and personal property of the residents of the District, including street railways, gas companies, and other public utilities, and by certain license taxes imposed by law on various businesses.

2. Money in the United States Treasury belonging to the United States.

When the present form of government was established in 1878, the law provided that one-half of all appropri-

ations made for the expenses of the District of Columbia should be payable from taxes levied on the residents of the District, and the other half from funds in the United States Treasury. Under the law as it now exists, however, it is provided that 60 per cent of such appropriations shall be paid from taxes levied in the District of Columbia, and 40 per cent from funds of the United States. Prior to July 1, 1922, taxes on real estate were levied on the basis of a two-thirds valuation, and on personal property at full valuation. Now taxes on both real estate and tangible personal property are based on a full valuation. The rate fixed for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1922, is $1.30 per $100 on both real estate and tangible personal property. On intangible personal property the provision of law requiring a tax of three-tenths of one per cent was increased on July 1, 1922, to five-tenths of one per cent. The law provides that the Commissioners shall fix the rate of taxation to meet the proportion of the expenses of the District to be paid from this source. Taxes were formerly payable annually, but beginning July 1, 1922, they are payable semi-annually on November 1 and May 1 of each year.

Real estate is assessed biennially.

For the purpose of providing for the orderly conduct of the business of the District Government each member of the Board of Commissioners is appointed a committee of one to handle certain municipal functions. One Commissioner has charge of the assessment of property, the disbursement of appropriations, the licensing of businesses, the collection of taxes, the handling of legal matters and insurance, the purchase of all materials and supplies, and the control of the almshouse, reformatory, and workhouse.

Another Commissioner has charge of the Fire and Police Departments, the supervision of weights, measures and markets, the supervision of playgrounds, etc. Another Commissioner has charge of all street improvements, the construction of school and other municipal buildings, the removal and disposal of garbage and city refuse, the construction of sewers, the cleaning of streets, the lighting of streets, the laying of water

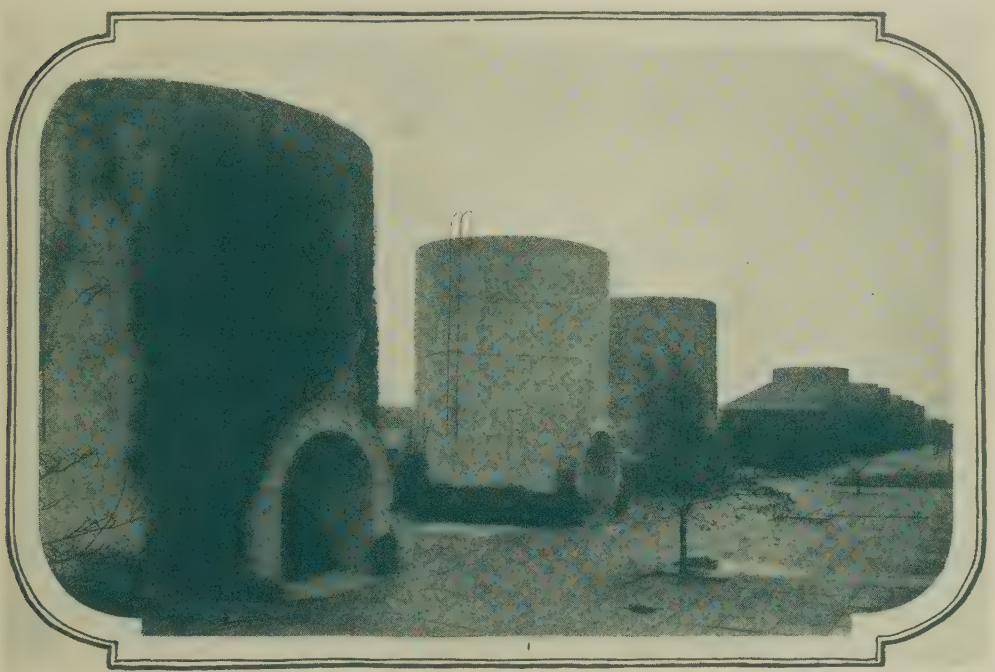

PHOTO BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

THE MODEL FILTRATION PLANT SOUTH OF THE SOLDIERS' HOME

mains, the care of street trees, etc. Twice each week and at other times when necessary the three Commissioners meet in board session. Each Commissioner brings before the board matters affecting his department, and the board passes such orders and regulations as they deem advisable covering the matters brought to their attention. These orders are signed by the Secretary to the Board of Commissioners, and are issued to the heads of departments for execution.

In addition to the duties which the Commissioners of the District of Columbia have as executives of the District Government, Congress has placed upon them certain other duties. The three Commissioners form a Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia which has jurisdiction over street railways, gas and electric companies, telephones, baggage transfer, etc. The Commission fixes the rates which may be charged for all of these commodities, and the public utility companies cannot charge more than these rates for services which they render.

The Commissioners, together with the Architect of the Capitol and the Officer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds in the City of Washington, form a Zoning Commission which divides the city up into zones, which can be used only for residence purposes, business purposes, and other commercial purposes. They also fix the height to which buildings can be erected and the area of ground which can be built upon.

All matters with reference to the public school system, with the exception of the construction and repair of school buildings, are placed by law under a Board of Education consisting of nine members appointed by the Judges of the Supreme Court, as heretofore stated. The Board of Education appoints all the teachers and other employes and makes rules for the operation of the school system. The expense of running the schools is one of the municipal expenses cared for in the District Appropriation Act.

It may be interesting to note the various taxes and assessments which the property owner in the District of Columbia is called upon to pay. When the city of Washington was laid out into streets, avenues, and alleys the old boundary of the city was Florida Avenue. As the city grew, however, property owners outside this boundary subdivided their land into lots, and dedicated streets. These streets as well as the city streets were improved at the expense of the District Government and no assessment was made for such improvement. In the year 1893, however, Congress directed the Commissioners to prepare a plan for extending the streets and avenues of the city throughout the entire District, in order that when the land was opened for building houses the streets would be run in a systematic manner. The law provided that if a property owner wished to subdivide his land he must dedicate the streets to the District without any cost. If he did not dedicate and the Commissioners desired the streets to be opened, they would institute a proceeding in court to take the land for street purposes, and the property owners were required to pay the cost of the land taken. After the street was opened, it was necessary to lay sewers, water mains, gas and electric lights, and also to provide sidewalks and roadways. With the exception of the gas and electric light, the property owner is required to pay for all these improvements. Now he pays two dollars per front foot for a water main, and one dollar and fifty cents for a sewer; one-half of the cost of laying a sidewalk; one-half of the cost of paving alleys, and one-half of the cost of paving the roadway in front of his property. This is in addition to the taxes he pays each year on the property.

The District of Columbia has practically no bonded or floating indebtedness as its sinking fund will be sufficient to liquidate all indebtedness at maturity.

The United States Supreme Court

AFTER nearly 137 years of existence the highest judicial tribunal in the world, the Supreme Court of the United States, one of the three coordinate branches of our government, is about to have a permanent home under the $50,000,000 Federal building plan on a site long held in mind, facing the Capitol and next-door neighbor to the Library of Congress.

Chief Justice Taft, the only living former President, is particularly interested in this project and it will be a graceful and grateful act for the nation to build it while he is yet alive as a memorial of his long service to this country, which his father so ably represented before him, as Secretary of War, Attorney General and Minister to Austria and to Russia. Mr. Taft himself has been Solicitor General, first civil governor of the Philippines, Secretary of War, governor of Cuba, President of the United States, president of the American Red Cross, chief justice of the Supreme Court, and Chancellor of the Smithsonian Institution.

And we owe the Supreme Court the building in recognition of its dignity and importance as one of the three great branches of government. We recall that Webster, in an eulogy on Mr. Justice Story in 1845, said:

"Justice, sir, is the great interest of man on earth," and two years later as a toast at a bar dinner Mr. Webster proposed: "The law: It has honored us; may we honor it." The forthcoming Supreme Court Building is to be an idealistic building, emblematic of law and justice of which it is to be the national home and headquarters.

The United States Supreme Court has been located in the Capitol ever since its creation, even going with the legislative body when the Capitol was burned in 1814. Although in size it is the smallest of the three coordinate branches of the Government, it has the distinction of being a creation unique among governmental activities. Holding possession of the former Senate chamber, it sits in a room fine in its proportions.

During the 137 years of its existence the Supreme Court has sat in seven different places: first, in New York; second, in Independence Hall, Philadelphia; third, in the basement of the Capitol, where it was when the British burned the Capitol in 1814; fourth, while the Capitol was being rebuilt the Supreme Court occupied the magnificent residence of the clerk of the court; fifth, when the Capitol wings were built it came into its present chamber, which was previously the Senate chamber; sixth, when driven out by an explosion and fire in 1898 it occupied the committee room of Senator McMillan, which is the District of Columbia committee room, and for a brief period also sat in the judiciary committee room, according to the records of the clerk of the court.

While for quiet and harmonious beauty the present Supreme Court room is one of the most attractive in the magnificent Capitol Building, the court accommodations have never been adequate. This courtroom was designed by Latrobe, after the model of a Greek theater, a semicircular hall with a low-domed ceiling. It is historically sacred ground. Here Webster answered Hayne. Here Benton and John Randolph made their great speeches. On the left side of the Senate stood Calhoun in many a contest with Clay and Webster on the right.

This Supreme Court room has been made further memorable, as being the place in which, in 1877, sat the Electoral Commission which decided the presidential contest as to whether Hayes of the Republican party or Tilden of the Democratic party should be the executive of this great nation for a period of four years. This tribunal and the wise and self-sacrificing patriotism of Tilden

and his party saved the country from a bloody civil war. This Supreme Court room will be preserved as a trophy room of the Capitol when the Supreme Court has justly come into its own new building.

keeping with the dignity and standing and work of this great branch of the Government.

For many years it has been contemplated that the Supreme Court Building would be one of the most attractive

PHOTO BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

CHAMBER OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

The law library of the Supreme Court is said to be one of the best of such specialized research libraries in the world.

The public will be surprised to learn that the Chief Justice and the associate justices have no privacy and no offices. They have no place now to which they can retire for conference. In the new building it is proposed to give each justice at least the accommodation that is afforded to a United States Senator. It is calculated that each of the nine members of the Supreme Court should have at least three office rooms with two clerks. This should be in addition to a large conference room.

There is now a nominal "robing room" for the justices, but this is a shabby back office, used necessarily as a storeroom, which is entirely out of

edifices in the country. It has been the thought that in addition to housing the Supreme Court international courts of arbitration might be held there, peace conferences and such great world legal assemblages which look to the United States for leadership in affairs of justice among nations as the Supreme Court has for 137 years so notably stood for justice to American citizens.

It has been proposed that the architectural design would be similar to that of the Parthenon of ancient Athens, with great columns extending from base to roof in severely classical style. The interior would be adorned with marble columns, highly engraved and polished, extending around the inner walls. At any rate, the courtroom in which the highest tribunal in the world will reign will be of the most imposing style of architecture.

The Home of National Churches

By WILL P. KENNEDY

WASHINGTON—a name to conjure by, the world capital with a future while all the others are looking back to a troubled past—is rapidly becoming the greatest religious center the world has ever known, just as it is a great center of political life, government, education, science, art, literature, city and regional planning, humanitarianism—and general advancement.

With such a thought in the minds of its founders, during recent years and especially since the World War, the national capital is achieving its destiny to be the center of humanity's hopes, for the future life as well as in earthly affairs. Some of the great religious denominations have already established their national churches here with funds contributed in generous amounts from all over the country, and others are now negotiating similar projects, so that soon we will have here a matchless gallery of churches.

Just as other great organizations, international as well as national, are holding their national conventions here—along all lines, business, foreign trade, fraternal, patriotic, industrial, philanthropic, educational, social welfare, feminism, humanitarian—and establishing national headquarters here, so also is it becoming a city of headquarters for the great moral and religious organizations who hold national asemblages here.

So, here at the seat of this great government, founded on the principle that there must be no union between church and state and that each individual citizen must be left free to worship his Creator according to the dictates of his own conscience, we have outstanding proof of Divine Providence, and the efficacy of prayer. We have a religious spirit permeating our national life, leaders setting a notable example of Divine worship, almost universal church attendance by the people, memorial churches erected by the voluntary offerings of people all over this broad land of ours, and a devotional influence spread abroad.

In both branches of our law-making body, the Congress of the United States, we have prayer offered daily at the opening of the session, and here Protestant ministers of various denominations, Catholic ecclesiastics and Jewish rabbis have been invited to lead in prayer. Our Presidents have invariably been regular in their church attendance.

From the earliest days of the capital city a National Cathedral was proposed here. Major L'Enfant, drawing plans for the Federal City under the direction of George Washington, planned a "church for national purposes" on the present site of the Patent Office, but, like many of Washington's dreams for the capital, no steps were taken to realize his vision of a church "for all the people" until long after his death.

We have now under erection two great cathedrals—one the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of Sts. Peter and Paul on Mount Saint Alban in which are the tombs of President Wilson and Admiral Dewey, and the other the Catholic National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception on the grounds of the Catholic University. Each of these will cost incalculable millions of dollars, which are being contributed by religious enthusiasts in all parts of the United States.

In 1893 Congress granted a charter to the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation of the District of Columbia for religious, educational and philanthropic purposes.

Mount Saint Alban, the highest point in the District of Columbia, four hundred feet above river level, was chosen as the cathedral site. Today Mount Saint Alban is acknowledged to be one of the greatest cathedral sites in the world, rivaled only by that of the Temple of Jerusalem, which, like the Washington Cathedral, was situated on a plateau, about 1,000 feet square, that rose to a height of 400 feet above the city

The purchase of this site in 1898 has been greatly augmented by generous gifts of land, so that today the Cathedral Close covers an area of 67½ acres. The city of Washington, the Potomac

valley and the hills of Virginia and Maryland are visible from the Cathedral grounds. When Washington Cathedral is completed, its central tower will rise higher above the Potomac than the Washington Monument.

Today, more than a century after Washington dreamed of a national church, Washington Cathedral is a living institution. Schools have been established, the apse of the great Cathedral has been built, and work is under way towards completing the American Westminster Abbey during the next five years.

In discussing this great cathedral the Rt. Rev. James E. Freeman, D.D., Bishop of Washington, says: "In all the great capitals of the Old World there have been erected not only monumental buildings for the administration of governmental affairs, but among the more outstanding of them a great temple rises to be the conspicuous witness of the spiritual ideals and aspirations of the people. Paris has its Notre Dame, London its sacred Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's, Rome, its majestic St. Peter's, but up to the present time no building has been erected in Washington comparable in architectural splendor to other public buildings as a witness to those spiritual ideals of which we boast and for which we hold a coveted place among the nations of the world."

No building in all the world is erected with as much symbolic detail as the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception on the Catholic University grounds, on which more than $5,000,000 has already been expended with the crypt only nearing completion. The slogan of construction is "A Nation's Tribute of love and praise to the Mother of God." Choicest marbles from all the countries of the world have gone into the foundation columns. Mosaics from the Vatican will be attractive features, and the entire world is being canvassed for choice treasures for this cathedral which is destined to be the most beautiful temple ever erected by man.

Besides these two—Protestant and Catholic — cathedrals, the national churches erected by denominations are growing in number.

The Metropolitan Memorial Church, at John Marshall Place and C Street N.W., is the national Methodist church and was completed in 1869. In 1850 the General Conference of that body passed a resolution: "That we erect in the metropolis of our nation a large, attractive, denominational church edifice which should be regarded as a connectional monument to our beloved Methodism." This structure cost approximately a quarter of a million dollars nearly three score years ago. It is estimated that the cost today would be five times that amount. Among the original trustees were President Grant and Chief Justice Chase. President McKinley and Vice-Presidents Fairbanks and Logan worshipped there.

Following the Civil War, Lutherans poured money into Washington for erection of the brownstone structure just north of Thomas Circle, at 14th and N Streets, known at Luther Memorial, which was for many years one of the best known churches in this city.

About twenty years ago the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, determined to erect "the representative church" of their denomination here. Nearly a quarter of a million dollars was raised from congregations and friends outside of the capital. The church property is now valued at more than half a million dollars. This is the Mt. Vernon Place Church which was completed in 1919 of white Georgian marble, classic in design.

To erect a suitable national Baptist Memorial Church, both the Northern and Southern Baptists agreed in 1917 to put $175,000 each in their campaign budgets. This magnificent church has been erected on one of the choicest sites in the residential section, at 16th Street and Columbia Road.

The Unitarians have also erected a magnificent church only a block away from the Baptist Memorial, at a cost of $750,000. This is patterned after the typical New England meeting house, and it has a parish house and Sunday school quarters at the rear.

The Swedenborgian church of the New Jerusalem was erected some years ago as a national memorial. It is of English Gothic architecture, and the plans were drawn by the head of the department of architecture of Harvard University. Its present value is approx-

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PROMINENT WASHINGTON CHURCHES

Top, left to right: Mt. Vernon Place M. E. Church South. National Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul.
Center: N. Y. Avenue Presbyterian. Apse of the National Cathedral.
Bottom: New Jerusalem Church. Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church.

imately a half million dollars, and practically the entire cost was contributed outside of Washington.

Other important national projects are under way. The First Congregational, at 10th and G Streets, which is President Coolidge's church, has undertaken a drive; the Presbyterian (U. S.) is going to build at 22nd and P Streets; the Disciples are to build a $1,750,000 project at 14th Street and Massachusetts Avenue, and the Universalists at 16th and S Streets. The Presbyterians are considering propery at Connecticut Avenue and Calvert Street, near the end of the so-called "Million Dollar Bridge."

Statistics vary as to the number of churches in Washington and as to the membership in those churches. The best calculation seems to be that there are some 30 denominations represented here, with churches as follows: Baptist, 24 white and 41 colored; Catholic, 32 white and 7 colored; Episcopalian, 35 white and 6 colored; Methodist Episcopal, 25 white and 19 colored; M. E. South, 7 white; Presbyterian (U. S. A.), 20 white and 3 colored; Presbyterian (U. S.), commonly known as South, 2; United Presbyterian, 1 white; the Disciples, 7 white; Chrystodelphia, 2; Christian Science, 4; Congregational 7; Dunkards, 2; Friends, 2; Hebrew, 5; Pentacostal, 2; Reformed, 2; Seventh Day Adventists, 6; New Church, and the Universalists, one church each. There are 20 missions of miscellaneous denominations. These church properties have an estimated value of more than $40,000,000.

During the last seven years there has been developed here a Federation of Churches, of which Rev. W. L. Darby is secretary. This comprises 112 churches in 18 denominations, 93 of which are in the District of Columbia with a total membership of about 60,000 persons, or three-fifths of the entire white Protestant membership, who are cooperating for service along two special lines, one to maintain a Protestant worker in the Juvenile Court; and the other to support a Protestant hospital chaplain.

Out of his close contacts Dr. Darby expresses the conviction that, besides the large majority of families here that are definitely attached to churches of various denominations, much larger than in other big cities, there are thousands of people here who preserve their membership in churches "back home" as they maintain their voting residences, so he declares that church attendance and religious worship are more nearly universal in Washington than in any other place in the United States. He finds also that the spirit of fellowship among the denominations in Washington was never better, as evidenced by the fact that within seven years 18 denominations have come into cooperation within his federation.

Another Protestant institution that is exerting a strong influence throughout the country from a million dollar headquarters in Washington, facing on the Capitol grounds, is the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Dr. Clarence True Wilson is the executive secretary. The work of this agency is too well known to need explanation in such an impartial survey as this.

Washington is the great Catholic center of the Western Hemisphere. What Rome is to Catholic Europe, Washington is in large measure to Catholic America, and what the Vatican is in Rome the Catholic University is in Washington. So important has the Holy See considered Washington as a Catholic center that the Pope more than thirty years ago set up here the apostolic delegation, now located at 1811 Biltmore Street N.W., and some of the most noted cardinals of the church have served as apostolic delegate.

In Takoma Park, just outside of the city, the Seventh Day Adventists have established a publication center, with a sanitarium nearby in addition to their church. The investment there is considerably more than a million dollars.

So we have the best vision of the country focused on Washington and the great religious organizations sending funds here for the upbuilding of a great nationalized devotional center because the conscience of America communing with God appreciates that—

"Religion crowns the statesman and the man
Sole source of public and of private peace."

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Top: Washington Heights Presbyterian Church.
Immanuel Baptist. Unitarian Church.
Center circle: St. Matthew's Roman Catholic Church.
North Carolina Avenue M. P. Church. Waugh M. E. Church.
Bottom: Concordia Church.

The Monastery

SAY "The Monastery" to a taxi-driver and, while there are several monasteries in Brookland, he will take you to the Franciscan Monastery, driving you out North Capitol to Michigan to Quincy to the Monastery. The Brookland car at Union Station takes the visitor to the Monastery.

The Monastery, built on the highest point, but one, in the District, is a treasure house of beauty, an invitation to commune with God, a spot of peace and rest. Hundreds admire the place; many other hundreds feel the touch of the divine within its precincts.

The Monastery, which is the American headquarters of the Holy Land in Palestine, contains the reproductions of the holy places of Christ's Life and Sufferings, set amid attractive surroundings. You will enter the Holy Sepulchre of Christ and find it an exact copy of that sacred spot of Christianity; you will visit the Hill of Calvary where Christ suffered for man and will study in awe and reverence the scene on Calvary on Good Friday afternoon, a wonderful bas-relief of 27 life-size figures.

You will see Nazareth and the Holy House where "the Word was made flesh and dwelt among us," and will experience the thrill of early youth when you stand before the spot where Mary gave birth to Christ on that holy night many hundred years ago, and see the Infant in the manger.

You will walk through the Catacombs of Rome, the burial places of the early Christian era, and will recall deeds of heroism and faith of the early days of Christianity; there on the walls of the Catacombs, copied true to the original, blots, blemishes and all, you will read the story of the faith of the early Christians and learn much about things religious with which most people are quite unfamiliar.

On the spacious grounds, down in the valley, you will visit the Grotto of the Agony and the Chapel of the Ascension on the crown on the hill, showing the spot from which Our Lord went up into heaven. You will find the Blessed Mother's Tomb just as it is today and an exact copy of the miraculous Grotto of Lourdes in France, with roses and ferns overhanging the rocks, a veritable spot of beauty.

The gardens are the delight of the visitor. Nowhere does he behold such a variety of shrubbery and flowers and all so well kept and grouped. Everything seems to thrive under the patient and loving touch of the Friars. The rose gardens are the pride of Washington. Rosary Lane, enclosing the Monastery Church, is a fine specimen of pebble-concrete work in colors, as the Chapel of Our Lady of the Angels is a gem of reproduction from ancient work.

The aim and purpose of the Monastery is to recruit men and means for the upkeep and the safeguarding of the sacred shrines of Christendom in the Holy Land and to aid the men who are giving their lives to this service in their educational and charitable work among the poor and sick of the Lord's own earthly home.

Franciscan Friars, not monks, are in charge and they furnish guide service from eight to five. The Church closes to visitors at six o'clock.

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THE MONASTERY

Exterior view of the Memorial Church of the Holy Land.

The Grotto of Lourdes. Interior of church showing central altar which stands directly under the cupola.

One of the chapels in the catacombs. A lobby in the catacombs far beneath the surface under the monastery.

The Chapel of St. Sebastian, the soldier martyr.

The Congress of the United States

By WILL P. KENNEDY

WASHINGTON, the Federal City, was established in order that the Congress of the United States, in exercising the especial duty given to it by the Constitution—the greatest power that a free, self-governing people can grant, the power to make the laws under which they live—should not be interfered with, coerced, intimidated, influenced or persuaded by any local force, power or authority.

So the outstanding feature about Washington is that it is the seat of government, and the basis of that government is the law-making power of Congress. In that government all of the 120,000,000 people have equal voice, if they care to use it. But because it would be impossible and ridiculous for all these millions upon millions of people to come together to exercise this right through personal voice in one big gathering, we have the members of Congress elected directly by the people to legislate for them and to speak for them on public questions.

Congress is made up of two houses: (1) The Senate, which is composed of two members from each state, and (2) the National House of Representatives, which now has 435 members apportioned among the several states in the ratio that the whole number of persons in each state bears to the total population of the country. After the apportionment has been made to each state, as for example, 10 or 20, the state itself through its legislature or a special commission acting for the state legislature divides the state into that many congressional districts. There are also in the House two territorial delegates, one each from Alaska and Hawaii; and three resident commissioners, two from the Philippine Islands and one from Porto Rico. They have the right to debate but not to vote.

A Representative is a free agent, acting as he thinks best on each problem after careful study and counsel; the Delegate is guided by the opinions of other people. The Representative best discharges his duties by being independent, a Delegate by being subservient. The writings of Hamilton, Madison and Jefferson show that the Founding Fathers intended such a policy.

One-third of the membership of the Senate is elected every two years, making the term of each Senator six years. Each member of the House is elected every two years, and the apportionment of members to each state is based upon a special law, following the census taken every ten years.

To the House the Constitution entrusts the power of originating the tax laws for support of the central government, and as "the power to tax is the power to destroy," the Founding Fathers kept this power close to the people by providing that each member of the House should come before the people for election—for their approval of his official conduct—every two years.

But not all of the time of Congress is used for law-making. The country has grown, and with that growth the demands upon the central government have been multiplied, taking in hundreds of activities never dreamed of when the Constitution was written. So the job of Congress has changed. The individual members are kept busy running errands in Washington for the voters in their home districts who want something done for them in the hundreds of government offices, which are widely scattered.

Then, too, Congressmen send out copies of books and pamphlets and public documents which the various branches of government have printed to help the people. These reach into hundreds of thousands of copies each year. So the members of Congress, besides just making the laws, have to be influential errand boys for the voters back home, scurrying around to the hundreds of government workshops, and have to write hundreds of letters, all of which takes time, even with a secretary and stenographer, who usually do most of this work—but the Congressman is held responsible all the time.

Congress has changed, too, in that members do not have the time to prepare themselves to make speeches as in the

old days. Instead of becoming known through great speeches as did Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Douglas and scores of others, they must content themselves with sending circular letters to their districts to tell what they are doing for the people at home and to get their views.

One of the most jealously guarded prerogatives of Congress is exclusive jurisdiction over the national capital—the Federal City.

Meets Once a Year

The Constitution provides that Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day. There are usually two sessions of each Congress—and the life of each Congress is coincident with the full term of a member, two years. The President is given authority by the Constitution to convene either or both Houses of Congress in extraordinary session.

The term of a Congress begins on the Fourth of March of the odd numbered years. The Constitution does not fix an hour for the meeting of Congress. Custom alone, which has come to have the effect of common law, has sanctioned the practice of meeting at 12 o'clock noon.

The term "Congressman" means either a Senator or a Representative.

A man must be twenty-five years old to be eligible for membership in the National House of Representatives; thirty before he is eligible to be a United States Senator, just as he must be thirty-five before he can be President of the United States. He must be seven years a citizen of the United States and an inhabitant of the state from which elected, but he can be elected to Congress from any district in a state without being a resident of that particular district.

All members of Congress—Senators as well as Representatives—have a salary of $10,000 a year. The Vice-President, who presides in the Senate, and the Speaker, who presides in the House, receive $15,000 each, the same as members of the President's Cabinet.

Members of Congress are provided with offices, furnished with desks, filing cabinets, typewriters, etc. Each Senator has a specific number of employes on the statutory rolls. Each member of the House is allowed a much smaller salary roll, which he can split up but with a definite limit on what he can pay any one employe. Each member of Congress has an annual allowance for stationery. Members are allowed mileage in traveling to perform their duties in Congress.

Members of Congress are granted exemption from arrest under certain conditions by the Constitution—during attendance at the sessions of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from such sessions, "and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place."

Measures presented in Congress are referred to various committees specializing in particular lines of study—appropriations, money-raising, agriculture, pensions, commerce, waterway development, etc. There is also a committee on rules, which considers principally the question of granting priority consideration to particularly urgent measures. The membership of the House and Senate is assigned to these committees, and some of the most important work of Congress is done during committee discussion of bills and resolutions when neither House nor Senate is in session.

In these committee assignments the political party in control, through having most members in each house, also has majority membership on each committee. Chairmanship of such committees is usually under the seniority rule; that is, the member of the party in control who has been longest on the committee is chairman.

Members of Congress have the "franking privilege"; that is, all their correspondence on official business is mailed free. They may also send and receive through the mails, post free, any public documents printed by approval of Congress, and they are allowed certain allotments of such documents to send to their constituents.

All debates in Congress are printed in the *Congressional Record* which also includes for members the privilege of "extending remarks" by permission of their respective houses, which means the printing of speeches not actually deliv-

ered. The *Congressional Record* also carries a list of all measures introduced for consideration in each house of Congress.

Each member of Congress is entitled to appoint cadets to the Military and Naval Academies, under certain rules and requirements.

Oftentimes leaders in any community, otherwise well informed, are puzzled whether to start for the City Hall, the State Capitol, or to Washington when they wish to have a law passed to remedy some real or fancied ill. Each member of Congress, from his own experiences, can tell you that educated men and women and associations made up of such people are constantly appealing to them to secure action by Congress on matters where, if anything at all could be done, it would have to be by their local town meeting or board of aldermen, or by their state legislature. This emphasizes that the power of Congress is limited.

Powers of Congress

The powers given to Congress by the Consitution are specifically defined—originally they were contained in eighteen clauses:

(1) To lay and collect taxes; (2) to borrow money; (3) to regulate commerce with foreign nations; (4) to establish naturalization and bankruptcy laws; (5) to coin money, to regulate its value and to fix the standard of weights and measures; (6) to punish counterfeiting; (7) to establish post offices and post roads; (8) to grant patents and copyrights; (9) to constitute United States courts other than the Supreme Court; (10) to define and punish piracy and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations. Then came six powers for making war and maintaining the national defense, necessary for the very existence of a nation among other nations: (11) to declare war; (12) to raise and support armies; (13) to provide and maintain a navy; (14) to make rules for the land and naval forces; (15) to provide for calling forth the states' militia; (16) to provide for organizing the army and disciplining the militia and for governing such part of them as may be called into the Federal service; (17) power over what is now the District of Columbia and other Federal territory; (18) to make laws necessary to carry out the powers granted.

Other powers were named in later clauses such as to admit new states and to make rules and regulations governing various matters, but these 18 clauses contain the principal legislative powers conferred by the Constitution, and upon which the National Government was founded.

It cannot be too often emphasized that all the power that can be exercised by Congress or by any other branch of the Federal Government must be found within the limits of the original Constitution, or one of the 19 amendments. If a law is passed by Congress for which there is no authority in the Constitution, the Supreme Court will declare the law to be void and of no effect.

Congress should be left to do its own restricted work well rather than be called on to do many things for which it is not fitted and which would infringe on local self-government, thereby weakening our scheme of government which has stood the test of time and is the oldest actually in use throughout the world.

How a Law Is Made

Although "we the people" have delegated to Congress, under the Constitution, all power to make the laws under which we live, few of us know the mechanics of law-making and the processes by which Congress works. In fact, many people, as shown in their letters to their Representatives in Congress, think that all he has to do is to declare what shall be law, and that he will do this whenever and as they say, and that immediately he introduces a bill it becomes a law.

As a matter of fact, the ordeal through which a bill or resolution has to go, before it is approved by both houses of Congress and signed by the President, is so grueling that relatively few survive. Three-score years ago Congress had before it only about 800 legislative proposals, but the increasing demands of the people for new laws and new governmental activities—generally fostered by propagandists—have become so numerous that the time of Congress,

even with four sessions, as the Sixty-seventh Congress had, would be lacking to give each measure even a few moments' consideration.

We are now having laws proposed at the rate of more than 30,000 per session, and the big majority of these pigeon-holed in committees. Each measure as introduced is referred to one of more than 60 permanent standing committees, organized to handle certain classes of legislation, such as: Commerce, shipping, appropriations, immigration, public lands, patents, banking and currency, agriculture, military or naval affairs. Each of these committees is made up of majority and minority members depending on whether Republicans or Democrats are in control. The committee assignments are made under a seniority rule, the older members having first call for the committees on which they prefer to serve.

There are several forms in which legislative proposals are introduced—private bills and public bills, resolutions, joint resolutions and concurrent resolutions.

All measures relating to raising revenue must, by strict provision of the Constitution, originate in the House. Every other kind of legislative proposal may originate in either Senate or House, and generally identical measures are introduced at about the same time in each branch of Congress.

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THE SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

A measure may be introduced by an individual member, although frequently the views of a committee are embodied in a measure and presented in the name of the chairman of that committee, as are the tariff and revenue measures. These measures are placed in a basket on the Speaker's table, where they are referred to the proper committee having jurisdiction, and then sent to the bill room, where they are numbered and a record made before they are printed.

Each bill awaits action in a committee until some member of the committee moves to take it up. If after it is read the committee thinks it is not desirable legislation or that other measures of relatively greater importance ought to be acted on first, the bill is laid aside—

and thousands of legislative proposals are thus killed.

If it seems a meritorious measure, hearings are generally held, so that the committee may be thoroughly informed before making a report to the House or Senate, as the case may be, and able to defend the measure if it is attacked on the floor of Congress. Most committees are divided into sub-committees, sometimes as many as 20, for intensive study of particular subjects, and usually it is a subcommittee that investigates a bill and then reports on it to the full committee.

A committee may decide to report a measure to the House or Senate, or it may amend it by making changes that seem desirable, or it may order a new bill written to conform with their best judgment after having heard all sides of the question, or it may decide not to support any legislation along the lines proposed.

When reports are made to the House or Senate they are printed and available for study by all members of Congress. Hearings are also printed and also available for study. A bill which receives the favorable recommendation of the committee best qualified to pass on that particular subject is usually passed.

If a bill is acted upon first in the House, it is then sent to the Senate, where it goes through the same process of committee consideration.

Each bill or resolution has to be read at least three times in both House and Senate. Usually the Senate makes some changes in a House measure, through amendments, or the House makes some changes in a measure that the Senate passed first.

Since no bill may become a law until it has been approved in exactly the same form by each house of Congress, conferences are held between the two houses, through joint committees, to reach an agreement or adjustment of these differences. Then the House members on a joint committee have to report back to the House and the Senate members on the joint committee have to report back to the Senate.

Then when both houses have voted to accept the bill as adjusted, it is sent to the President. It is his right either to sign it, showing his approval of the measure, in which event it becomes law; or he may let it lie for a certain time without his signature, in which event it is law without his having signed it; or he may veto it, and send word to that effect to Congress.

Even after the President has vetoed a measure it may still become the law of the land without his approval if passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote in each house of Congress.

And after all this procedure in Congress and submittal to the President a United States law may still be prevented from becoming operative. To the Federal courts, and in the final analysis to the Supreme Court, has been intrusted the duty of interpreting the Constitution. If the Federal courts declare any law an infringement on the Constitution the law ceases to be in force.

So that, when all is said and done, and the truth known, you see the laws under which we govern ourselves are pretty well digested and threshed out.

Don't think that the job of a member of Congress, either in the Senate or National House of Representatives, is one of unalloyed happiness, success, popularity and opportunity—far from that. It is as discouraging and disheartening as any ambitious young man ever entered upon.

There are in Congress today actually scores upon scores of men who were rated as "world beaters" back home, who, with their spirits broken, have settled into "innocuous desuetude" and are just moving along in a rut.

Remember, that in your own community there is just one Congressman whom you see seldom and about whom you read in the newspapers rather frequently. In Washington there are 435 members of the House and 96 members of the Senate—531 Congressmen in all, so in Washington society they are not a rarity and so do not get uncommon attention.

A rising young lawyer, setting some store by his talent for oratory, perhaps after several terms in the state legislature, comes to Congress—and 99 times out of 100 drops out of sight and public notice. He gets little or no chance to make a speech in Congress and in the matter of committee assignments fails

to get appointed to such committees as would be most helpful.

Becomes Errand Boy

Then he is swamped with letters from his constituents who seem to imagine he is just an errand boy for them in the capital. Right off, he has demands upon him from more than 100 persons seeking jobs—and most of these want important positions for which they have no qualification. He is kept on the run from one government department and bureau to another—and there are hundreds of them; for example, the Department of Agriculture alone is housed in more than 25 buildings in all corners of the city.

The new member of Congress is sorely tried in mind, body and spirit to even appear to be endeavoring to do something toward meeting the demands of constituents. And during and after all this he is subject to severe and biting criticism in his home district because he has not been able to do more. In his own party and in other parties there are men who want the honor of being Congressman who are quite ready to censure him unfairly without even knowing what he is up against.

In his zeal to do all he can for the home folks each member of Congress must be constantly on his guard against being led into a false position by specially interested groups with some ax of their own to grind. They importune and petition him, oftentimes to do something that they realize will be against his own best interests and those of the majority of his constituents.

He has a salary of $10,000—where oftentimes he was earning twice as much or more in his own profession or business. He makes the sacrifice for the honor that comes to his family through his being chosen a member of Congress, or through a patriotic spirit of public service—only to throw himself wide open to all sorts of criticism.

Expenses Run High

He has to maintain a residence "back home"; he has to pay the cost of moving family and furniture to the capital; he has to maintain apartments in the capital and feed and clothe himself and family; he and his family have to dress better than when in his home community, and attendance on social functions is an added expense; he has to entertain visitors from his district when they come to Washington sight-seeing or on business bent; he has frequently to finance constituents who "go broke" while on a visit to the capital; he has to make frequent contributions to charitable as well as political organizations; he has the expense of both primary and election campaigns every two years. Few members of Congress can live on the salaries they receive and have to dig into savings.

Members of Congress are constantly schooled to suffer much and say little about it. Of course, they are human and all have their faults and some vices. They come from all walks in life, each with some particular ability which led his fellow citizens to send him to Congress to represent them. Some of them have small town ideas and some of them have ideas that embrace the universe. It is the rubbing together of such men from all parts of the country, with all sorts of experience, that gives us laws that pretty well meet conditions generally—an honest consensus of the will of the people.

Spends Full Days

How does a member of Congress spend his day? Usually he gets to his office by 9 o'clock. He spends about an hour and a half on his mail, with his secretary. He apportions out the work that the secretary can do for him. Then he usually attends a committee meeting until noon, or if he has no committee meeting he visits government bureaus in the interests of some constituents. From 12 to 5 or 5.30 he spends what time he can in the House chamber listening to debate, conferring with his colleagues on some matter concerning his district or of national importance. In odd moments he keeps as nearly abreast of his office work as possible, and in a few rare quiet moments prepares his speeches. These speeches are more often printed in the *Congressional Record* under "leave to extend remarks" than actually made in the legislative chamber.

Much of the time of members is

wasted in hurrying from their offices to the legislative chamber to answer a roll call. They dare not miss the call because it might be on some matter of party interest or affecting their district. Not once in 100 times is the call really necessary. The member eats his lunch at whatever hour may be most convenient—often it is a sandwich and bottle of pop and an apple munched in the cloakroom.

Just Everyday Man

He plays golf for exercise and recreation and attends social gatherings just about the same as the general run of men everywhere throughout the country.

The Congressman is not an idol or super-man, nor is he always an ideal citizen—he is decidedly human. The "Founding Fathers" intended that he should be one of the people, close to them, so that he could sympathetically represent them.

The lot of a Congressman is a hard one. His constituents should not make it harder by demanding that he do things he cannot or should not do, or by urging him to father legislation that properly should be handled by their own city council or state legislature.

On the whole, members of Congress are a pretty sensible lot, and bob up smiling no matter how sorely their strength and spirits may have been tried.

In Justice to Congress

The public generally is too prone to speak disparagingly of Congress, with ready criticism condemning legislative procedure about which they are ill-informed and therefore incompetent to sit in judgment.

Attention was called to this quite appropriately by J. Hampton Moore, formerly a very prominent and efficient member of Congress and later mayor of Philadelphia, in addressing "The Little Congress," composed of secretaries to members and other employes of Congress, which is one of the best debating clubs in the United States.

Those who belittle Congress do not know and are not in harmony with the scheme of American government.

Power in People's Hands

Congress is one of the three coordinate branches of government and is a power unto itself. But it is made up of human beings who are elected by other human beings, who are responsible as it works to their satisfaction or dissatisfaction. If the people don't like Congress or any particular Congressman they have a chance every two years to elect men or women who are more acceptable to them. What one Congress does is not binding upon another Congress, so that the people can correct the abuses of any Congress every two years. Why complain forever when the remedy is so easily applied? The fault does not lie with the Congress; it rests with the people who vote or with those who, having the right to vote, avoid or ignore their highest civic obligation.

"Poor patriot he whose weak excuse
Is, 'I don't vote, for what's the use?'"

The responsibility for what is wrong in the body politic is with that selfish, unpatriotic man who suffers wrong because it is inconvenient to resist, or who permits it to be inflicted upon his fellow men when by the mere exercise of the right of suffrage he could establish and sustain that which is right. As less than half the people of the United States who are entitled to vote do vote, it is easy to locate the seat of the trouble when legislation displeases.

Each Body Independent

With the people back of it Congress is supreme in the making of legislation. It was so intended by the Constitution, just as it was intended that the judiciary should be supreme in the interpretation of laws, and the Executive in their administration. It was designed that neither should interfere with the other. How impractical, therefore, the suggestion that the Supreme Court should confer with Congress while laws are in the making, so that after being made by Congress they should not come in conflict with the Supreme Court interpretation. The Supreme Court justices are selected for a long term. They are purposely removed from the excitement of political campaigns. The Executive is elected for a four-year term, which

brings him, the administrator, into a closer relationship with the people. Congressmen who make the laws must go back to the people every two years (Senators six years), in effect, for instructions.

the Congress. Especially does this apply to revenue raising through the tariff. We have a Tariff Commission. It can collect data, but it cannot fix rates. The fixing of tariff rates is the business of Congress, and the theory is that the

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THE HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

The member of Congress, therefore, is, as he should be, in closer touch with the people and their activities than the Executive or the judicial. For this reason the responsibility of the individual representative in Congress is very great and his task very difficult. He must respond to the wishes of the people more readily than the President or the Senator or the justice of the Supreme Court.

Reflect Thought of People

The framers of the Constitution had this in mind when they put the financial responsibility of running the Government, of raising revenues, etc., up to Congressman, particularly the member of the House of Representatives, who must go back home for re-election every two years, is in closer contact with the people than any other member of the three coordinate branches of government. He ought to know what the feeling of the people is, because he is in more direct contact with them, and if the people are to be served by the Government he becomes as near to being their spokesman as any other official.

Therefore do not underestimate the service of the Senator or the Representative. As a rule, they represent the temper and the thought of the people back home.

National Red Cross Headquarters

OCCUPYING the square between the Corcoran Gallery of Art and Memorial Hall of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the national capital is an impressive marble building, dedicated to "Mercy" in the name of the women of the Civil War and used as Headquarters by the American Red Cross.

It was during the administration of President Taft (1912), a bill was introduced in Congress to appropriate $400,000 for a Red Cross building and

PHOTO BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

AMERICAN RED CROSS BUILDING

Whether against the hot blue skies of August or the gray ones of November, this three-storied white temple, with its stately Corinthian columns, is a pleasing picture to the eyes of those who pass along the generous boulevard that runs before the door, or walk toward it across the greensward of the park opposite. Its marble, that stands in bold relief against the dark, graceful elms, was taken from the hills of Vermont, the product of the Proctor quarries, and it looks like a bit of old Greece that has kindly stepped down into our day, simple in line, quiet and stately in aspect, with a dignity and beauty that make it a fitting setting for the work to which it has been consecrated. From opposite eaves hang two significant ensigns, Old Glory and the Red Cross flag.

site provided that not less than $300,000 more were contributed. Among the most ardent workers for the passage of the bill was Miss Mabel T. Boardman, at the time executive head of the Red Cross, and indeed more than one phase of the building's success is due to her indefatigable efforts. Miss Boardman appeared in person before the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriation of the United States Senate to argue its case. This bill passed the Senate but was lost in conference. The final bill was passed in October, 1913, and was signed by President Wilson.

The National Zoological Park

IN A jungle-like setting, fringing the capital's fashionable northwest residential section, American science and wealth have brought from remote corners of the globe probably the finest and largest collection of wild beasts "of the field, sea and air" in captivity.

This transplanted kingdom of mammals, fowl and reptiles, containing more than 3,000 distinct specimens, many the only ones of their kind in any zoo, is a branch of the Smithsonian Institution and is under the personal direction of Dr. William M. Mann, world-renowned wild animal hunter.

It was Dr. Mann who, with the financial assistance of Walter P. Chrysler, automobile magnate, played the rôle of "Noah" on a modern ark, the S. S. *City of Calcutta,* which in the fall of 1926 brought to the Washington Zoo from African jungles what was perhaps the largest single aggregation of rare animals ever corralled.

The strange cargo of 1,700 specimens, ranging from giraffes to dik-diks, sailed into Boston harbor on October 16 after a five-week voyage from Tanganyika territory on the west coast of Africa. Many of the animals were considered so valuable that Dr. Mann took out insurance policies on their lives prior to the trip by freight train to Washington, after being unloaded with great difficulty at Boston.

The National Zoological Park is located in Rock Creek Park, a federal reservation of unsurpassed beauty. It was established by Act of Congress approved April 30, 1890, "for the advancement of science and the instruction and recreation of the people." The area comprises 175 acres.

At the time of its establishment, the park was some distance from the city proper, but now it is well within the residential district of northwest Washington, almost surrounded by dwellings and is easily accessible from the heart of the city. No more beautiful site for a zoological park could be desired, and within the fences of this picturesque tract may be found conditions suitable for many of the forms of animal life. The borders of the valley are heavily wooded and the vegetation in summer almost entirely shuts off the view of the surrounding country. The more open hills and rolling slopes of the interior, where most of the exhibition buildings are, are covered with firm sod and excellent lawns, and winding through the length of the valley is picturesque Rock Creek, an affluent of the Potomac River. Systems of automobile roads and bridle paths are maintained throughout the park and walks traverse its most frequented parts.

Animals Well Housed

There are numerous paddocks and ranges for buffalo, deer and other large mammals; lakes and pools for waterfowl, seals, beavers and other aquatic species; outdoor cages, some of large size, for hardy birds and mammals; houses and shelters for species requiring special care or heated quarters during the winter months. The lion house, near the center of the collection, is at the summit of what is generally known as "lion house hill." In this building are most of the larger cats, the hyenas, the hippopotami, and some tropical mammals. Here also are most of the reptiles. Nearby are the monkey house and the bird house and to the north the antelope house, elephant house and zebra house. Outdoor yards and cages are placed throughout the park in situations favorable to the comfort and health of the various species exhibited.

The interest of the public in the National Zoological Park is attested by the number of visitors. Over two millions of people now visit the park annually. In 1925, a maximum year, the attendance was 2,393,428, a daily average of 6,558. Many persons are attracted to the park on account of its walks and drives, and as the entire area is a carefully protected sanctuary for wild birds and flowers, many nature classes from the schools visit it on their field excursions.

Three great classes of animals—mammals, birds and reptiles—are represented in the collections maintained in the National Zoological Park.

The species of the collections in the Zoological Park are so varied and so great in number that only the more in-

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Top to bottom: Llama, grizzly bears and young, Rocky Mountain goat, bisons and young

teresting will be touched upon here. Interest is at present keen about the buffalo or the American bison. Since the great buffalo herds have been extinguished in the United States, the only remaining animals now are in the zoological parks and on Government reservations. In the National Zoological Park in Washington are two large families, one specimen of the group used in modeling the die for the buffalo nickel and the plate for the buffalo engraving on the $5 bill. He is the most photographed of animals, and his relief statue and engraved picture have been the most widely circulated of any four-footed beast in history.

Elephants Are Popular

Second in common knowledge and in zoo popularity comes the elephant. A number of species, notably the African and the Indian elephant, are housed here. There is also the Sumatran elephant, of which two young were purchased for the Zoological Park in 1919 by a number of citizens of the District of Columbia. When they arrived at the park they were two and two and one-half years old, respectively, and were 42 and 45 inches high. They bear their Malayan names, "Hitam" (Black), and "Kechil" (Small).

Educated Chimpanzee

In recent years there have been no other animals which have created so much interest among men as have the species of the monkey tribes. Nearly all of the different varieties of monkeys from the Old World and from tropical America and from some of the tropical islands have been brought to the park.

Of the four anthropoid apes, gorilla, chimpanzee, orang-utan and gibbon, all but the first named have been represented in the park collection. No animal in the park attracts more attention from visitors than "Soko," the chimpanzee. "Soko" reached the park in September, 1915, from the forests of the French Kongo. He was then about 3½ years old and weighed only 38 pounds. During the autumn of 1916, or when about 4½ years old, he lost his milk teeth, and since the permanent teeth have developed his growth has been much more rapid than before. September 1, 1918, he weighed 85 pounds, and in 1923 his weight was

about 120 pounds. While still a young animal he was taught by his keepers to take his formal meals seated at a table, and this he did daily up to recently, much to the joy of the children who crowded about his cage. Although still very good tempered, he has grown too powerful to be trusted with safety, and his training has been discontinued. "Soko" does all sorts of unexpected tricks and is a creature of extreme moods. At times he is very grave and serious, and again, especially if he has an appreciative audience, he is bubbling over with the joy of life and spins round and round on his back and shoulders or turns somersaults repeatedly. The chimpanzee is found only in the forested areas of Central Africa, from the western coast eastward to the region of the great lakes. A number of different forms are recognized by naturalists.

The American monkeys and marmosets are of great variety and are found throughout most of tropical America, north into Mexico. In parts of equatorial South America many species occur in the heavily forested river valleys. They are, unfortunately, much more difficult to keep in captivity than are most of the Old World monkeys, and only a few species are successfully maintained in zoological gardens. The capuchins, the exception to the rule, are the commonest hand-organ monkeys and are familiar to all. Three species of these are regularly shown.

Of the North American fox and the elk, which are or were common over most of the country, the Zoological Park has an example of nearly every variety extant, each in his own habitation fixed to correspond to the surroundings in which he lived. Beavers, too, may be seen, busily engaged in cutting trees and damming the creek; Pacific seals disporting in arge basins; prairie dogs, coyotes, Rocky Mountain goats; wolves, skunks, porcupines, minks and weasels.

Here is nearly every variety of bird that can be captured in the world, each in its native surroundings. Housed in a great wire cage which overtops the trees, eagles, swans, penguins, cranes, pelicans, auks, plovers, lyre-birds, birds of paradise and scores of other feathery specimens attract a daily throng of visitors.

Reptiles, from the mighty boa and the

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Top to bottom: Baby elephant, Mexican puma. Polar bear, mountain sheep and young

poison cobra to the crocadile and the alligator, hippopotamus, tapirs of various varieties, yaks, llamas, zebras, camels and musk-oxen are other interesting creatures on exhibition. There are lemurs from Madagascar, wart-hogs from Africa, porcupines from Borneo, the chinchildea from tropical America, and the kangaroo from Australia.

Cat Tribe Specimens

Of the ferocious carnivorous mammals that are at the garden, the lion, tiger, wolf, cheetah, leopard, jaguar, hyena and bear are the most noted.

Specimens of the larger members of the cat tribe are usually kept in all menageries and are favorite animals with the public. The collection in the National Zoological Park includes beautiful examples of many of the most interesting and showy species. The larger kinds are shown in the lion house. The African lion ranks foremost in popular interest. The adult male is a magnificent beast with massive head, a full mane and a long tufted tail. Lions thrive in captivity and develop much finer manes of softer, more luxuriant hair on the neck and shoulders than is usual in wild animals. Lions brought from the high and comparatively dry plateaus of East Africa develop much darker coats in the Zoological Park than in a natural state. This is supposed to be due to the more humid atmosphere of Washington. The mane of the lion is not fully developed until the animal has reached a very mature age, and the numerous "adult" lions without manes shot by sportsmen prove to be in reality fully grown but immature animals. In the series of over 100 lions preserved in the National Museum the full-sized but maneless males are invariably the younger ones. The mane grows much more rapidly in park specimens and appears fully developed at an age when wild lions would still be "maneless."

Bureau of Fisheries

THE work of the Bureau of Fisheries comprises (1) the propagation and salvaging of useful food fishes and shellfish and their distribution to suitable waters; (2) the inquiry into the causes of fluctuations in abundance of food fishes in the lakes, rivers, and coast waters of the United States, the development of methods of husbanding these resources, including improvements in methods of fish culture and the investigation of the fishing grounds of the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts, with the view of determining their food resources and the development of the commercial fisheries; (3) the study of the methods of the fisheries and of the preservation, utilization, and merchandising of fisheries products, and the collection and compilation of statistics of the fisheries; (4) the administration of the salmon fisheries of Alaska, the fur-seal herd on the Pribilof Islands, and the care of the native inhabitants of those islands; (5) administration of the law for the protection of sponges off the coast of Florida.

Bureau of Lighthouses

THE United States Lighthouse Service is charged with the establishment and maintenance of aids to navigation, and with all equipment and work incident thereto, on the sea and lake coasts of the United States, and on the rivers of the United States so far as specifically authorized by law, and on the coasts of all other territory under the jurisdiction of the United States, with the exception of the Philippine Islands and Panama.

The bureau publishes Light Lists and Buoy Lists giving information regarding all aids to navigation maintained by the Lighthouse Service; it also publishes each week, jointly with the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Notices to Mariners, giving the changes in lights, buoys, etc.

A Trio of Model Industries

By WILL P. KENNEDY

WHEN INDUSTRIES are mentioned the mind often automatically visions Pittsburgh or Detroit or Bridgeport. Yet right here in Washington we have three outstanding industrial plants that, for importance of service rendered, are not matched anywhere else in the world—the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the Government Printing Office which stand peerless as the largest printing establishments in the world, and the Naval Gun Factory at the Washington Navy Yard, which is the Navy's unique plant turning out intricate mechanism for the nation's defense.

These three plants, employing more than 12,000 persons, show that while the national capital is not an industrial city in which the atmosphere is beclouded with smoke and our beautiful buildings and monuments thereby defaced, and though we are free from the shame of attenuated and emaciated formed and pinched features of prematurely old child laborers, we do have here the highest class of mechanical labor, skilled artisans, doing superior work.

PHOTO BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

A CHERRY BLOSSOM VIEW OF THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

For size, number of employes, and value of output, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is the world's premier printing establishment. Its principal product is negotiable paper of high monetary value. There are 5,151 employes representing 22 trades, which run the range from the ordinary mechanic such as bricklayer, plumber and gasfitter to those in which a small number of especially clever craftsmen are employed, such as plate printers, transferers and engravers.

Has Army of Experts

It is not generally known that 60 per cent of the bank-note engravers of the world are employed in this one Washing-

ton plant, 50 per cent of the transferers and 70 per cent of the plate printers.

The paper money turned out by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is the best in the world. There is less of it counterfeited than any other paper money. Also, we have more paper money in circulation in America than in any other country. All of this is attributable to the excellence of the product, due to the process and to the skill of the craftsmen who apply the process.

Engraving is Delicate

The work of the Bureau's engravers is so delicate, and with the cream of the craft employed there, outside efforts to duplicate the work is so clumsy in comparison as to be soon detected as counterfeit. Most of the attempts to counterfeit are photo-mechanical. It is difficult to reproduce the steel plate intaglio process of engraving and printing by photo-mechanical means. They are inadequate for reproduction purposes.

In the making of the original die from which steel plates are made, different types of engravers are employed, no one of which is competent to match the work of the other craftsmen; one makes the portrait, another the block lettering, another the scroll-work, another the signatures. So the net result is that the face of a dollar bill represents the highly specialized work of some half dozen expert engravers, and there is no one engraver, even in this federal bureau, who has the skill to reproduce one of these bills.

In addition to our own supply of paper money, it may be interesting to note that 84 per cent of all the paper money used in other countries is made in the United States by private concerns.

Again in the matter of ink is emphasized the superiority of this plant's product. It makes the ink it uses and it uses the stupendous amount of 53 tons a week. It has to have peculiar properties, which cause it to stand in relief from the paper, thus producing a cameo impression. It must have qualities that render it immune to water so that it will not blur when wet. In other words, it must be of an outstanding, permanent, lasting character.

In other supplies, as in the matter of ink, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is almost entirely self-sustaining. This has to be so, because if there were any temporary suspension of the Bureau's production, due to failure to receive needed supplies, it would have a very serious and adverse effect on the financial business of the country.

Probably the greatest portrait engraver who ever lived devoted his extraordinary talents to beautification of the currency of the United States. This was the late F. C. Smillie. Another portrait engraver of surpassing ability was the late Lorenzo Hatch.

Women Make Money

About 3,000 women are giving Uncle Sam very skillful and efficient service in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing as counters and examiners handling money, postage stamps and other money-value paper. Women are also skillfully engaged in the actual work of making money as plate-printers' assistants.

There is a growing knowledge among the public about this intensely interesting government industrial plant, due to the fact that the people from all over the Union are now visiting the money printery at the rate of 285,000 a year. There are now more visitors at the Bureau than to any other government building, not excepting the Capitol or White House. The Easter Monday throng broke all one-day records—5,198 persons. To handle such a crowd without interference with the work of the more than 5,000 employes a gallery runway has been specially built for use by the sightseers.

Our other gigantic print shop that dwarfs anything else in the world is the Government Printing Office, whose $12,000,000 plant is entirely inadequate, and for which Congress has already authorized extensive additions. The equipment alone is valued at $3,000,000. The annual cost of operation is $12,000,000. There are 4,100 employes, representing some 30 trades, with a yearly pay-roll of $8,250,000. The paper bill alone last year was $3,200,000 for something like 22,000 tons.

Fifteen tons of metal are used daily on typesetting machines. A special plant has a monthly output of 11,500 pounds of paste, flexible glue and gums.

Has Own Laboratory

While this great industrial plant is called a printing office, there are a great many employes there who are not engaged in the printing business. For instance, there are close to 17 acres of floor space in the Government Printing Office, which naturally calls for employes to keep it in condition. The Superintendent of Construction and Maintenance, who is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has charge of the care of buildings, and under him are draftsmen, machinists, electricians, carpenters, blacksmiths, tile setters, pipe fitters, sheet metal workers, plumbers and electrical engineers.

In addition to these trades and professions and plant also has linotype and monotype operators, linotype and monotype machinists, Ludlow machine operators, proofreaders, bookbinders, pressmen, stereotypers and electrotypers, photo-engravers, paper cutters, expert accountants and bookkeepers, stenographers and typists, and clerical help of all descriptions.

A complete laboratory is maintained for the testing of all stock, material and supplies used. Under the direction of the Chief of Tests, who has charge of this laboratory, practically all of the ink used in the Government Printing Office is manufactured. In addition, this laboratory has undertaken the manufacture of writing, mimeograph and multigraph inks for use by other executive departments in the capital. Here are also manufactured rollers for presses in the Government Printing Office, which number about 4,000 per year.

All post cards used in the United States are printed in the Government Printing Office. Three recently installed presses turn out an average of 6,400 cards per minute. It also prints all the money orders, an average of more than 190,000,000 forms printed yearly. In fact, the Post Office Department is one of the best patrons of this plant, which delivered to that department one billion six hundred and eight million post cards during the past year, using approximately 6,500,000 pounds of cream bristol stock. More

PHOTO BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

than 320,000,000 money-orders, each with a potential value of $100, were printed last year, and not a single money order has been lost or stolen during the nineteen years this plant has been doing the job.

P. O. Best Customer

The Post Office Department also ordered 182,000,000 registered, insured and C. O. D. mail notices, more than 30,000,000 registry receipt cards, 35,000,000 return receipt cards, 80,000,000 special delivery receipts, 22,000,000 change of address slips, 5,000,000 remittance letters and 11,000,000 folders.

To produce 401,000 agricultural year books annually the following material is used: 57,350 yards of vellum for covering purposes; 167,500 pounds of binder board for cases; 4,100,000 sheets of super-calendar paper; 9,518,000 sheets of machine finish paper; 100,500 sheets of machine finish for waste leaves and 580 spools of thread.

Income tax blanks call for 30 different forms, for which 31,000,000 blanks are printed on blue, white, yellow and salmon colored paper; 3,593,535 sheets of paper in different sizes are used to allow our patriots to involuntarily support the Government.

An apprentice school has been established in which 200 young men are receiving intensive training, under competent instructors, as printers, bookbinders, pressmen, machinists, photo-engravers, electrotype and stereotype finishers and electrotype molders.

The Public Printer, George H. Carter, is the world's largest bookseller, distributing 60,000,000 publications yearly and maintaining a stock of 30,000,000 which includes almost every subject of human interest. The receipts from sales amount to more than a half million dollars a year. Here is the most complete collection of government publications, numbering 350,000, and the largest library of its kind in existence.

A daily newspaper is printed here also, covering the verbatim proceedings of the previous day in Congress. On one occasion 140 pages of this *Congressional Record* were cast into stereotype plates in 128 minutes. The *Congressional Record* made 12 volumes of more than 1,000 pages each last year, and cost nearly a half million dollars — to be exact, $478,735.

Plant Has Hospital

To take care of such a large working force in a humanitarian way, modern health and social agencies have been established within the plant. There is a hospital in which an average of 16,000 treatments is given to injured or sick employes yearly, by two physicians and three nurses in attendance. The employes own and direct the operation of a cafeteria which seats 1,000 persons at one time and serves 3,000 meals every working day. To this are attached for recreational purposes a large hall, bowling alleys, shower baths, reading and rest rooms. Harding Hall has a seating capacity of 1,200, with an artistic stage. Here employes and their families enjoy moving pictures, entertainments and lectures.

Unusually interesting machinery and processes are seen in the bindery. A casemaking machine, to make cloth covers for books, handles a roll of bookcloth approximately 300 yards long, cut to the desired width, passes it through a glue pot which evenly spreads a coat of glue on the surface to which a pair of boards are accurately set, the cloth turned over the edge, and the completed covers delivered at the rate of approximately thirty per minute.

Presses to stamp the gold or colored lettering on the sides and backs of cloth book covers are equipped with an attachment that feeds the gold leaf across the cover, saving the operations of preparing the cases, cutting and laying the gold, and cleaning off the surplus after the stamping, all of which are hand operations. By the process employed on this press the gold leaf, which has been laid on rolls of thin paper approximately 100 feet long of any desired width, is automatically drawn through the press until the stamping is accomplished, the waste being rewound and saved.

Another machine automatically gathers and assembles the folded sheets of the book, side-stitching the same with wire and attaching a cover with glue. These machines will assemble a book as thick as an inch and a half and deliver them at the rate of approximately 45 per minute.

A dual or double paper ruling machine

rules lines and patterns of most intricate designs lengthwise and crosswise of the sheet at one operation at a very rapid speed. The machine is equipped with automatic feeder, which passes the sheets under the ruling pens.

How Edges Are Marbled

Another machine folds a large double sheet, assembles the two parts, stitching the same into a paper cover in one operation.

The process of marbling the edges of books is a very old and clever method of coloring with designs which imitate marble in many colors. This process consists of a solution of gum gathered in the tropics, dissolved to the proper consistency and poured in a shallow box or trough in which colors are sprinkled which have been ground in water and mixed with beef gall. Any design made of a combination of colors may be worked out by the bookbinder or marbler.

In the process of lettering or embellishing the backs of leather-bound books with gold leaf, very thin sheets of 22½ karat gold are used. This gold is laid on the backs or sides of the books and impressed with slightly heated lines of brass type or hand tools of various designs. By the use of beautifully engraved tools and small fillet rolls, most elaborate designs are worked out in gold leaf on rare and valuable book covers.

PHOTO BY LEET BROTHERS

GIANT GUN UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT THE NAVY YARD

Naval Gun Factory

The oldest of our industrial plants is the Gun Factory at the Washington Navy Yard, which has been in existence about 125 years and which represents an approximate valuation of $50,000,000. There we find an average of 3,000 employes, two-thirds of whom are skilled laborers or artisans, representing some 50 trades. Here all of the ordnance work of the Navy is done, mostly guns and mounts. There is also a big plant for the manufacture of optical instruments, a

trade school to train young men as machinists and for the other trades, boilermakers, draftsmen and pattern makers. There is also a model tank, one of the oldest in the world, in which models for ships are tested. There is also a unique wind tunnel for testing airships and air planes and an important radio laboratory.

Much of the work done in this plant is especially delicate and intricate, calling for the highest skill of craftsmen or artisans. This is especially true regarding optical and fire-control instruments.

The machinists—and this is applicable also to other trades—must serve a four-year apprenticeship and then serve three or four years more as journeymen before they are entitled to the highest rating for experience under the Civil Service rules. The training school for apprentices at the Washington Navy Yard is well called the Naval Academy of Skilled Trades. There the aim of turning out good machinists is achieved. In private plants the apprentices are turned to work on quantity production with the result that the quality of production often sadly suffers, while at the Washington Navy Yard the product must always be perfect to ten-thousandths of an inch.

The quality of the Gun Factory craftsmen can be seen from this. During the World War there were 10,000 employed there, of whom 4,500 were machinists. Under the Civil Service the less efficient were weeded out and the cream of the trade retained. The employes are taken in under Civil Service, which picks from the top of the list for efficiency, and the discharges are made from the least efficient. As a net result of this system through a long period of years the claim is made, and with some justice, that the best machinists in the country are mobilized in this Washington plant. There are now about 850 machinists there.

60 Trades Represented

Really there are nearly 60 trades represented in the Navy Yard, of which about 20 are the more highly skilled trades. These machinists have to be able to read complicated blue-prints and have to understand the operation of some 30 machine-shop tools such as lathes, planers, screw machines, and drill presses; and to use several hundred small tools such as drills, reamers and files. They must know how to take care of them and not spoil these tools, and how to give maximum speed with due regard for the tool and the quality of the work. They must know how to use these tools on various materials — steel, rubber, brass, wood, etc. They must be able to take fine measurements down to 1/10,000 of an inch, and to work done to such exact measurements where in private machine-shops a 1/32 of an inch is usually close enough. Just think! The Gun Factory machinist has to work to 1/310 of what the fellow craftsman in private industry does.

There is another important thought. This group of machinists is our standing army of ordnance production. Their work is just as essential to first line defense of the country as the enlisted personnel. The guns they make for the battleships could not be operated unless they were put together properly. It is just as essential that the Government should maintain this standing army of production as units of the Army and Navy. They keep abreast of modern science and skill. They are a nucleus ready for rapid expansion to meet emergencies, when they could promptly train thousands of others, where they can be sent out into private plants that get a government contract to lay out the work and get it started properly, and to inspect and test the finished job.

The breach mechanism is probably the most intricate job at the Washington Navy Yard.

This plant is different from all others in the country because it is the only Gun Factory of the American Navy that has always stood every test for the nation's defense, just as Newport is the best plant for manufacture of torpedoes.

Some parts are also made at the Washington Navy Yard for the air service, especially catapults for battleships and various kinds of optical instruments for the Navy.

These three plants show that Washington's artisans are superior; and a large part of that superiority is due, perhaps, to the fact that they take a patriotic interest in their day's labor, feeling that they are thereby having a fountain-head part in the basic work of financing the Government and preparedness for national defense.

The Presidential Yacht

THE PALATIAL yacht of the President of the United States, the *Mayflower,* when not occupied by a presidential party, lies at its mooring at the United States Navy Yard in Washington. There it is an object of interest to tourists, and many who bask in that the broken and sad Wilson cruised the waters about Washington during his last days in the White House. For his use a special elevator was installed in the yacht to lift or lower the stricken President from one deck to another. It was on this yacht that the Hardings made

THE MAYFLOWER

presidential favor have had the delightful experience of being aboard and inside this vessel of so much renown and importance to the Republic.

It was on the *Mayflower* that many political conferences of great moment have been held and policies affecting the destiny of the nation have been mapped out. It was on the *Mayflower,* to be specific, that President Wilson cruised in Chesapeake Bay and York Harbor and mapped out his message asking the Congress to enter the United States into the World War; it was on the *Mayflower* many cruises and the Coolidges have been wont to spend week-ends on the bay and in Hampton Roads.

President McKinley and his invalid wife often found diversion on the *Mayflower.*

Roosevelt Enjoyed It

President Roosevelt and his family often cruised the Potomac and Chesapeake on this presidential yacht, and it was on some of these week-end respites that the strenuous Chief Executive held some of his noted political conferences.

Many writers were membered among Roosevelt's guests on these cruises. President and Mrs. Taft frequently had as yachting guests notables from many walks of life, and these brief cruises often were employed by Mr. Taft to write some of his most noted speeches and messages.

When the *Mayflower* was sent to New England during the summer of 1926 for the use of President and Mrs. Coolidge it was occupied on the trip there and back only by the White House cook and the crew, although the presidential party cruised in New England waters on the vessel during the summer. The President and Mrs. Coolidge and their guests have often spent the night on the *Mayflower* anchored in the Potomac just below Washington, and they have frequently enjoyed its use in winter.

The guest party of the President and family on the week-end cruises on the *Mayflower* is generally limited to a few intimate friends or, if it be for political conference, it is generally limited to outstanding characters. When great measures are before the Congress the President has often taken the party leaders on the *Mayflower* cruises to discuss the situation.

Its Interesting History

The United States steamship *Mayflower,* formerly the yacht *Mayflower,* was purchased March 19, 1898, from the Ogden Goelet estate. She was built in Clydebank, Scotland, by J. & G. Thompson, 1896. She is a steam yacht of 2,690 tons displacement, 273 feet in length and 36 feet beam, and when placed in commission at the New York Yard March 24, 1898, carried six 6-pounders.

During the Spanish-American War she was assigned to duty as dispatch boat in the blockade off Havana, Cuba.

In 1899, while on duty in West Indian waters, she took part in the ceremonies in connection with the possession of Cienfuegos by the Army under Major Dusenburg on January 2, 1899. She fired the national salute as the flag was hoisted over the City Hall.

The Department in 1902 issued orders to have the vessel fitted out for special service in Porto Rican waters.

The *Mayflower* was recommissioned in 1902, and Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves was assigned to duty on the presidential yacht. Upon completion of this duty the *Mayflower* joined the North Atlantic Fleet and later in the same year was employed as the flagship of the Admiral of the Navy.

In November, 1903, a revolution in the State of Panama made it necessary to send a naval force to the isthmus, and Rear Admiral Coghlan hoisted his flag on the *Mayflower.* She continued to serve as flagship of the Caribbean Squadron until 1904, when she embarked on a European cruise.

Under command of Commander Cameron McRae Winslow in July, 1905, the *Mayflower* conveyed the special envoys of Russia and Japan to Portsmouth, N. H., for the purpose of arranging terms of peace between the two countries. It was on board the *Mayflower* at Oyster Bay that the formal introduction of the two envoys was made by the President.

In 1906 she was used as a dispatch boat and for protecting American interests in Santo Domingo.

The *Mayflower* has continued to serve as the President's yacht during the succeeding years. President Roosevelt on the *Mayflower* received the battleship squadron on its return from its cruise around the world in 1908.

In 1914 the *Mayflower* was employed on neutrality duty in Hampton Roads and since that time has been employed on special duty at the disposition of the President of the United States.

It has been frequently renovated and is now thoroughly modern in equipment and furnishings.

The yacht of the Secretary of the Navy, on which the Secretary takes his official trips in nearby waters and on which many notable guests are taken for cruises about Washington and its vicinity, is officially designated as *The Dolphin* or *The Sylph.* It, too, has a berth at the Washington Navy Yard, and its crew has the same status as other Navy crews. It lies near the *Mayflower* when it is at home and it, likewise, may be seen by visitors to the navy yard.

The White House Gardens

THE WHITE HOUSE flower gardens, greenhouses and plant nurseries, located on the flank of the Mall west of the Washington Monument and between the Bureau of Printing and Engraving and the Tidal Basin, attract their thousands of visitors each year. These gardens are in charge of the White House gardener who directs a corps of landscape gardeners, helpers and truckers in supplying the flowers, evergreens and shrubbery for decoration of the Executive Mansion and ornamentation of the White House grounds.

PHOTO BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

MRS. CALVIN COOLIDGE INSPECTING PRIZE CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Within the White House flower gardens are 15 greenhouses and a large plant conservatory in which the tropical ferns and plants are propagated and kept during the winter. These plants include palms of many varieties, ferns of rare and beautiful texture, dwarf orange-trees and rare plants that do not survive in the open, cold climate.

Of the flowers propagated in the greenhouses, carnations lead with three great greenhouses in which all varieties are grown. For St. Patrick's Day celebrations and events the White House gardener has devised a method of coloring white carnations green instead of grow-

ing them. The carnation forms the leading flower decoration at receptions and teas or garden parties, often as high as 14,000 being used in the decoration for one official social function. Next in importance comes the rose, of many varieties and hues, the American Beauty always predominating. This was the favorite flower of the first Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, who sent orders to the gardener each day to dispatch bouquets to the different hospitals of the city with the White House compliments.

While not used so profusely as the carnation in the decorations and in the family service the rose always holds first place for White House receptions. Geraniums, grown in great profusion and in the most brilliant colorings, are largely used in the supplementary decoration for receptions and for family use. Orchids, while not so extensively grown in the White House Gardens as in the Botanical Gardens, are a favorite flower in the decorations at the White House for special occasions.

Mrs. William Howard Taft in her book writes:

"For my first dinner as mistress of the White House I chose pink Killarney roses for table decorations, and it would be difficult to express the pleasure I felt in having just as many of them as I needed by merely issuing instructions to have them delivered. The White House greenhouses and nurseries were a source of constant joy to me. They are quite famous for their orchids, and this most extravagant of all flowers I always used for the table decorations at the diplomatic dinners."

Mrs. Taft, being a great lover of flowers, was the most extensive user of them of any mistress the White House has ever had. Her order for flowers to be delivered to friends and at different places went to the gardens at 10 o'clock every morning, and there was not a year during the Taft Administration that the production of the White House Gardens was not exhausted and requisition was made on the Department of Agriculture greenhouses for flowers. The White House greenhouses produced 80,000 roses annually during the Taft Administration and about 140,000 carnations each year.

Wax-plants of the most delicate and varied nature are grown in large quantities in the White House greenhouses and are used largely in the decorations, as are also lilies. One large greenhouse is used for the production of maiden-hair ferns of the most delicate texture for table use and room adornment.

Helen Carroll Livingstone, in her volume, "The Book of White House Etiquette, from Mrs. Washington to Mrs. Roosevelt," published in 1903, says:

"A good deal has been said recently about flowers at the White House. The old conservatory that stood on the site of the present office building did not provide nearly all the flowers that were necessary for the White House entertainments. The great bulk of the flowers were brought from the propagating gardens in the Agricultural Department grounds, and this is the case at present. Very few flowers are bought at the florist's, and the President has paid for these, unless in one or two instances when the matter was taken out of his hands and the flowers bought at government expense without his knowledge.

"Not nearly as many plants and flowers are used in the White House as were used before the mansion was remodeled. The new rooms do not require decorations of this sort. It used to be the invariable custom to bring many drayloads of potted plants and flowering plants from the propagating gardens to decorate the mansion on state occasions, and a large corps of men from the propagating gardens was employed in decorating the rooms."

Again this same author writes of the White House dinners:

"The pansy, which is largely grown in the White House flower gardens, is largely used and is a very popular decoration, and it was the favorite flower of Mrs. Cleveland, the 'Alice' pansy having been named by her when it was first brought forth by botanists. It is also grown in the grounds about the White House in summer in some of the most beautiful flower beds."

The members of Congress have complimentary flowers sent them by the Department of Agriculture, and each new member of Congress has the right of six requisitions on the Botanical Gardens for flowers or shrubbery to be sent to his home to plant or to one of his friends, and flowers are sent to their offices from these gardens.

Easter Egg Rolling at White House

EASTER egg rolling on the south lawn of the White House each year on Easter Monday is a custom of world note that is peculiar alone to Washington.

The President of the United States and the First Lady of the Land usually, on this occasion find time during the afternoon to act as hosts to the children. During the administration of Theodore Roosevelt the Roosevelt children looked forward to the event with considerable enthusiasm and democratically mixed with the assembled Washington kiddies from all stations of life.

The children begin gathering at the south lawn of the White House before noon, laden with baskets and boxes of gayly painted eggs. When the gates are opened there is a rush for vantage points along the sloped lawn under the shadow of the White House portico.

By 1 o'clock the entire south lawn is filled with children, accompanied by their parents or governesses. It is shortly after this time that the President and his wife make their appearance, wishing all the kiddies a pleasant afternoon at the White House.

The custom of rolling eggs on the White House lawn by the children of Washington, the one day in the year set aside for them at the Executive Mansion, was inaugurated by President James Madison and Mrs. Madison and it has steadily grown in popularity. Presidents Jackson and Roosevelt made a point of going into the grounds and playing on the grass with the children. Hundreds of children unaccommodated on the White House grounds go to the Washington Monument grounds, the Capitol grounds and Zoo, all being suited for egg rolling.

The Easter Monday egg rollings at the White House have only been discontinued twice since they were inaugurated. Those two times were during the Civil War and the World War.

PHOTO BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

EGG ROLLERS AWAIT ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT

The United States Soldiers' Home

THE United States Soldiers' Home, which embraces over 500 acres within its reservation and is located 3 miles due north of the Capitol, is a semi-mutual, cooperative institution, founded by Gen. Winfield Scott after his campaign in Mexico as a permanent home and hospital institution for disabled invalids and retired soldiers of the Regular Army. This highly beautified reservation is open to the public, and during the summer months free band concerts are given on the grounds. The grounds are well laid out with walks and drives through the lawns and gardens, and rest seats are provided for visitors as well as for the inmates of the home.

The development of the Soldiers' Home forms a story of American growth that is full of romance and adventure. The governing board of the institution is designated as a Board of Commissioners and it consists of the Surgeon General of the United States Army, the Adjutant General, and the Quartermaster General, the Chief of Engineers, the Judge Advocate General and the Governor of the Home.

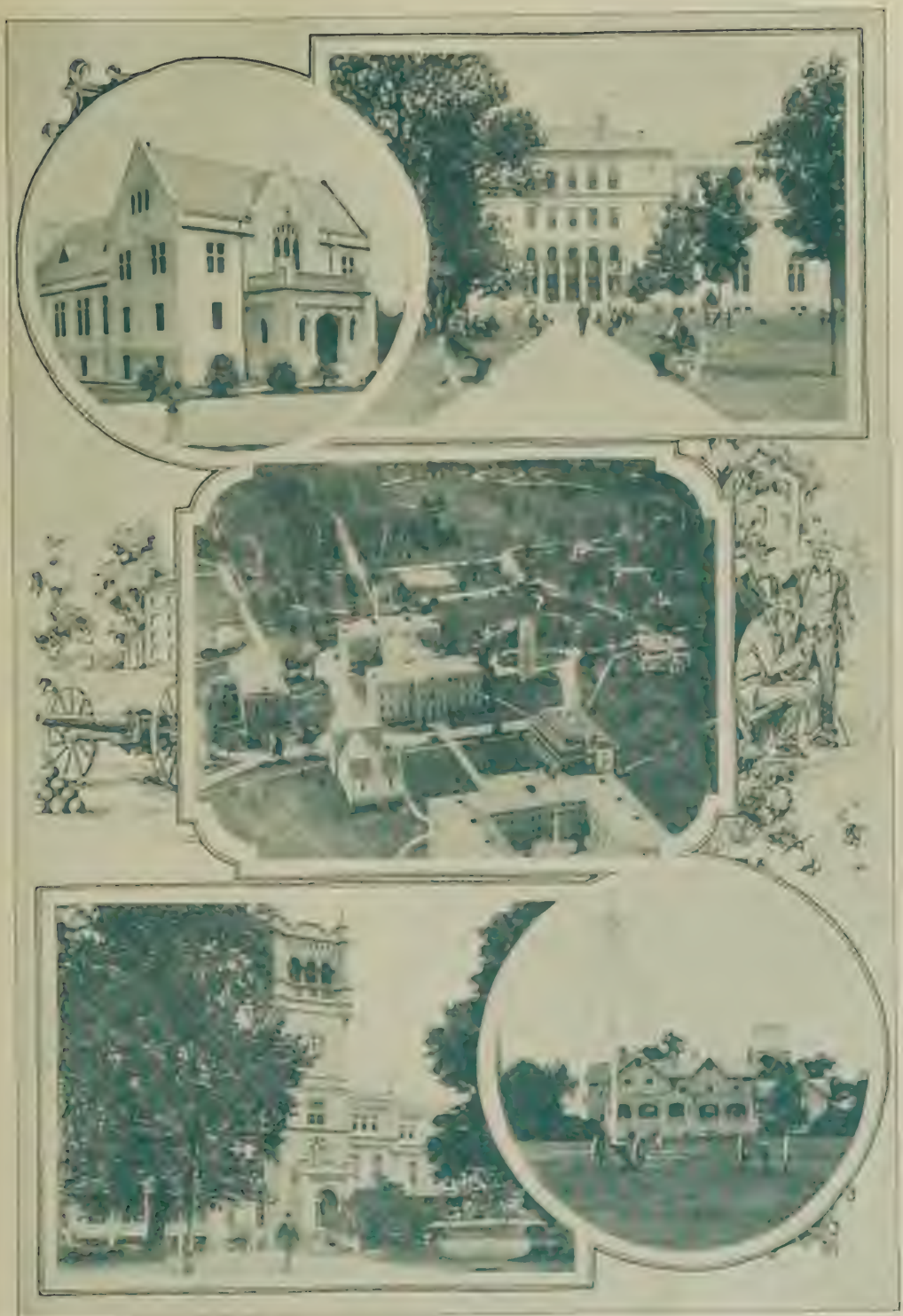
Before it was finally authorized by Congress the Soldiers' Home had been in the moulding for nearly forty years. It had already been recommended by the Military Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives before Gen. Winfield Scott, in February, 1848, transmitted to the Secretary of War $100,000, the tribute money levied on the City of Mexico, for the benefits of the Army and expressed the hope that it go to the Army asylum. In the year 1849, just before the meeting of Congress, attention was again called to this matter by General Scott in a communication. This fund was turned into the United States Treasury and, with a balance of $18,791 remaining from the same levy, was appropriated for the support of the asylum.

An Act of Congress of March 3, 1859, reduced the number of commissioners to three and extended the benefits of the Soldiers' Home to veterans of the War of 1812, and then by the Act of 1883 the Home was established. Under an Act of March 3, 1851, temporary asylums were established at New Orleans, Greenwood Island, Miss., and Washington, D. C., and the home for the Regular Army was established in Washington in the years 1851 and 1852 at its present location but on a small reservation. The original purchase was 256 acres. In the year 1872 the adjoining estate of "Harewood," containing 191 acres more, was purchased from W. W. Corcoran, and further small purchases have brought the area of the reservation to about 502 acres. The southern portion of the main building of the home is named for Gen. Winfield Scott; the north addition for Gen. W. T. Sherman; the Old Homestead Building west of the Scott Building is called after Gen. Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumter.

President Buchanan stayed at the home in 1856 and again in 1860; President Lincoln stayed there in 1861 and again in 1864; President Hayes stayed there in 1877 and again in 1880; President Arthur lived there in 1882 and again in 1884. The eastern building, first erected especially for inmates, is called the King Building after Surgeon General B. King, for thirteen years the attending physician of the home. The brick quarters northeast of the Sherman Building, erected in the year 1883, is called the Sheridan Building after Gen. Phil. Sheridan, president of the board at the time the building was erected. The principal building for inmates was commenced, of white marble, in the year 1852 and was completed in 1891. It is of Gothic design, 251½ feet long and 158½ feet wide. It has a clock tower with watch tower above and accommodates 440 inmates. It is provided with a mess hall, kitchen, storeroom and billiard hall.

Average personnel changes can be gained from the following statistics:

On the roll June 30, 1924, 1,514; admitted during the year 1,160; on the roll June 30, 1925, 1,605; discharged, died and dropped during 1925, 1,069. The wars in which the men were engaged follow: The Mexican War, one; the Civil War, 117; Indian Wars, 282; Spanish-American War, 545; Philippine Insurrection, 284; China Boxer uprising, 30; World War, 269. The oldest inmate was 95 and the youngest 19 years of age. A total of



PHOTOS BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

THE SOLDIERS' HOME

Top: The Library. The Dining Hall.
Center: Aerial view of the grounds.
Bottom, left to right: The Administration Building. House used by President Lincoln as a summer home during his term in the White House.

1,092 of the number, slightly more than two-thirds, were born in the United States.

The income for the home from its fund deposited in the United States Treasury for 1925 was $124,439.85; the home's balance in the Treasury for the year was $4,196,175.52; the disbursements for the year were $1,013,052.

Pensions are paid to the members of the home by the secretary-treasurer under the provisions of the governor. The total disbursements of pension funds by the secretary-treasurer for 1925 was $311,-142. Members of the home requiring treatment for tuberculosis are sent to the Fitzsimmons General Hospital at Denver, Colorado.

For the amusement of the inmates of the home there are provided a moving picture house, a staff band, a gymnasium with all facilities for playing cards, chess, billiards, pool, checkers, shuffle-board and other games and radio apparatus. A library of about 20,000 volumes is housed at the home. Religious services are held regularly. The plant is provided with its own heat, water system, power and lighting plant.

A dairy herd of about 200 head of the finest specimens of cattle in the United States is maintained. Ninety of these are milkers. They produce an average of about 1,500 gallons of milk per head annually. The experiments at the dairy conducted by the Government have greatly increased this production of milk per head for the herd. In 1907 it was 662 gallons per head; in 1916 it was 1,226 per head; in 1924 it was 1,483½ per head and in 1925 it was 1,512 gallons per head.

The poultry farm of the home produced about 30,000 dozen of eggs for 1925. The truck and vegetable gardens of 160 acres of the home produce most of these products required for table use during the summer. Of the 130,000 gallons of milk produced on the reservation in the year 1925 the calves were fed 26,165 gallons.

American Battle Monuments Commission

THE AMERICAN Battle Monuments Commission was created by an act of Congress approved March 4, 1923, for the purpose of preparing plans for, and erecting suitable memorials to mark and commemorate the services of the American forces in Europe, including works of architecture and art in the American cemeteries in Europe. The act creating the commission charges it with the duties of controlling as to materials and design, providing regulations for, and supervising the erection of all memorial monuments and buildings in the American cemeteries in Europe. To the commission is given the function of photographing the battlefields of Europe upon which American forces were engaged, in order to complete the historical records of these forces.

The commission is directed to cooperate, in such manner as it shall determine, with American citizens, states, municipalities, and associations desiring to erect war memorials in Europe, providing that the plans for such memorials have been approved by the commission in accordance with the provisions of the act.

The act requires that the National Commission of Fine Arts have supervision over all designs or materials for memorials used by the commission.

The commission is authorized to receive funds from any state, municipal, or private source for the purposes of its work, and is also permitted to furnish replicas of any memorial, or part thereof, at actual cost, applying the proceeds of such sales to the purposes of the commission.

Fort Myer Famed for Drills

THE GREATEST cavalry post of the United States is located at Fort Myer, Virginia, just across the Potomac, where public exhibition drills annually draw thousands of visitors. These drills are held each Friday afternoon during the months of January, February and March in the spacious post riding hall.

PHOTO BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

FORT MYER EXPERTS EXECUTING A THRILLING FEAT

Artillery drills are held on the parade grounds as a part of the exhibition. The indoor events include fancy riding, mounting, changing of horses at full speed, the carrying of men from the field and other feats that would make the western cowboys envious of such accomplishment.

The Fort Myer post is under the command of the Adjutant General and is a unit of the Washington district. Its peace-time strength is one thousand men. The Fort Myer men, with mounts and artillery detachments, periodically are ordered to the city for use in parades, inaugurations, diplomatic escorts, Memorial Day celebrations, funerals and other special occasions. The post embraces between 400 and 500 acres, being admirably laid out. There is an excellent band at the fort which gives public concerts on the grounds in the summer. Fort Myer boasts a polo team that has taken honors in several national and international matches. Visitors can see the team in action on the polo grounds in Potomac Park on Saturday afternoons during the summer.

The cavalry post at Fort Myer, which was established during the early days of the Civil War when Arlington plantation was taken by the Government, is partly on the Lee estate. It was the scene of great activity during the preparations for the entrance of the United States into the World War, and many thousands of cavalrymen and officers were trained there.

It was at Fort Myer that the Wright brothers made their first airplane flight with the use of a motor.

Park and Way Statuary

IF WASHINGTON had no beauty save its park and way statuary, it would have sufficient to entitle it to be classed as an art center of world renown.

Fifty-six statues, perpetuating the memory of presidents, warriors, statesmen, inventors, jurists and others who have caused their names to be graven on the scroll of fame, dot streets and parks located in every section of the national capital.

Fourteen of the statues are equestrian, while eleven have been erected to the memory of foreign-born men whose deeds have endeared them to the Republic. Only one of the equestrian statues, however, that of Pulaski, the Polish count who came to the aid of the colonies during the Revolutionary War, honors one of the foreign-born heroes.

But one park group, that of LaFayette Square, due north from the center front of the White House, has been completed, and this will be dealt with first, for it has to do greatly with the beginning of the Republic.

In the center of LaFayette Square stands the equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson. He is on his war mount and is acknowledging a salute as he rode on the battlefield of New Orleans. Clark Mills cast the statue from cannon taken from the British during that war, and it is guarded at its four corners by American guns that actually bellowed on the field of conflict. This statue of Jackson was placed in LaFayette Square by an Act of Congress, and frequent attempts to have it removed have come to naught. It was unveiled February 8, 1853. Stephen A. Douglas, then in the Senate, delivered the oration. A replica of this statue was unveiled in New Orleans by Mills, February 9, 1856.

Kosciuszko Statue

In the northeast corner of LaFayette Square, in heroic cast and facing north, on a granite base is the statue of Kosciuszko. Under the statue on the north face of the base is an eagle perched on top of the world with sword and battle-flag, beneath which is the name "Saratoga." On the east side of the base is a wounded soldier and an officer holding a flag and sword. On the west side of the base is the figure of a young officer supported by an older officer who is pointing north. On the south side is another eagle perched on top of the world holding a snake in its talons and at the base the word "Raclawice," and "And freedom shrieked as Kosciuszko fell." A tablet denotes: "Erected by the Polish National Alliance of America and presented to the United States on behalf of the Polish American citizens, May 11, 1910." It is made in bronze.

On the southeast corner of the square, in heroic bronze and facing south on a marble base, stands the statue of LaFayette. On the north face of the pedestal are two cherubs holding up the inscription, "By the Congress in commemoration of the services rendered by General LaFayette and his compatriots during the struggle for the Independence of America." On the east side of the pedestal are two heroic figures of Washington and LaFayette in conversation. On the south side of the base is the figure of a woman lifting up a sword to LaFayette above and the inscription, "To General LaFayette and his compatriots. 1777-1783." On the west side are two heroic figures of Revolutionary officers.

Rochambeau Shaft

On the southwest corner of the square, in heroic bronze on a granite base, stands the statue of Rochambeau. On the north face of the base is inscribed, "We have been contemporaries and fellow laborers in the cause of liberty and we have lived together as brothers should do in harmonious friendship. Washington to Rochambeau, February 1, 1784. By the Congress, May 24, MDCCCCII." On the south face of the base is the figure of Liberty holding up the flag in the left hand and a sword in the right in front of an eagle displaying his talons.

On the northwest corner of the square, in heroic bronze, stands the statue of General von Steuben. His figure is adorned with cape and cocked hat, and he is facing the northwest. On the southwest face of the base is seated the figure of a woman and kneeling youth holding

Top, left to right: First Division Monument. John Paul Jones statue in Potomac Park. Center, left to right: Lafayette statue in Lafayette Square. General Winfield Scott statue in the Soldiers' Home grounds. Bottom: Picturesque tablet of the Grant Memorial group in the Botanical Garden.

bandages and laurels. On the southeast face and back of the statue are two profile tablets, and beneath, "Col. William North, Major Benjamin Walker, aids and friends of Gen. von Steuben." On the northeast face of the base is the figure of Mars seated and youth drawing the sword, beneath which is inscribed, "Military Instructions." On the northwest face, beneath a spreading eagle, is inscribed, "Erected by the Congress of the United States to Frederick William Augustus Henry Ferdinand Baron von Steuben in grateful recognition of his services to the American people in their struggle for liberty." And another, "Born in Prussia, November 15, 1730; died in New York, November 28, 1794. After serving as aide-de-camp to Frederick the Great of Prussia, he offered his sword to the American Colonies and was appointed Major General and Inspector General in the Continental Army. He gave military training and discipline to the citizen soldiers who achieved the independence of the United States. MCMX."

Clark Mills Won Fame

Washington Circle in Pennsylvania Avenue at 25th Street Northwest bears the great equestrian statue of George Washington, by Clark Mills. It is facing west, and the base bears the single inscription, "Washington," emblazoned in the marble. This was Mills' second great work in Washington.

One of the greatest monuments in the world is the statue erected in Rock Creek Cemetery in memory of Mrs. Henry Adams, by Augustus Saint-Gaudens. It is popularly known as "Grief," but also is referred to as "Peace of God" or "Nirvana." The repose of the seated figure, the calm submission of the tranquil face, draped about with a mantle, seem to express a hard-won peace.

There is a memorial marble fountain to the memory of the late Archibald Butt (1865-1912) and Francis Davis Millett (1846-1912), both of whom were lost on the ill-fated *Titanic*, south of the White House grounds. Butt was an aide to Presidents Roosevelt and Taft. Millet was a drummer boy in the Civil War, a war correspondent and director of decorations, Columbian Exposition, 1893.

A particularly striking monument, located at the intersections of Sixteenth Street, Columbia Road and Mt. Pleasant Street, is the equestrian statue of Bishop Francis Asbury. This statue, which was unveiled October 15, 1924, was erected by contributions from Methodists of the country and is the work of Augustus Lukeman.

In the triangle between Rhode Island Avenue and M Street Northwest, near Seventeenth Street, will be found the Nuns of the Battlefield memorial. This monument, the work of Jerome Connor, cost approximately $50,000, and was given by the Ladies' Auxiliary, Ancient Order of Hibernians.

"Serenity," a symbolical figure in white marble, stands in Meridian Hill Park on the Sixteenth Street side. The sculptor was Jose Clara and the donor Charles Deering of Chicago.

Another statue in Meridian Hill Park near Fifteenth Street is that of Dante, which was unveiled December 1, 1921. It is a standing figure in bronze, 12 feet high, and the work of Ettore Ximenes. It was the gift of Chevalier Carlo Barsotti, editor of *Il Progresso, Italo-Americana.*

In Judiciary Square just west of the Court House near Fifth and D Streets is a memorial fountain to Joseph J. Darlington, which was the gift of the Bar Association of the District of Columbia. The memorial portrays a nymph and a fawn. Mr. Darlington, during his lifetime, was one of the city's ablest and most respected attorneys.

On the grounds of the Museum of Hygiene, Twenty-third and E Streets, stands a statue of Dr. Benjamin Rush, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Statues of Lincoln

There are two statues of Abraham Lincoln in the parks of Washington, the more prominent of which is that in Lincoln Park, east Washington, blocking East Capitol Street. This is a life statue in bronze and faces toward the Capitol, the west face of the pedestal bearing the inscription, "Emancipation," and by the side of Lincoln is a crouching slave as if asking for liberty. A tablet on this west face of the base bears the inscription, "Freedom's Memorial. In grateful

memory of Abraham Lincoln, this monument was erected by the Western Sanitary Commission, of St. Louis, Mo., with funds contributed solely by emancipated citizens of the United States declared free by his proclamation January 1, A. D. 1863. The first contribution of $5 was made by Charlotte Scott, a freed woman of Virginia, being her first earning in freedom and consecrated at her suggestion and request, on the day she heard of President Lincoln's death, to build a monument to his memory."

The other statue of President Lincoln stands in front of the south (main) entrance to the District of Columbia Supreme Court House and faces to the south, now on a low marble pedestal. It was originally mounted on a tall shaft but this did not correspond with the art plan of the city, and it was taken down in the spring of 1913 and after being stored for a time was brought back on the less pretentious base. It is in marble of life size and represents the lawyer in a studious mood. Behind the statue, on the north face of the statue is the inscription, "Abraham Lincoln, 1809-1865. This statue was erected by the citizens of the District of Columbia, April 15, 1868; re-erected April 15, 1923, under act of Congress, of June 21, 1922." The south face of the pedestal bears the name, "Lincoln."

Pan American Tribute

Facing south in Judiciary Park, between the Court House and the Pension Office Building, stands the large equestrian statue of Gen. Jose de San Martin, patriot and father of the republics of South America and founder of the independence of Argentina. An inscription of the granite base reads, "He led the liberating army across the Andes and gave freedom to Chile and Peru. His name, like Washington, represents the American Ideal of Democracy, Justice and Liberty." And another, "San Lorenzo 1813." Again on the base, "Lima 1821," "Maipn 1818." The statue was the gift of the people of Argentina to the United States, and it was unveiled in 1925, President Coolidge delivering the address of acceptance at the ceremonies.

Standing over by the Potomac, south of the Lincoln Memorial, is the statue to the memory of John Ericsson, which was unveiled in the spring of 1926 by Crown Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden when he and Princess Louise visited Washington. The Prince delivered the speech of presentation, and President Coolidge delivered the speech of acceptance. The figure of Ericsson is seated in the east face of the memorial, looking toward the east, while a group of four figures of women form the memorial above. Left of the figure of the inventor is the name "John Ericsson," and at the right, "A. D. 1803—A. D. 1889." On the north face is inscribed, "Inventor and builder of the *Monitor*." On the west face, "He revolutionized Navigation by" (south), "His invention of the screw propeller." On the base at the south side is "Labor," and at the north "Adventure." The statue was the gift of the Swedish people of America to the United States in memory of one of their number who had helped America make history. The money for it was raised through Swedish societies in the United States.

In McPherson Square, facing west of south, is the colossal equestrian statue of General McPherson. It looks down Vermont Avenue. On the southwest face of the base is inscribed, "Erected by his comrades of the Society of the Army of Tennessee." On the northwest side of the granite base is inscribed, "Major General James B. McPherson, Atlanta, July 22, 1864." These are the only legends it bears.

Tribute to Pulaski

In the center of the west side of Franklin Park and facing west into Fourteenth Street stands the heroic statue of John Barry, dedicated by President Wilson in a famous address on May 6, 1914. On the west side of the shaft is the word, "Liberty," with the figure with back against the shaft. The inscription follows: "Commodore United States Navy; Born County Wexford, Ireland, 1745—Died in Philadelphia 1803." The base of the statue is done in masonry. John Boyle was the sculptor.

Facing west in that triangle formed by the intersection of E Street with Pennsylvania Avenue and cut off at the back by Thirteenth Street, stands the great equestrian statue of Count Casimir Pulaski. It was erected under an act of Congress of February 27, 1903, and was

unveiled on the same day as was the statue of Kosciuszko in LaFayette Park. On the west face of the granite base is inscribed, "Brigadier General Casimir Pulaski, 1747-1776. Fell in the battle of Savannah." On the south side of the base is inscribed, "Brandywine," "Valley Forge" and "Egg-Harbor." On the east face is inscribed, "Brigadier General United States; Marshal General Poland." On the south side is inscribed, "Charleston, Savannah, Germantown."

Count Pulaski was a foreigner who came to the United States to aid in the struggle for human liberty from the British Crown, and it is interesting to note the distinction that is given these foreigners who came to the aid of the Colonies in that struggle.

John Paul Jones Shaft

John Paul Jones, a Scotch waif, so christened when he was adopted into the home of Wiley Jones, a southern man, has a statue to his memory on the north bank of the Tidal Basin, in Potomac Park. The heroic figure stands on the north side of the low shaft with his back against the north face and on the marble the dates, "1747—1792," and below is inscribed, "First to compel a foreign man of war to strike colors to the Stars and Stripes." An eagle is carved in the marble above the head of the statue. On the south side of the shaft is a bas-relief group in the marble hoisting the flag; below is inscribed, "In life he honored the flag; in death the flag shall honor him." On a tablet at the base of the south face of the shaft is inscribed, "It is, by no means, enough that an officer of the Navy should be a capable mariner—he must be that, of course, but also a great deal more—he should be as well, a gentleman of liberal education, refined manners, punctilious courtesy and the nicest sense of personal honor, etc."; "John Paul Jones to the Marine Committee of Congress September 14, 1775." There are fountain spouts in the east and west sides base of the statue.

War Removes Frederick

There is a statue of an eminent foreigner in storage where it has been since during the World War, in the basement of the War College, in south Washington. It is that of Frederick the Great of Germany, and it looked peacefully out on the waters where the Potomac and the Anacostia rivers merge; but officials ordered it be taken down and placed it away when the United States declared war on Germany.

The statue of James A. Garfield represents the President as The Orator although it was erected by his comrades in war to commemorate his deeds as a soldier. It stands in the Garfield Circle west of the House end of the Capitol, in Maryland Avenue at the intersection of First Street Southwest, and it is facing toward the southwest, down the Avenue. Garfield served in both the House and the Senate. The statue is in heroic bronze, and the pedestal is round in form with corners on three sides on which recline heroic figures representing different stages in a man's career. Garfield is represented delivering an address with notes in one hand.

The equestrian statue of Nathaniel Greene adorns Stanton Park, a small square at the intersection of Massachusetts Avenue, Maryland Avenue and partially bounded by Fourth Street Northeast. It is facing west and stands on a marble base. On the north face of the base is inscribed, "The United States in Congress assembled in honor of his patriotism, valor and ability have erected this monument." On the south side of the base is inscribed, "Sacred to the memory of Nathaniel Greene, Esquire, who died on the 19th of June, 1786; late Major General in the service of the United States and commander of their Army in the Southern Department."'

Columbus Memorial

Emerging from the Union Station into the Plaza, one is confronted by the Christopher Columbus memorial, on the south face of which is a colossal statue of the discoverer of America, looking south out upon the city over the cascades which flow over the marble basins beneath his feet. Projecting in front of the statue is the figure of a woman representing Liberty. The shaft to the back of Columbus is surmounted by a globe with four eagles with half-spread wings, one on each corner, as its guardian. The figure of an Indian is crouching on the west side and on the east side is seated Old

Neptune. There is a pavilion at the back of the shaft on the station side, and on the east and west sides of it are two reclining lions facing south. West and east of the memorial, on the Plaza are large bowl fountains.

At the intersection of Massachusetts Avenue and L Street, and bounded on one side by Twelfth Street forming a triangle, stands the statue of Burke, the English statesman who pleaded with his country not to be oppressive with the American Colonies. It is in heroic size. On the west side is inscribed, "This statue, a copy of the work of Howard Thomas, in the City of Bristol, England, was presented through the Sulgrave Institution to the people of America by Sir Charles Cheers Wakefield, Baronet, formerly Lord Mayor of London. Erected A. D. 1922." On the east side of the pedestal is inscribed, "Burke. 1729-1792. Magnanimity in politics is not seldom the truest wisdom." It stands facing east on a low pedestal.

The large DuPont memorial fountain, in DuPont Circle, replaces the statue of the Admiral which formerly stood there. This circle is at the intersection of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Connecticut Avenues. It is a colossal bowl held up by three figures of women in heroic size with a pool at its base. One of the figures is toying with a sea-gull, one bears a shell, and the other a water pot. Around the basin is inscribed, "Erected by the Congress of the United States in recognition of his distinguished services. Samuel Francis DuPont, Rear Admiral of the United States Navy. 1803-1865."

Ornamentation of Bridge

The Rock Creek bridge leading into Georgetown is surmounted on its four corners by colossal bronze figures of buffalo to perpetuate the native animal that is threatened with extinction.

In Mount Pleasant, standing on the triangle formed by the intersection of 19th Street with Connecticut Avenue, is the equestrian statue of General McClellan, facing south down the avenue. On the north end of the base is inscribed, "Erected by the Society of the Army of the Potomac and the Congress of the United States, 1907." Four eagles on the corners of the base, with half-spread wings, hold up a festoon. There is a

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"GRIEF"

(See page 182)

cast of crossed cannon on the west side and on the east side are furled battle-flags. The name, MacMonnies, sculptor, is also on the base. On the south end is the name, "Major General George Brinton McClellan."

Sherman Square, south of the south entrance to the United States Treasury, is adorned with a colossal equestrian statue of the general whose name it bears. It faces north toward the Treasury door. Its four corners are guarded by as many infantrymen in the uniform of the Civil War. Small tile floor the court about its base, in which are the names of the battles he took part in. On the south face of the base is inscribed, "Seminole War, 1840-'2. War in Mexico, 1847-1848. Occupation of California Civil War, 1861-1865. General commanding the Army of the United States, 1869-1884." Bronze plates show in relief army moving and in the field during the war. A tablet on the south face is inscribed, "Erected by the Society of the Army of Tennessee with the aid of the Congress of the United States, 1903."

On the west face, in heroic size stands a woman on the breast of a prostrate form of a man. This is in bronze. On the east face, in bronze, stands the figure of a woman with children about her and bearing a branch of laurel in her arms. On the north face is inscribed, "William Tecumseh Sherman, 1820-1891." A tablet here bears the quotation, "On no earthly account will I do any act or think any thought hostile to or in defiance of the Old Government of the United States. Alexandria, Louisiana, January 18, 1861." "War's legitimate object is more perfect peace. Washington, D. C., February 23, 1882."

Thomas Circle Shaft

Thomas Circle, formed by the intersection of Massachusetts and Vermont Avenues and Fourteenth Street, is so named in honor of Major General George H. Thomas, an equestrian statue of whom adorns it. He was from San Francisco, California. The colossal figure is facing south. The granite base bears the inscription, "Erected, March 28, 1870, by his comrades of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland." It was designed by the sculptor Ward at a cost of $40,000 and stands on a granite base which cost $25,000, and four lights which were placed there cost $4,000. Congress appropriated a portion of the money for the structure. The statue is 16 feet in height and of an easy riding pose.

Facing the Thomas statue on the triangle formed by Vermont Avenue and Fourteenth Street, on the north, stands the statue of Martin Luther, in front of the Luther Place Memorial Lutheran church. It was cast from the model used for the central figure of the Luther Memorial at Worms, Germany, and was erected at a cost of $10,000, May 21, 1884, in commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary, November 10, 1483, of Luther's birth.

At the intersection of Connecticut Avenue and Eighteenth Street, facing south on the triangle cut off at the north by N Street, stands the statue, in bronze, of John Witherspoon, signer of the Declaration of Independence. On the west side it is inscribed, "1722, Scotland. John Witherspoon. Princeton, 1794." On the east side, "Presbyterian Minister." On the north side a tablet bearing a famous pronouncement of Witherspoon, beginning, "For my own part, of prosperity, I have some," is attached to the base.

One block south of the Witherspoon statue, on the triangle cut off on the west side of Connecticut Avenue by M Street, and facing east, seated, is a statue of Henry W. Longfellow, the famous New England poet, with only the name "Longfellow" recorded on its base, which is of Tennessee marble.

Statue of Webster

East of the Witherspoon statue, where N Street forms a triangle by bisecting Massachusetts Avenue, is a heroic statue of Daniel Webster, as the orator. It faces east on Scott Circle, the hub of many streets and two avenues, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and blocks Sixteenth Street, extending due north from the center of the White House. On the marble base of the Webster statue, on the west side, at the back, is inscribed, "Our country; our whole country and nothing but our country." A bronze plate on this face of the base depicts a street scene, with Webster addressing it from a balcony, with two score of figures in it. Below is graven, "Given by Stilson Hutchins, a native of New Hampshire. Dedicated, January 18, 1900." The east face of the base bears a bronze plate with Webster delivering a speech in the United States Senate and all the senators present and crowds in the galleries. It is artistically executed. On the south side of the pedestal is graven, "Born at Salisbury, N. H., January 18, 1782; died at Marshfield, Massachusetts, October 24, 1852." Below the plate on the east side is the name, "Daniel Webster," in bold lettering. On the north side the legend, "Expounder and defender of the Constitution."

Above the roaring, bustling traffic of Scott Circle, looks south the colossal equestrian statue of Lieutenant General Winfield Scott. It bears but the single name, "Scott," on the front of the pedestal. The statue is in bronze and the massive base is of granite. It was authorized by the Congress of the United States in 1867 and was unveiled in 1874. It represents the hero of three wars in field uniform holding his war-horse's reins with his left hand and his field-glasses

in his right hand. The figure measures 10 feet from the stirrups to the top of the chapeau and the horse and rider are 15 feet in height. It was designed by the sculptor Brown and was cast in Philadelphia out of bronze cannon captured during Scott's campaign in Mexico. The statue weighs 12,000 pounds and involved the labor of eight sculptors for nine months at a cost of $20,000. The pedestal is 14 feet high, consisting of platform, sub-base, base, die and cap of Cape Ann granite in five blocks. The total height of the pedestal is 29 feet. The platform is 26 feet long, 13 feet wide and 2 feet thick. The total weight of the pedestal is 320 tons and 697 pounds. The quarried granite weighed originally 400 tons and 621 pounds, and great difficulty was experienced in getting it to the seacoast from where it was brought by water to Washington.

Pioneer in Medicine

On the east side of Scott Circle and facing toward the circle to the west is the seated statue in heroic bronze of Dr. Samuel Christian Hahnemann, the founder of the Homeopathic School of Medicine. The great, curved bench on which the figure sits is of granite with a pavilion-like front and high back with niched panel. The inscriptions are in Latin and below the head is the single word of the name, "Hahnemann." It is reminiscent of the best examples of classic art.

The statue of Admiral David Glasgow Farragut of, "Damn the mines; go ahead" fame, has but a single word, "Farragut." It stands in Farragut Square, comprising one city block and is bounded by Seventeenth, Eighteenth, K and I Streets and is but one block north of the northwest corner of LaFayette Park. The statue, in bronze, is guarded by four chopped mortars and it looks south toward the land of his birth in the East Tennessee Valley. It was the work of the sculptor Hoxie and was authorized by an act of Congress and was unveiled April 25, 1881. The statue cost $20,000, and the granite pedestal cost $5,000. The pedestal is 20 feet high and the statue is 10 feet high. The metal from which the statue was cast was taken from the Admiral's flagship, the *Hartford.*

Facing north on the Mall, just northwest of the Smithsonian Institution building, stands the semiheroic statue of Prof. Joseph Henry, the first secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Congress authorized its erection in 1881 at a cost of $15,000. It faces north and stands on a granite base bearing but the two words, "Joseph Henry." It was modeled by the sculptor Story.

The monument to the valor and heroism of the United States Navy and to the Marines who have distinguished themselves in war and shed luster on the escutcheon of the Republic at the west front entrance to the Capitol grounds from Pennsylvania Avenue, that popular characterization has designated, "Peace Monument," was erected under act of Congress in 1878 at a cost of $21,000 for the statue, $25,000 for the figure of "Peace," and was the work of the sculptor Franklin Simmons. The marble pedestal, surrounded by a basin and fountain, is 40 feet high, surmounted by a bronze figure of History pointing toward the inscription. "They died that their country might live." Beneath is Victory, holding a conqueror's wreath in an uplifted hand with youthful figures of Neptune and Mars at her feet. The figure stands on one side of the column with the figure, "Peace" standing on the other side with olive branch and dove. They are surrounded with implements of husbandry and products of the field. Its location blocks Pennsylvania Avenue at the Capitol grounds.

General Rawlins Statue

The statue of General John Rawlins, who was President Grant's chief-of-staff and was Secretary of War when he died in 1869, stands at Pennsylvania Avenue and Ninth Street. It was erected by contributions from his friends in 1873 at a cost of $10,000. The statue was cast from guns taken in battles in which he took part. It is of heroic size, being 8 feet in height and stands on a pedestal of granite 12 feet in height. It was designed by the sculptor Bailey.

East of the front entrance to the District of Columbia courthouse, in the triangle formed by Indiana Avenue and D and Third Streets, is the heroic statue, in bronze, of Albert Pike, erected by Freemasonry. It is in bronze and stands on a granite base. The figure faces east

Top to bottom: Gen. Winfield Scott in Scott Circle. John Ericsson Memorial. Lincoln statue in Lincoln Park. Thomas Jefferson statue in Capitol.

and holds an outstretched hand. On the west face of the pedestal is inscribed, "Born December 29, 1809; died April 2, 1891. Philanthropist. Philosopher. Erected by St. Perrie Council 33rd degree A..A..S..R..of Freemasonry for the S..J..U..S..A..1910." On the south side is inscribed, "Jurist. Orator." On the east side is inscribed, "Author. Poet." A woman seated looks down with flag above, and the name "Albert Pike" is lettered on the face of the pedestal. On the north side is inscribed, "Scholar. Soldier."

Last D. C. Governor

The statue of Alexander Robey Shepherd, which stands on the lawn in front of the District of Columbia executive building at Pennsylvania Avenue and Fourteenth Street, represents him as the last governor of the District of Columbia during the last years of the local government era of the Federal Reservation. It is a life statue of heroic size and depicts him in his full statue in bronze at the time he was grappling with the railroads to prevent them from gobbling up the public parks of the city. Governor Shepherd had an honored public career in the District of Columbia, first serving as President of the Board of Public Works from May, 1871, to September 13, 1873. He was governor from September 13, 1873, to January 20, 1874, when the local government was abolished by act of Congress. He was born in Washington, January 31, 1835. His statue stands on a granite base and faces north toward Pennsylvania Avenue. It was designed by Dunbar, of Washington, in 1905. It bears but the single name, "Shepherd."

The heroic statue of Alexander Hamilton, first Secretary of the Treasury, which stands on the south front court of the Treasury Building, was unveiled during the last years of the incumbency of William Gibbs McAdoo as Secretary, and Mr. McAdoo was the orator at the ceremonies. It is of bronze and stands on a base of Tennessee marble and faces south toward the statue of General Sherman. On the south face it bears the inscription, "Alexander Hamilton. 1757-1804. First Secretary of the Treasury. Soldier, Statesman, Champion of Constitutional Union, Representative government and National Integrity." A dimly

chiseled inscription is on the back of the base.

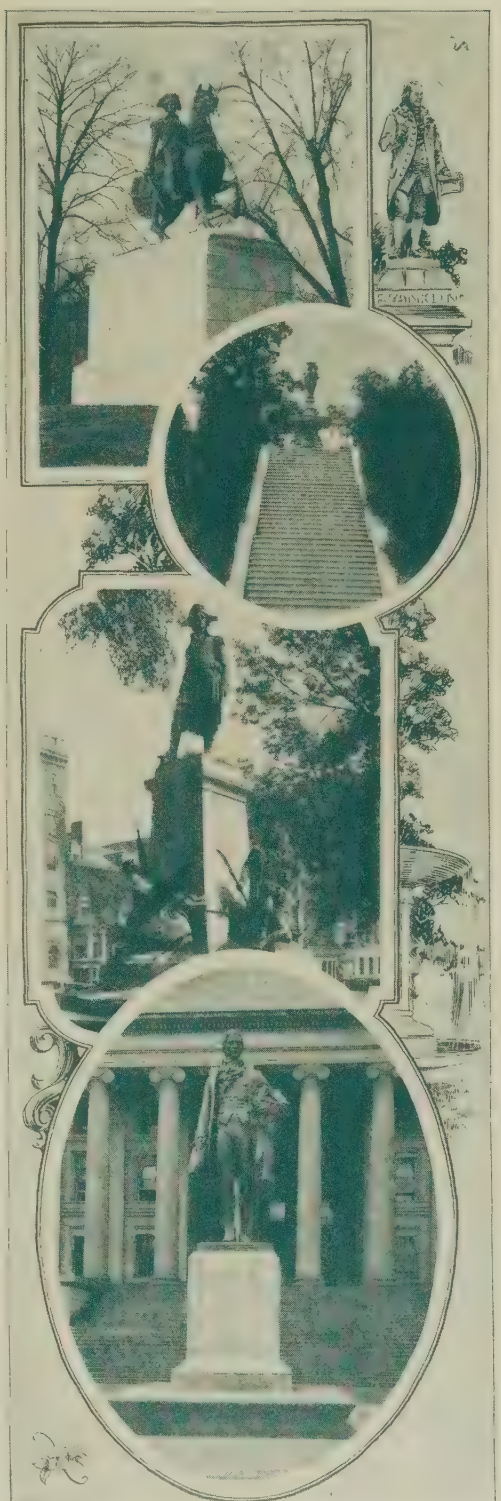
Just east of the Old Museum Building, on the Mall and facing toward the northwest with outstretched left hand, in heroic bronze, stands a statue of an eminent physician. On the south face of the granite base, it is inscribed, "Samuel D. Cross. American physicians have erected this statue to commemorate the great deeds of a man who made such an impress upon American Surgery that it has served to dignify American medicine. 1897."

Discoverer of Photography

Just to the south of the Cross statue on the Mall and facing toward the northwest stands the unique statue of Daguerre. A marble globe caps the pedestal and on the northwest face, in relief is the bust relief of the discoverer of photography on whose brow a woman is placing a wreath. Below is the single name, "Daguerre." On the north face is inscribed, "To commemorate the fifth half century in photography. 1639–1889. Erected by the Photographer's Association of America, August, 1890." On the southwest face of the base is inscribed, "Photography, the electric telegraph and the steam engine are the three great discoveries of the age. No five centuries in human progress can show such strides as these." Hartley was the sculptor.

Southeast of the New Museum building, inclosed with an iron fence, is a large memorial urn with several inscriptions on the base, one of which reads, "Andrew Jackson Downing. This vase was erected by his friends in memory of," etc., "who died June 28, 1862, at the age of 57 years." Both urn and pedestal are carved of granite.

The statue of John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court for thirty-five years, is the only tribute in stone to a great jurist in the District of Columbia. It stands in the terrace facade at the west entrance from Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol. He sat on the bench as its presiding jurist from 1801 to 1835. The statue was erected in 1883 under authorization from Congress with an appropriation of $40,000. It represents the jurist delivering an opinion from his seat. The statue is facing west toward the Botani-



Top to bottom: Washington statue at Washington Circle. Macmillan Park Fountain. Kosciuszko statue. Alexander Hamilton statue, south of Treasury.

cal Garden. The granite pedestal is adorned on the south and north sides with sculptured panel in bas-relief to represent wisdom dictating the Constitution. The panel to the north represents a woman seated at a table in the center of the group, writing on a scroll while a standing woman points out what should be inscribed. Commerce, education and agriculture are represented. Story was the sculptor, and the work was executed in Rome. On the west face of the pedestal is inscribed, "John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States. Erected by the bar and the Congress of the United States. A. D. MDCCCLXXXIV." The east side is inscribed, "Union."

Pretentious Hancock

One of the more pretentious statues in Washington is that of Major General Winfield Scott Hancock at Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventh Street and formed by the intersection of the Avenue and Louisiana Avenue. This statue was executed by the sculptor Elliott and was unveiled May 12, 1896, with most imposing ceremonies. President Cleveland and General John M. Palmer, then in the Senate from Illinois, delivered addresses. This equestrian statue faces west and stands on an imposing granite base. It represents the general on the march. On the north side of the base is inscribed, "Born February 14, 1824; Died February 9, 1886." On the east face is carved a spreading eagle; on the south side, "General Winfield Scott Hancock." Mullett Brothers were the architects, and Congress appropriated $49,000 for the base and it was constructed under direction of a Commission named by Congress.

Immediately east of the Hancock statue, across Seventh Street within the circle formed at the point of C Street and Louisiana Avenue, stands the G. A. R. memorial. The west face, "Fraternity," is symbolized by a soldier and a sailor, below is a bronze bust relief of the commander. On the base of the west face is inscribed, "Grand Army of the Republic; Organized at Decatur, Illinois, April 6, 1866." The sculptor's name, Benj. Franklin Stephens, M. D., also appears on this face. The statue has three faces and on that at the southeast is inscribed, "Loyalty," beneath the feet of a bronze figure of a woman in heroic size. A tablet bears the inscription, "Who knew no glory but his country's good." The northeast face forms the background for the statue of a woman in bronze bearing an urn in her right hand and with cherubs around her. It is labeled, "Charity," and in the stone is graven, "The greatest of these is Charity."

General Logan Statue

Logan Square, formed at the intersection of Vermont and Rhode Island Avenues and Thirteenth Street, is adorned with the great equestrian statue of General John Alexander Logan, the only great equestrian statue in Washington which is mounted on a metal base. This base is ornamental, with panels of sculpture depicting scenes in the life of the man. General Logan was born in Jackson County, Illinois, in February, 1826, and died in Washington, December 26, 1886; the statue was unveiled April 9, 1901. General Granville M. Dodge, president of the Society of the Army of Tennessee, President McKinley and Senator Chauncey M. Depew delivered addresses at the unveiling ceremonies. The north face group panel of the base represents General Logan taking the oath in the presence of nine figures; the east side represents a woman in armor; the west side, Liberty with arrows and laurels; south side, eight generals with war maps spread upon a table. The monument, pedestal and figures, done in bronze in Rome, cost $65,000, of which Congress appropriated $50,000.

The Grant Monument is the most elaborate memorial statue of a hero in Washington. It stands in the east edge of the Botanical Garden, just west of the Capitol grounds, and the colossal equestrian statue in the center, on a lofty base, faces west as if at rest. Tablets on the north and south sides of the pedestal represent infantry on the march. To the north and south ends of the great platform, on lower pedestals, are group artillery units charging toward the statue in the center. All are done in bronze. There are four ornamental lights on the center opening of the platform on each side of the statue, and four parapets on the four corner posts of the statue are adorned with four bronze lions, two look-

ing toward the west and the other two looking toward the east. Congress authorized the building of this memorial by an act in February, 1901, with an appropriation of $250,000, and in August, 1902, the contract was awarded, for $240,000, to Edward Pearce Casey, architect, and Merwin Shrady, sculptor. There was a lawsuit over the site because of historical trees which had to be removed, but this was settled and work began on the foundation October 7, 1907, but was again involved and Secretary of War William Howard Taft appeared before a congressional committee and his plea resulted in smoothing the way for its completion. The marble superstructure of the monument is 262 feet in length and 69 feet wide. Shrady was fifteen years engaged in the sculpture work and died in New York, April 13, 1922, fourteen days before the unveiling ceremonies when his achievement would have been proclaimed to the world. There was a parade of 10,000 soldiers and sailors at the unveiling ceremonies, including cadets from West Point and Annapolis, reviewed by Vice-President Coolidge, Secretary of the Navy Denby, General Pershing, and Ambassador Jusserand, of France.

Three Great Fountains

There are three great fountains at the Capitol, one in the west terrace facade that spreads sheet spray from the top as a bridal veil, and two great perfect levels fountains on the east grounds which when turned on pour over in tissue-paper like an unbroken sheet.

The statue of Benjamin Franklin stands on the triangle formed by the intersection of Pennsylvania Avenue and D Street, faces toward the south. It is carved from marble and is life size. On the west face of the base is inscribed, "Philosopher"; on the south face, "Printer." This statue was presented to the national capital by Stilson Hutchins, founder of *The Washington Post.* On the east face of the pedestal is graven, "Philanthropist," and on the north face, "Patriot."

Sheridan Circle in Massachusetts Avenue at Twenty-third Street is graced by Gutzon Borglum's great equestrian statue of General Philip Henry Sheridan which seems animate with life in that it represents "Sheridan's Ride." It faces east, and on the east face of the pavilion which contains it, is the single word "Sheridan" and the date 1908. This statue was unveiled on November 25, 1908, and the dedicatorial address was delivered by President Roosevelt. General Sheridan was born in 1831 and died in 1888; he took part in the campaign in the valley of Virginia, the Cumberland campaign, and was at the battle of Missionary Ridge.

The Monument to the First Division, American Expeditionary Force, which was unveiled October 4, 1924, is the most imposing of all the memorial statues in Washington. This includes a tall shaft of marble on an elevated base of granite and is surmounted by the colossal figure of a woman representing "Victory," holding up the flag. The figure faces south and the statue stands on the south lawn of the State, War and Navy Building, just west of the south lawn of the White House. President Coolidge delivered an address at the unveiling ceremonies, and addresses were delivered by General Pershing and General Summerall who commanded the division in France. Bronze plates on the base of the monument bear the names of 5,586 of its members who lost their lives in France. Around the girth of the base is inscribed, "First Division United States Army American Expeditionary Force, June, 1917; September, 1919." Chiseled in the granite of the east face are the names of the battles in which the division engaged. On the south side is chiseled, "Erected by the Memorial Association of the First Division and patriotic friends to the memory of the dead of the division who gave their lives in the World War that the liberty and the ideals of our country might endure." On the west side are chiseled the names and dates of battles in which the division participated. On the north side is inscribed in the granite, "The commander-in-chief has noted in this division a special pride of service and a high state of morale never broken by hardships nor battle. Co. 201 A. E. F. 1916." On the floor surrounding the base are the names of the units of operation of the division.

The statue to General Meade is the latest addition to the statue group that stands in the Botanical Garden.

Historic Octagon House

OCTAGON HOUSE, constructed at the same time as the White House and the Capitol, leased by Congress for the use of President and Mrs. James Madison after the White House was despoiled by the British on August 24, 1814, is one of the city's outstanding historic houses. The American Institute of Architects now occupies the Octagon House.

guests were James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Randolph, Porter, Decatur and LaFayette.

Octagon House was designed by Dr. William Thornton, successful competitor in plans for the Capitol. The house is three stories above a basement and is octagonal in shape. A spiral stairway leads to the upper stories.

According to legend, it was in this

PHOTO BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

OCTAGON HOUSE, NEW YORK AVENUE AND EIGHTEENTH STREET

Col. John Tayloe, a wealthy Virginia farmer and close friend of George Washington, erected the house. It is said President and Mrs. Washington frequently visited the home.

Thomas Jefferson, the widower President, history records, often attended social functions at Octagon House, while the Madisons held their state and other receptions there during their tenure in the White House. Other prominent

house that a girl friend of "Dolly" Madison, despondent because the British invasion had interrupted her plans to marry a young officer, committed suicide by plunging down the spiral steps. For many years it was whispered that at certain nocturnal intervals the ghost of this young woman, robed in pure white, could be seen to ascend the staircase, with lighted candle, and heard to scream as she plunged to her death.

The Temporary White House

DURING the spring and summer months of 1927, while the White House was undergoing extensive interior repairs, President and Mrs. Coolidge resided at the Patterson House, one of the finest of the many mansions to be found in the Dupont Circle section of Washington.

PHOTO BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

THE PATTERSON HOUSE AT NO. 15 DUPONT CIRCLE

The house has four floors, 30 rooms, 10 baths and elevator and, since it was built about twenty years ago, has been one of the show places of the city.

The Patterson House is the property of Mrs. Elmer Schlesinger, whose husband is a New York stock broker. It was built by Mrs. Schlesinger's father, Robert W. Patterson of Chicago, and was designed by the late Stanford White. It is completely detached.

Mrs. Schlesinger, who, before her marriage to Mr. Schlesinger, was the wife of Count Gizycka of Poland, entertained extensively, and many brilliant social functions have been held in her home.

Scores of offers were made to the President and Mrs. Coolidge by wealthy Washingtonians with idle homes when it was known they must temporarily vacate the White House, but none of them were found to so admirably fit the needs of the family of the Chief Executive as the Patterson House.

While Vice-President of the United States Mr. Coolidge and his family lived in a downtown hotel, and even after he had taken the oath of office as President, following the death of President Harding, he established temporary quarters in this hotel for more than two weeks out of courtesy to the widowed Mrs. Harding.

The State Department

THE STATE DEPARTMENT of the United States is located on the two squares immediately west of the White House and has fronts on four sides. It is open to the public week days from 10 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. There is a guide on duty at the White House side entrance to the building to conduct visitors through and explain the things that are on public exhibition, all of which are on the second floor.

To the south end of the second floor is the office of the Secretary of State, near which are the offices of his chief assistant secretaries, the Secretary's conference room and the reception room in which he receives the newspaper men and gives out important public information. While the Secretary of State is being interrogated by the correspondents the Chief of the Division of Current Information of the Department stands by his side to prompt him on any public information appearing in the press, and the official stenographer takes down what the Secretary says in reply to the newspaper men's questions. The statements of the Secretary are generally multigraphed and copies handed to the newspaper men in the press room.

Diplomats from foreign powers are immune from arrest for ordinary misdemeanors and cannot be sued in American courts. Any breach of etiquette or infraction of laws is called directly to the attention of the State Department, which in turn conveys the information to the accredited diplomatic representative for suitable action.

The present chief officers of the State Department are:

Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellogg, of Minnesota, salary $15,000 annually.

Under Secretary of State, Joseph C. Grew, salary, $7,500;

First Assistant Secretary of State, Leland Harrison, salary, $7,500;

Second Assistant, J. Butler Wright, salary, $7,500;

Third Assistant, Wilbur J. Carr, salary, $7,500;

Fourth Assistant, Robert Folds, salary, $6,000;

Solicitor of the Department, Green H. Hackworth, salary $4,200;

Chief Clerk, E. J. Ayres, salary $4,200;

Chief of the Division of Current Information, Hugh R. Wilson.

There were 609 departmental employes of the State Department in Washington, June 30, 1926. This does not include the consuls, ministers and ambassadors and their entourage and staffs in the various countries and cities of the world.

It is the present custom of the Secretary to receive newspaper men on Mondays and Saturdays at 10:30 o'clock in the morning and on Wednesdays and Thursdays at 12:30 o'clock. Whatever the Secretary has to say to the newspaper men is regarded as news unless it is designated as information for the newspaper men only.

The United States Government now has friendly relations and diplomatic and business exchanges with every country except Russia and Abyssinia to which countries no consuls or accredited diplomatic representatives are sent and from which none are received. The United States has Ambassadors or Ministers to all the leading countries, and consuls in all the principal cities and ports of the earth, and many of these in the larger places have an office staff. The consuls send in reports on all events worth cabling or writing about and are expected to give weekly trade reviews of the respective countries in which they are detailed. All the countries with which the United States Government has friendly relations have their diplomatic representatives in Washington and their trade consuls scattered throughout the country in the trade centers.

Must Speak Languages

Each office holder in the Foreign Service Division of the State Department is required to speak at least one language besides his native tongue. There are two professional interpreters employed regularly in the department, each being able to talk and read fluently

as many as from twenty to twenty-five languages. And while the Government, through the State Department, carries on relations with all governments of the earth except the two mentioned, but six languages, English, French, Spanish, German, Italian and one Oriental are required. There are twenty-five Spanish-speaking countries to the south, and the most of Europe speaks French aside from native tongues.

PHOTO BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

THE STATE DEPARTMENT

In the center front on the south side of the State Department Building and on the third floor is the original government library, now carrying, besides its ancient treasures, about 100,000 volumes, original copies of all laws enacted by Congress, all diplomatic correspondence of both peace and war nature and much of the Colonial correspondence and documents of great value and historical interest, besides the original of all treaties entered into by the United States.

The portraits in the Secretary's reception room and in the diplomatic room are open to the public view. These include the Secretaries of State from the founding of the government, painted from life, and one exception, that of Lord Ashburton, painted by G. P. A. Healey in 1843.

Diplomatic Functions

Once a year, generally in January the Secretary of State gives the annual diplomatic dinner, to which all the diplomats in Washington, representing the different countries, are invited. The President of the United States, once a year, generally just prior to the Christmas holidays, gives the diplomatic reception at the White House to which all the diplomats in Washington and their friends are invited. These include the diplomats of the State Department.

If members of royal families or rulers of foreign countries come to the United States as officially invited guests of the Government, they are entertained while here and their traveling expenses paid by the United States Government. If foreign rulers or members of the royal families of foreign countries come to the United States of their own volition, they notify the President of their intention before coming and upon their arrival in port of the United States the visitors are met by an assistant secretary of state, designated by the Secretary of State for that mission, and escorted to Washington where they are met at the station or port by a cavalry escort, detailed by the War Department for that

purpose, and escorted to their home in the city. They then formally call on the President at the White House and are invited by the President to luncheon or dinner. After the visitors have returned to their home in Washington the President returns their call, and if they have been accompanied by ladies of the court the wife of the President accompanies the President on the return call.

If a ruler of another country dies, the President, upon receipt of official information of the death, wires or cables condolence. When diplomatic relations with any other country are broken off by the United States the Ambassador from that country to the United States is expected to immediately leave the United States, and if he does not do so he will be handed his passports by a representative of the State Department, designated by the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State takes rank at all meetings of the cabinet or state functions.

When a new diplomat comes to Washington from any foreign country he first calls on the Secretary of State, who in turn arranges an engagement with the President of the United States at a future date, at which call at the White House the diplomat presents his credentials from his country. The State Department speaks officially for the Government of the United States in its dealings with foreign countries and in carrying out the provisions of laws of the United States relating to foreign countries.

The Secretary of State promulgates ratification of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States when agreed to by the requisite number of states but does not deal with any of the states; he is the custodian of the seal of the Government and affixes it to state papers such as Thanksgiving proclamations, proclamations of peace and war, embargo and pestilence; and transmits notes of the President to foreign countries. He becomes President of the United States automatically if the President and the Vice-President are removed or die.

If the President dies, the Secretary of States immediately announces the death and the assumption of the office of President by the Vice-President.

A recent custom is for the Secretary of State to give a New Year's breakfast to the diplomats in Washington. When the premier in the cabinet of a foreign ruler visits the United States he is met at the station upon his arrival in Washington by the Secretary of State with a cavalry escort and taken to the legation of the respective country from which the said diplomat comes, or to his home while he is domiciled in Washington.

Treasurer of the United States

THE TREASURER of the United States is charged with the receipt and disbursement of all public moneys that may be deposited in the Treasury at Washington and in the national-bank depositories; is redemption agent for national-bank notes, Federal reserve bank notes, and Federal reserve notes; is trustee for bonds held to secure national-bank circulation and public deposits in national banks, and bonds held to secure postal savings in banks; is custodian of miscellaneous trust funds; is fiscal agent for paying interest on the public debt and for paying the land-purchase bonds of the Philippine Islands, principal and interest; is treasurer of the board of trustees of the Postal Savings System; and is ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia.

The Treasury Department

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY, organized with the beginning of the Government, is the most settled of Federal agencies, and its functions are on a more elaborate scale than those of any of the government establishments. Although it makes the money which the Congress authorizes and gives value to, it cannot pay its own way and Congress each year appropriates from the revenues of the Government for its maintenance and operation. The appropriation for the fiscal year 1926–1927 for the Treasury was $129,476,198, and the miscellaneous acts carrying appropriations to be carried out as a part of the functions of the Treasury were: Interest on public debt, $795,000,000; sinking fund and other public debt retirement funds, $515,583,398.44; ordinary permanent and indefinites, $26,782,415; total miscellaneous, $1,337,365,813.44.

The present Secretary of the Treasury is Andrew W. Mellon, of Pennsylvania, and his annual salary is $15,000. The Under-Secretary, in charge, is Ogden Mills; Assistant Secretary in charge of Fiscal Offices, Charles S. Dewey; Assistant Secretary in charge of Internal Revenue and miscellaneous, Carl T. Schuneman; Assistant Secretary in charge of Customs, Coast Guard and Prohibition, Lincoln C. Andrews; Comptroller of the Currency, Joseph W. McIntosh; Treasurer of the United States, Frank White; Director of the Bureau of the Budget, Gen. Herbert M. Lord; Commissioner of Internal Revenue, D. H. Blair; Director of the Mint, Robert J. Grant; Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Alvin W. Hall; Surgeon General in charge of the Bureau of Public Health Service, Hugh S. Cumming; Commandant of Coast Guard, Rear Admiral Frederick C. Billard; Supervising Architect, James A. Wetmore, who has charge of the drafting of plans for all Federal government buildings within the bounds of the Republic, including postoffices and customs houses; Director of the Bureau of Supplies, Dan C. Vaughan.

The number of departmental employes in the Treasury in Washington is 4,699; in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, 6,054; Internal Revenue and Income Tax Bureaus, 4,623; in the Mints, 14 in Washington at the Treasury and 720 in the field. The Treasury library has about 10,500 volumes, mostly government documents and financial books of the Government.

Visitors Are Welcome

At the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, located south of the Mall on Fourteenth Street, visitors are admitted at regular stated hours and guides are furnished by the Government to conduct them through the building and explain the work. Here may be seen the presses printing, in sheets, paper money, stamps and government bonds; the process of making the plates and testing them and of keeping them clean; of counting the money and the stamps and the volume turned out daily. The metal money, including gold coins and silver coins, and nickels and pennies are made at the mints which are located in Philadelphia, Carson City, San Francisco and New Orleans. There are marks of the mint at which it was coined on all silver dollars beneath the eagle's feet, "O" meaning New Orleans; "CC" Carson City; "S," San Francisco, and the lack of marks on others indicates that they were coined at Philadelphia.

Stored in the vaults of the Treasury Building in Washington are tons of both silver and gold bullion and millions of dollars in coin which the public was formerly allowed to view through the cage bars but which has been closed to public gaze since the declaration of the World War in 1917.

The public is admitted to the Treasury Building, and there are numerous exhibits shown them. These include the flag from Ford's Theater which caused John Wilkes Booth to trip and break his leg as he leaped to the stage after shooting Lincoln; framed specimen of engraving; different forms of United States bank notes; bonds and many articles which the Treasury has shown at expositions. There is also a glass meas-

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THREE VIEWS OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY BUILDING

Top: North front facing Pennsylvania Avenue. Center: The columned Fifteenth Street side. Bottom: South front.

ure for the ashes of burned bills so delicately graduated that it can determine what denomination the bill was and whether it was genuine or counterfeit. The Secret Service also has a collection of counterfeit bills which have been discovered. There hangs in the reception room of the chief clerk and in the reception room of the Secretary of the Treasury portraits of all the Secretaries of the Treasury since the Government was founded and one of Robert Morris, who was Superintendent of Finance during the Revolution, painted by Peale, in Philadelphia. There is also a portrait of George Washington and one of Jay Cooke, a financier of Civil War days.

Burned by Invaders

The United States Treasury Department was established by an Act of Congress approved Sept. 2, 1789, when the capital was located at Philadelphia, and when it was moved to the District of Columbia it was located in a small wooden structure designed by an English architect, George Hatfield, which stood on the northeast corner of the site of the present structure, completed in 1799 and occupied in 1800. Partially destroyed by fire in 1801, it was repaired and was occupied until 1814, when the torch was applied to it by the British invading army and the building and most of the records were destroyed.

Another building erected soon afterwards housed the Treasury until March 31, 1833, when it was destroyed by fire. On July 4, 1836, Congress passed the Act providing for the construction of the present building. A treasury statement of the history of the Treasury says: "It was the intention of those who were delegated by the President to carry out the provisions of the Act so to locate the building that it would not obstruct the view along the mile and one-half of Washington's broadest street—Pennsylvania Avenue—stretching between the White House and the Capitol. If a story that has gained wide circulation relative to this enterprise may be credited, the failure to fulfill this intention was due to the personal interference of President Jackson. Anxious, possibly, to see the matter under way before he went out of office and becoming impatient, doubtless, over the delay of his agents in deciding where the building should stand, he left the Executive Mansion one morning determined to set things going. After he had inspected the site, so the story goes, he planted his cane in the earth near the northeast corner and exclaimed to those in attendance: 'Right here is where I want the corner-stone laid.' "

Three wings have been added to the original building since it was erected. It now covers 120,000 square feet of ground. A garret story was added to it to give more room at the outbreak of the World War, but this not being sufficient room, the Treasury annex, across the street to the north, fronting on La-Fayette Park, was erected under the direction of Secretary of the Treasury William Gibbs McAdoo, and is now occupied by one of the Treasury bureaus.

Money Macerators Destroy Worn Currency

AN INTERESTING rite is performed at the Treasury Department each working day at 1 o'clock. It is the depositing of approximately one million dollars in worn-out paper currency into the steel money macerators.

Three keys are held by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Treasurer and the Comptroller of the Currency, to as many patented locks which secure the lid of the macerator. This trio or their representatives, in company with a fourth representative of the people and the banks, each day personally unlock the macerators and place in them the condemned currency or other securities.

After this ceremony the lids are locked, water poured in the macerators, and 150 knives set in motion which reduce the worn bills to a pulp.

Under plans recently worked out by the Bureau of Standards and the Bureau of Efficiency, this pulp has been cleansed and prepared for a ready market for fine writing and printing papers.

The War Department

THE SECRETARY OF WAR ranks third in the Cabinet of the President. His functions are to command the armed land forces of the military constabulary in peace and lead the army in the field in times of war. Congress may, however, from time to time by legislative enactment impose such other duties on the Secretary of War as it deems fit, and this it has done in the establisment of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of which Maj. Gen. Frank McIntyre is chief. This has under its jurisdiction the government of Porto Rico, except in so far as local self-government there has been granted to the people; the government and operation of the Panama Canal; the government of Alaska; government of Philippine Archipelago; of Guam; Hawaii, The Virgin Islands and the Pribiloff Island chain.

In these governmental operations many soldiers, sailors and marines are constantly detailed. The Panama Canal was built by the United States Army engineers under the direction of the War Department, and during the World War the army forces of the country aided materially in the ocean shipping organizations. The Coast Guard, nominally under the War Department, has been transferred by Act of Congress and mutual concession to the Treasury Department to suppress liquor law violations. The Signal Corps and Life-Saving Service is under the War Department.

The present organization of the War Department is as follows:

Secretary of War, Dwight F. Davis;

Assistant Secretary of War, Col. Hanford MacNider;

General of the Armies, Chief of Staff, Maj. Gen. John L. Hines;

Deputy Chief of Staff, Maj. Gen. Fox Conner;

Chief of Air Service, Maj. Gen. Mason M. Patrick;

Assistant Secretary of War for Aviation, F. Truebee Davison.

The total number of the departmental personnel on July 1, 1926, was 2,848 on duty in Washington. The number in the field service fluctuates but, because of the large number of places of operation, is not too small.

The salary of the Secretary of War is $15,000, annually.

The salary of the Assistant Secretaries is $7,500.

The salary of the Chief-of-Staff is $8,000 annually, with an allowance and subsistence.

The enlisted strength of the United States Army is 125,000 men. The annual appropriation for the Army is about $350,000,000, several millions of dollars of which are for non-military purposes. Future officers of the Army are trained at West Point Military Academy, though some other military schools of the country are recognized by the army officials in making up their organization, as are also the merits of the men. The Medical Corps of the Army constantly conducts experiments and operations against disease, some of their works of world note being the discovery of the cause of yellow fever and the eradication of the disease by the destruction of the yellow fever mosquito; the discovery of the cause of leprosy and its cure and prevention by the destruction of rats; the prevention and cure for bubonic plague; typhus bacteria in water and its prevention through proper sanitation.

It has collected in Washington one of the best medical museums in the world, which is located on the south side of the Mall at Seventh Street. The engineers of the Army have supervision over the surveys of navigable waters and the development of rivers and harbors for navigation, and all great power and sanitary projects.

Patrick Henry set up the first United States of America military force on the Continent—immediately after his fiery oration at Richmond urging the Revolution—on the banks of the James River near Williamsburg, Va., and commanded it until George Washington was placed in supreme command. Its history since has emblazoned the hopes of the Republic.

The office of the Secretary of War is on the second floor, west side center of the State, War and Navy Building. To the north of this office is the office of

the First Assistant Secretary of War. In the corridor outside these offices hang two paintings by Thomas Nast, "Saving the Flag" and "Peace Again," both depicting sentiments of the "War of the Sixties." The President of the United States is commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the country during times of war. When the President of the United States dies in office the Chief of Staff of the Army sends through the Adjutant General of the Army, in the form of general orders, notice of the death to all posts, garrisons, stations, etc., and orders that the flag be half-masted for thirty days.

Direct Inaugurations

An officer of the Army of high rank, on duty in Washington, is commander of the military forces participating in the inaugural ceremonies of the President. He orders out such troops as he desires. Congress appropriates money to bring the cadets to Washington from West Point and Annapolis for the inauguration.

Since the President can, without the consent of Congress, sever friendly relations with any offending country, a break of relations does not always mean war. But in declaring war the President promulgates the war act passed by Congress.

The Secretary of War receives newspaper men in his private office at such regular times as have been agreed upon, answers any questions asked for information, and gives out anything that he wishes to go to the public. During the entire day the Chief of the Press Branch of the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department, Maj. C. F. Thompson, is on duty and he reports immediately to the newspaper men anything of interest occurring and then forthwith distributes a multigraph sheet to the newspaper men giving any details received.

The reception room of the Secretary of War is open to the public from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., and it is probably the most magnificently finished of any public room in Washington except the President's room at the Capitol. The big open fireplace is hedged about with a massive hand-carved mahogany or red cherry mantelpiece; a large hand-carved mahogany desk stands in front of the fireplace. The walls are mahogany finished. Mounted on stands about the room are models and trophies of note, among which are: the hand-carved mounted mantel clock of Jefferson Davis, used when he was Secretary of War; the Barbett gun model used for coast defense; the sword of Maj. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick of the Civil War; standards of various arms of the service; model of a 12-inch mortar used in coast defense; an excellent bronze bust of George Washington; and a Curtiss aero trophy with a model of the two-engine aeroplane.

Portraits of Secretaries of War adorn the offices.

Portraits of Notables

In the reception room of the Assistant Secretary of War are pictures of the assistant secretaries of war. In the reception room of the Assistant Secretary of War are the President Wilson trophy, for the Inter-Allied games held at Pershing Stadium in Paris in 1919; the "Italian Trophy" presented by the Minister of War of Italy to the team winning the international free rifle team match, 1921, at Lyons, France; and the medals used on the National Board in the promotion of rifle practice and also given by the National Rifle Association of America.

Portraits of Secretaries of War in the reception room of the Secretary also include Gen. Horatio Gates, President of the Board of War in 1777 when George Washington was placed in command of the army.

There are also in this room the flag which hung at the German Castle Ehrenbreitstein on January 24, 1923; the flag which draped the bier of President Lincoln when it was removed from Washington to Illinois for burial; the flag which was hoisted at Fort Sumter in April 12 and 13, 1861, and again on April 4, 1863. A large aero photographic Mosaic Map of the District of Columbia is in the reception room of the Secretary of War and models of all medals that may be given for army military service. All war maps and plans of operation are worked out and kept at the War College, at Washington Barracks, in South Washington.

The Department of Justice

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE is temporarily quartered in a leased building at K Street and Vermont Avenue, but is expected to occupy a new government building provided as a permanent home within five years. This building was provided for by the first session of the Sixty-ninth Congress in the $50,000,000 building program for the Government within the District of Columbia.

In its present cramped quarters the Department is not open to visitors except on business as there is no place to receive them and no facilities for displaying exhibits. There are, however, portraits of A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney General in Wilson's last cabinet, and of Wayne MacVeigh, Attorney General in 1881, in the reception room of the Attorney General on the sixth floor, and portraits of some of the other Attorneys General conveniently hung in the various executive offices of the Department.

The cabinet portfolio of Attorney General was established with the founding of the Government and is not an outgrowth of the development of the country as is the case with some of the other departments.

The present personnel of the departmental operations in Washington numbers 628, approximately, but there are many field workers and operations of the Department in all the states and territories of the Republic. The Solicitor of the Department of Justice represents the United States Government in the handling of cases in the United States Supreme Court, but where the United States Government is not involved in a case the Department of Justice takes no hand in the hearing. The present Solicitor General is William D. Mitchell.

The Attorney General, who is a member of the President's Cabinet, at present is John Garibaldi Sargent, of Vermont. His salary is the same as that of other cabinet officers, $15,000 annually, and the salary of his Assistant Attorneys General is $7,500 annually, with traveling expenses.

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THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Assistant Attorney Generals at present are: Special Assistant, Paul A. Chase; Assistant to the Attorney General, William J. Donovan, of New York State; Assistant Attorney General, John Marshall, of West Virginia, Mabel Walker Willebrant, of California, Herman J. Galloway, Ira Lloyd Letts, Bertice M. Parmenter and Oscar Lunring; Assistant Attorney General in the Customs Division, Charles D. Lawrence, New York City; Director of the Bureau of Investigation, J. Edgar Hoover, of Washington, D. C.

When Department of Justice cases are being handled in court the reporters get the news for their papers from the respective courts where the cases are, but the Department Director of Public Information is always available for the fourth estate when the Department is open and gives them the news in oral statements or multigraph sheets.

The appropriation for the Department for the fiscal year 1926–1927 was $24,094,407.

There are no bureaus attached to the Department of Justice.

The Post Office Department

THE UNITED STATES POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT is the largest single business operated under one head in the world. The annual appropriation of the First Session of the Sixty-ninth Congress for the maintenance of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year 1926–1927 was $842,322,910.02, which also covers a deficit of $197,283,375.81 in the form of increased appropriation over the preceding year.

Here are some official figures taken at the end of the fiscal year June 30, 1926: Every year the United States Postal Service handles approximately 23,000,000,000 articles; every year the increase in the number of articles, since the establishment of the Parcel Post, is nominally more than one billion; of the total mail submitted twelve billion pieces are letters; every year the Postal Service delivers an average of 112 pieces of mail to every man, woman and child in the United States; the total tonnage of this mail is estimated at 133,350 tons; every second of the twenty-four hours of the day 389 letters drop into the boxes, meaning 1,400,000 letters dropping into the boxes each hour; nearly 44,000 postmen call at the homes and business houses each day to deliver the mail; in the rural districts and interurban sections 45,314 routes are maintained to deliver the mails to 7,620,000 families or on the average of the United States Census Bureau 31,000,000 individuals.

On June 30, 1926, the Post Office Department had more than 355,000 persons in its employment, so large a force that it must occasionally take a ceusus to know really how many it does employ. There are 67,715 clerks in the Post Offices, 48,715 letter carriers, 45,181 rural carriers, 50,601 postmasters and 20,411 railway mail clerks and some on ocean steamships.

There is one post office in every 58 square miles of territory in the United States; the 351,000 full and part-time paid employes receive in salaries from the Government $441,622,517 annually. During the year preceding June 30, 1926, the air mail planes flew 500,000 miles and carried 14,145,640 special air service mailed letters. The routes covered by railway mail cars for the same year reached the total of 268,993,322 miles, this service costing the Goverment $89,134,849. The postal service now uses 4,970 postal cars and operates in all 6,982 cars.

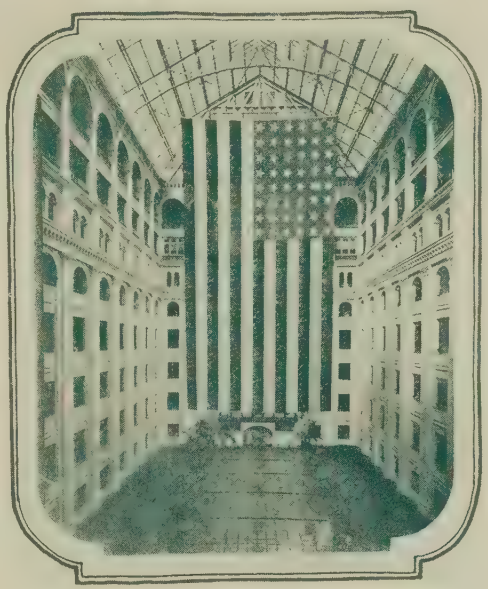

PHOTO BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

The largest correctly apportioned American flag in the United States which hangs in the greatest inclosed galleried court of any building in the world. **(See page 237.)**

World's Greatest Bank

The postal service operates the biggest savings bank ever operated in the history of the world, its deposits in 1925 totaling $132,173,211; in 1925 the money order business of the department reached the total of $1,549,487,000 in 197,000,000 transactions reaching into nearly every country on the globe. Additional money orders sent abroad were $35,730,064; there were 89,131,820 registered articles during the year; 152,077,000 pieces insured against loss and 52,362,000 parcels were sent C. O. D.

The Postal Service does the biggest single business in the world. During 1926 it used 300 tons of stationery and typewriting paper, 4,000,000 sheets of

PHOTO BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AT ELEVENTH STREET

carbon, 175,000,000 envelopes, millions of blank forms, 70,000 quarts of ink, 35,000 quarts of mucilage, 1,620,000 lead pencils, 6,000,000 steel pens, 100,000,000 paper clips, tons of rubber bands, 2,331,446 pounds of twine, 12,000,000 mail sacks and required 6,000,000 yards of cloth to make new bags for the year.

The rural letter carriers travel 1,234,153 miles during a single day, and 377,-

650,971 miles during a year. A total of 17,500,000,000 stamps and 1,500,000,000 post cards are sold during a year.

The Postmaster General receives the same salary as other cabinet officers, $15,000 annually, and his assistants $7,500 annually.

The present executive personnel is:

Postmaster General, Harry S. New, of Indiana;

First Assistant, J. H. Bartlett;

Second Assistant in charge of Air Mail, W. I. Glover;

Third Assistant, Robert S. Regar;

Fourth Assistant, H. H. Billany;

Comptroller, Francis P. Sullivan;

Chief of Information Service, Floyd Montgomery.

There is, also, the solicitor of the Department who has direction of all legal matters involving the Department and its agencies. Employed in the department building, fronting on Pennsylvania Avenue and Eleventh and Twelfth Streets, are 1,850 persons, not including the outside mail force and the city post office force nor the mail-bag equipment force. There are two general interpreters and translators employed in the Department for handling the departmental correspondence, but in the handling of the mails rarely ever more than four languages have to be dealt with, our native, French, German and Spanish, there being 25 Spanish speaking countries to the south of us and many Asiatic and European countries using French and German in handling their mails.

The Postal Service has a number of exchange postal clerks on ocean steamships, especially between the United States and Germany, to handle the mails with the steamship postal clerks of those countries coming into the United States in order to expedite the service.

There are more than 70 countries in the Postal Union, but they do not all have the two-cent postage rate on letters, many of them charging six cents and a few of them eight cents. The special Postal Union of a smaller number of countries all have the two-cent letter rate. These rates are fixed at the inter-postal union conventions except those of the United States which are fixed by act of Congress; the other countries all agreeing on their own rate.

Originated Flag-Day

The Post Office Department Building is open to visitors from 10 a. m. until 4 p. m. The building has the greatest inclosed galleried court of any building in the world. Within its inclosure hangs the largest silk flag of the United States ever made, it being 70 feet 4 inches by 37 feet.

The Post Office Department was the originator of Flag-Day, and from the balconied corridors of the great departmental building float the flags of the states of Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Porto Rico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

In the office of the Chief Clerk of the Department hangs a bust portrait of James Campbell, Postmaster General from 1853 to 1857, and a painting by Branson, of Knoxville, Tenn., of "The Old Stage Coach," representing a scene on the old California-Oregon Trail from life. Paintings of former Postmaster Generals also hang in the reception room of the Postmaster General.

The bottom of the great inclosed court of the department building forms a second sky-lighting over the mail-working rooms which cover the entire ground floor of the building, thus giving natural lighting for the workers at all times. All of the postal employes come under the Civil Service. To serve the tide-water sections it has been necessary for the Department to maintain 284 motor-boat routes over 49,791 miles of territory at a cost of one and one-half million dollars annually. Electric railway mails covered 8,042 miles last year at a cost of $640,000. The railway mails are carried by 203 railway companies. Seventy-five years ago the country was electrified with the news that the connecting of the over-land stage coach gave through mail service from

the east to California in twenty-eight days, now the air mail makes it in twenty-four hours.

Our Mystic Thirteen

The number thirteen has run gloriously through the history of the United States and upon announcing the resumption of the 13-cent stamp the first of the calendar year 1926 the Post Office Department said:

With the discontinuance of the 13-cent stamp in 1921 a unique petition was received by the Post Office Department from students of Shepherd College State Normal at Shepherdstown, West Virginia, giving thirteen reasons why it should be retained. The reasons follow:

First. America was discovered on the eve of the thirteenth of the month.

Second. The original republic consisted of thirteen colonies.

Third. The first official flag had thirteen stripes and thirteen stars.

Fourth. Our national emblem, the American Eagle, requires thirteen letters to spell it; also our motto, "E Pluribus Unum."

Fifth. The first word to pass over the Atlantic cable was sent on the thirteenth day of the month.

Sixth. Our silver quarter is written all over with thirteen. Around the branch with thirteen leaves in one claw and thirteen thunderbolts in the other. On his breast is a shield bearing thirteen bars and from his beak is a ribbon bearing the motto with thirteen letters. Each wing has thirteen feathers and it takes thirteen letters to spell "quarter dollar."

Seventh. There are thirteen letters in John Paul Jones' name.

Eighth. There were thirteen ships in the first American navy.

Ninth. Perry's victory on Lake Erie was won on the thirteenth day of the month.

Tenth. The stars and stripes were raised over Fort Sumter on the thirteenth of the month.

Eleventh. General Pershing reached France on June the thirteenth, 1917.

Twelfth. The thirteenth amendment to our Constitution freed the country of slavery.

Thirteenth. It would not cost any more to make a thirteen-cent stamp than any other one.

Benjamin Franklin was the father of the postal system of the United States. After the Boston Tea uprising in 1774 the Continental Congress appointed Franklin chairman of the Committee on Postal Service. He recommended the appointment of a Postmaster General for the thirteen colonies and was named to the post.

He established a line of postal communication from Boston to Georgia, thereby laying the foundation for the present postal service. The United States Postal Service has, since its establishment, functioned through peace and war, and it is the one great governmental business of the world that did not have to go under military operation during the World War.

The Pony Express over the colonies, the stage coach connecting wide areas, the steamboat service, the footmen with mail pouch on back, the pack mule, the pneumatic tube connecting parts of cities and under rivers, the steam and electric railways and the flying machines have been its messengers and the mighty and the humble have been its patrons.

United States Geographic Board

THE United States Board on Geographic Names was created by Executive order of September 4, 1890; by Executive order of August 10, 1906, the official title was changed to United States Geographic Board. That part of the latter order enlarging duties was rescinded by Executive order, December 30, 1919.

The board passes on all unsettled questions concerning geographic names which arise in the departments, as well as determines, changes, and fixes place names within the United States and its insular posessions, and all names suggested by any officer of the Government shall be referred to the board for consideration and approval before publication. The decisions of the board are to be accepted as standard authority.

The Navy Department

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY is housed in the first unit of the largest office building in the world, located in Potomac Park and bordering on the pool of the Lincoln Memorial. The two units of this building, which is three stories high with large open court between each office tier and open at the south end, including the fringe of lawn around them, cover eight city blocks of space.

The Navy Department was organized and the first Secretary appointed May 3, 1798, immediately after the formation of the Republic. Its need for national defense was forcibly presented to the country preceding the War of 1812, when "Freedom of the Seas" was the dominant issue.

The Secretary of the Navy at present is Curtis Dwight Wilbur, of California; the Assistant Secretary is Theodore Douglas Robinson. The salary of the Secretary is $15,000 annually, and that of the Assistant Secretary is $7,500 annually.

PHOTO BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

WEST END OF THE EIGHT-CITY-BLOCK-LONG WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENT BUILDING

Has Many Bureaus

The bureaus, divisions and institutions of the United States Navy Department are: Office of Naval Operations, including War Plans Division, Policy and Liaison Section, Ship Movement Division, Intelligence Division, Communication Division, Materials Division, Naval District Division, Inspection Division, Fleet Training Division, Historical Section; Bureau of Navigation, including Hydrographic Office, Naval Observatory, of which Capt. Edwin T. Pollock is superintendent; Bureau of Yards and Docks; Bureau of Ordnance; Bureau of Construction and Repairs; Bureau of Engineering; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts; Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; Bureau of Aeronautics; Office of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy; Naval Consulting Board; Compensation

Board; General Board; Board of Medical Examiners; Naval Examining Board; Naval Retiring Board; Naval Dispensary; Navy Yards and Station in Washington, D. C.; Naval Medical School; Naval Hospital; Attendance on Officers; Board for Examination of Medical Officers; Board for Examination of Dental Officers; Headquarters Marine Corps; Marine Barracks located at Eighth and I Streets S.E.

The Naval Observatory is located on West Massachusetts Avenue, north of Georgetown, and visitors on pass are admitted on certain nights and are allowed to look through one of the huge telescopes.

The Naval Hospital is located in West Washington, on the Potomac, southeast of Georgetown, and is open to visitors. The Navy's Cadet School is at Annapolis and is reached by electric railway and by frequent and comfortable bus service. It is open to visitors, and many relics of the United States Navy and of the wars in which it has participated are on exhibition there, and on the Academy grounds are located the graves and tombs of some of the great naval heroes of the country.

The Washington Navy Yard is in East Washington, on the Anacostia River, and is open to visitors. Here the big navy and coast defense guns are cast, and this work may be seen as well as many war relics and trophies of war.

The Marine Barracks lie between the Navy Yard and the Capitol in Southeast Washington and are the headquarters for the United States Marine Band. At the barracks band concerts are given at regular intervals to which the public is invited. The Marine Band and the United States Navy Band, probably the two greatest musical bands on earth, both give frequent open-air concerts to the public in summer and in the buildings and barracks of the department divisions. These are the concerts which are broadcast by the radio to all parts of the country, to nearby countries and Europe.

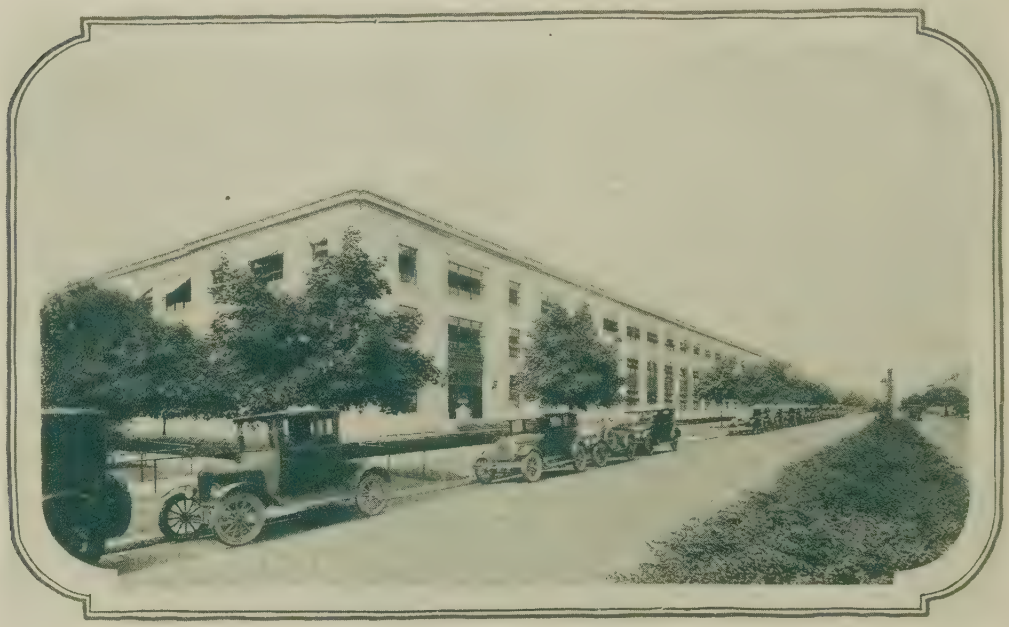

PHOTO BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

EAST END OF THE WAR AND NAVY BUILDING

Respect for Customs

The United States Navy has some very unusual customs and regulations which are religiously adhered to and carried out with solemnity, one among which is a general standing order relating to the passage of Naval Craft by the tomb of George Washington that has not been broken for more than one hundred years, as follows:

"When naval vessels are passing

Washington's Tomb, Mount Vernon, Va., between sunrise and sunset, the following ceremonies shall be observed as far as practicable: Full guard and band parade; bell tolled and colors half-masted at the beginning of the tolling of the bell. When opposite Washington's Tomb taps shall be sounded on the bugle, guard present arms and officers and men on deck stand at attention and salute. The colors shall be mast-headed at the last note of taps, the band playing the National Anthem, the end of which shall be the signal for "Carry On."

The appropriation for the Navy for the fiscal year 1926-1927 was $319,650,075.

The hours when the Navy Department Building is open to visitors are from 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. every day, with the exception of Sundays and holidays. No permission is needed for entrance to the building on the days it is open, and none is granted at other times.

On the first floor of the building, immediately fronting the middle entrance, will be found a large relief model of Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway showing Rock Creek from the Zoo to the Potomac. Also, on this floor are architect's sketches of the interior, exterior and various approaches to the Lincoln Memorial.

On the second floor are to be seen the Schneider Memorial Trophy and the Curtiss Marine Flying Trophy; also a model of the United States Naval High Power Radio Station at Annapolis.

The third floor is occupied by a gallery of pictures illustrative of actions on land and sea in the World War and, also, of heroic deeds performed by the navy officers and men. There are to be seen such pictures as "Shore Leave, Azores," "The Last Night of the War," a fine study of the marines crossing the Meuse under heavy fire, a picture commemorating the heroic action of William O'Hearn, water tender, United States Steamship *Puritan,* in an engineroom accident on that ship, and one portraying the deed of John McKenzie who received the Congressional Medal of Honor for heroism in, single-handed, securing a depth charge which had broken loose on the deck of the United States Steamship *Remlik* and the safety device which had become released.

Interesting Navy Relics

There is also on view a piece of plate cut from the United States Submarine *S*-E by W. C. Graves and C. Jacobson, engineer Steamship *Alanthus,* thus permitting the rescue of 38 officers and men who had been imprisoned in the *S*-E for 37 hours, in 165 feet of water. A number of models of naval ships may be seen, including those of United States Steamship *Brooklyn,* flagship of Admiral Schley at Santiago, battleship; United States Steamship *Enterprise,* steam sloop, and United States Steamship *Chicago,* cruiser.

On the stairways leading to the second and third floors and around the walls of the foyer on the second floor will be found portraits of the Secretaries of the Navy.

There are approximately 2,000 civilian and 500 naval officers and enlisted men on duty on departmental work in the Navy Department Building. The news of this Department, similar to that of the other departments of the Government, is given to the newspapermen who "cover" the Department through the Information Bureau where Director of Information M. H. McIntyre is constantly at the service of the corps of correspondents.

In the lobby of the Munitions Building which the second unit of the Navy Building forms, may be seen the plans for the construction of a great chemical plant to be used in chemical warfare and the models for Wilson Dam and the Power Plant and Reservoir at Muscle Shoals, Tennessee River; model and side section for transport *Sherman* constructed in 1893, and model of a high-power airplane engine showing the compounding of cylinders to produce 400 horsepower in a single-unit engine.

Department of the Interior

THE ACTIVITIES of the Department of the Interior of the United States Government are more varied and the field over which it has jurisdiction is greater than those of any of the other departments of the Government.

The Secretary of the Interor is Hubert Work, who served for some time in Harding's cabinet as Postmaster General and then was named to his present portfolio. His salary is the same as the other cabinet members, $15,000 annually. The Department has its contingent fund allowance. The First Assistant Secretary of the Department is Edward C. Finney; Assistant Secretary, John H. Edwards; Administrative Assistant, Ebert K. Burlew; Chief Inspector, Joseph F. Gartland.

The Department issues voluminous bulletins and reports of the activities of the different branches of its work, and the publicity notices and information notices vary each day with the work under hand. The employes of the Department of the Interior are, in the main, field workers, and therefore the force is never very great in the departmental building on West F Street at one time, the total number being 15,253, in all, at present. The appropriation of Congress for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year 1926-1927 was $226,332,918, a reduction of nearly a million dollars over the previous year expenditures.

Department Growth

The organization of the Department of the Interior came as a growth of the Government at the close of the War with Mexico of 1846. In his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848, the Secretary of the Treasury, R. J. Walker, called attention of the President and of Congress to the enormous amount of work involving other than fiscal affairs that concerned his office.

The matter was taken up in Congress and the Committee on Agriculture on February 12, 1849, reported a bill creating the Department of the Interior. Its growth to the present may be seen from a summary of the Department's activities, which are given as follows:

General Land Office.—Originally organized as a bureau of the Treasury Department in 1812 and transferred to the Interior Department in 1849, the General Land Office has control of the public lands, including their survey, handling applications for homesteads and Indian allotments, desert land and mining claims, and mineral leases. Has jurisdiction over granting railroad and other rights of way and easements on public lands and adjusting state and railroad land grants.

Bureau of Indian Affairs.—Originally organized as a bureau of the War Department and transferred to the Interior Department in 1849. Acts as the official guardian of the Indians; promotes their health and physical welfare; directs the education of Indian children; encourages their native arts and crafts; reclaims their lands and develops the natural resources in timber and minerals; supervises their funds; adjusts heirship matters and handles all Indian affairs of the Government.

Bureau of Pensions.—Originally organized as a bureau of the War Department and made a part of the Interior Department in 1849. Handles the pension claims and pays pensions for all the wars of the United States except the World War. Administers the civil service retirement act, handling and paying annuities to retired employes of the Government.

Bureau of Education.—Established in 1867 and became a bureau of the Interior Department in 1869. Furthers education by the compilation and dissemination of data covering education in the United States and foreign countries; conducts university, college, and school surveys, including experiments in education; operates government schools for the natives of Alaska, and has supervision of the development of the reindeer industry of the Territory.

Geological Survey.—Established in 1879. Makes topographic and geological maps of the United States and Alaska; studies the surface and underground water resources; prepares and distributes reports on gold, silver, petroleum, and other mineral deposits; and through a conservation branch classifies public lands

and supervises engineering phases of mineral leasing.

Bureau of Reclamation.—Established in 1902 for the purpose of developing agricultural possibilities of the arid and semiarid regions of the United States. This bureau constructs and operates irrigation works; collects annual payments from water users for cost of irrigation; promotes knowledge of irrigation methods, suitability of crops, availability of markets, and improvement of farm homes.

National Park Service.—Established in 1916, this bureau conserves the natural beauties and unique characteristics of the national parks and monuments under its control and promotes their use for the health and recreation of the people. It also protects and restores ruins of ancient civilization and the flora and fauna of the parks.

Alaska Railroad.—Construction authorized by Congress in 1914 and completed in 1923 at a cost of $60,000,000. This Government owned and operated road extends for a distance of 467 miles into the interior of Alaska, transporting passengers, freight, express, and mail.

St. Elizabeth's Hospital.—Established in 1852, this is a class A institution for the treatment of mental diseases of the Army, Navy, and District of Columbia. The daily average number of patients treated is 4,200 and its average number of employes is 1,280.

Howard University.—Established in 1871, this is an institution of higher education of the colored youth of the nation in liberal arts and sciences, medicine, law, and religion. The enrollment of students is over 2,000 annually, with 273 graduates every year.

Freedmen's Hospital.—Established in 1862, this hospital provides medical and surgical treatment for the colored race, its patients including indigent residents of the District of Columbia, residents of the several states, emergency cases, and regular pay patients. It cares for approximately 4,318 indoor patients and 10,984 outdoor patients annually.

Territories.—Alaska and Hawaii are directly represented by the Secretary of the Interior in the official family of the President, many of various Federal activities in these Territories being under his supervision.

PHOTO BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The Department of Agriculture

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE at present occupies more than a dozen buildings on the south side of the Mall between Fourteenth and Twelfth Streets and has more departmental employes than any of the departments of the Government, there being 4,707 besides 1,635 field service persons, including investigators, experts and scientists.

It has experiment stations in most of the states, Porto Rico, Panama, Guam, Philippines, Hawaii and Alaska, where new plants, fruits, trees and flowers are experimented with, prior to transplanting them into the domestic growth of the United States. Explorers also work in all tropical, semi-tropical and many northern climates in search of new vegetation which might be brought to the United States to benefit the nation.

The chief officers of the Department of Agriculture are:

Secretary of Agriculture, William M. Jardine, of Kansas, salary $15,000 annually;

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Renwick W. Dunlap, of Ohio, salary $7,500 annually;

Chief of the Weather Bureau, Charles F. Marvin;

Chief of the Press Service and Agricultural Department Publications, C. E. Gapen.

PHOTO BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (ADMINISTRATION BUILDING)

Publication of reports, year-book, documents, bulletins, service announcements and press matter is more extensive in the Department of Agriculture than in any other department of the executive branch of the Government, the Year-Book alone being generally composed of about 1,600 pages, and many thousands being distributed by the Department and members of Congress.

Since it began publication of Farmer's Bulletins, the Department has published for distribution on a large scale 1,515 different publications of this type; and

1,420 department bulletins and 406 special bulletins. Besides these, many thousands of cards and leaflets are published and disseminated annually.

Hundreds of copies of reports and press notices are mailed daily under frank by the Department to newspapers all over the country.

In front of the Executive Building the Department maintains a large model lawn as an example for home owners. On the north side of the Mall are the two groups of great greenhouses of the Department, where flowers are grown and potted plants and shrubbery and vines are experimented with and which are always open to the public. Roses of every kind known constitute portions of this collection.

Experimental Station

Across the Potomac River and between the river and Arlington Cemetery is one of the Department's experiment stations where many garden vegetables, fruits, grains and berries are cultivated, their development nurtured, and the results chronicled in books and bulletins. Some of the things which the Department has done are the development of the seedless persimmon and the transplanting of the giant Chinese persimmon into the United States, the latter stimulated to grow as large as 2½ pounds. This work took the persimmon expert of the Department twenty years to successfully accomplish. He went to China, where he grew cuttings in a seven-year research and brought them back, but when he engrafted them into his sprouts here they were found to be dead from the long journey, so he had to go back and do it all over again. Experts of the Department have been responsible for the production of the grapefruit by crossing the lemon with the shaddock; the transplanting into the Salt River valley from Egypt of dates now growing in Arizona and California; the bringing of the avocada or alligator pear from Central America to California, Texas and Florida; the introduction of the mango among our semitropical fruits; the development of an edible and marketable pawpaw; and the cultivation of marketable blackberries.

They have developed a rust-proof wheat which will grow in the northwest where the rust formerly destroyed the crops; they have eradicated the cattle lice which made it impossible to raise cattle profitably in many of the warm southern states; hog cholera has been greatly reduced; and chicken cholera, which took away millions of chickens annually, has been checked.

Weather of World

The Department of Agriculture has in its employment and service more experts and scientists than any other department of the Government. They include botanists, chemists, entomologists, geologists, bacteriologists, meteorologists, soil and fertilizer assayists and a number of other classes who are regularly engaged. Pomologists are constantly evolving such fruits as the tangerine, which they grew, first crossing the orange and lemon and then crossing that product with nuts to make the skin grow loose. One flower or one fruit or one plant or animal disease may engage the study and experiment of an expert during his lifetime in the Department, and the coming generations will reap the benefit of it.

The appropriation for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1926, was $127,924,573. Some of the bureaus under the Department of Agriculture and a part of it are the Bureau of Fisheries which has a natatorium, always open to the public, just east of the Old National Museum building on the south side of the Mall; the Weather Bureau where the weather reports are daily collected and distributed in west Washington north of old Georgetown.

One of the interesting greenhouses of the Department of Agriculture on the Mall is that caring for the orange family of the Department, where every kind of orange discovered is grown. In this greenhouse may be seen, besides other interesting varieties, the original "Navel Orange" tree brought from Brazil and from which the Department experts produced the navel orange in their experimental work and from which the great navel orange industry of the present sprang. Here, also, may be seen the Department's experimental tangerine trees.

The grounds of the Department of

Agriculture embrace 40 acres of the Mall, and in these are trees of many varieties, brought from all parts of the world, and they bear marks that visitors may read of their unusual nature and nationality. The trunk of a giant redwood California tree, brought to the grounds and set up under roof forms a small house with staircase, chimney and windows and balcony. This tree was an attraction at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893, and after the close of the fair it was turned over to the Department of Agriculture and brought to its present location. In founding Arbor Day, Secretary of Agriculture J. Sterling Morton planted an elm tree on the departmental grounds that still stands. The entrance avenue to the grounds from the city is shaded by ninety fifty-year-old Ginkgo trees from China, whose falling "Persimmons" in the autumn litter the ground and fill the air with the smell of carrion.

Department Library

The Department of Agriculture library has probably the largest collection of unique and interesting photographs in the world, made by the department experts and explorers in all parts of the world. They number nearly 150,000 and represent more than fifty years of research in every part of the world. The library is stocked with several thousand volumes of books relating to agriculture. On the fourth floor of the Bureau of Animal Industry is the Government's model dairy, which may be seen by visitors.

The Department of Agriculture was established into a department in 1889, and Norman J. Coleman, of Missouri, became its first Secretary, serving from February 13, 1889, to March 6, 1889. His portrait hangs in the administration, or red brick building, as do those of other Secretaries of the Department.

Auditors' Building

THE Auditors' Building, formerly a part of the Bureau of Engraving (No. 15 on the map), contains the office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction of the Bureau of Plant Industry, which brings in new and useful plants from foreign countries and maintains gardens for their propagation in various parts of the country. From these gardens the experimental plants are sent to the state experimental stations and special experimenters of the country.

Working files of photographs, herbarium specimens, and scientific data available to bona fide experimenters are housed here, but there are no exhibits of general popular interest. If you have the facilities required for any special experimenting with these new food, forage and otherwise useful plants, a request for plant material should be made in writing and consideration will be given such requests.

Crop Reports Computed Behind Closed Doors

BEHIND locked doors and shut off from communication with the outside world, a corps of Department of Agriculture statisticians and computers gather monthly in the rooms of the Crop Reporting Board in the building at 200 Fourteenth Street S.W., to make up reports on the acreage, growing condition, forecasts, yield and production of the cereal, fiber, feed and other crops. They also make periodical reports on increase and decrease in the number of livestock.

Crop reports, when ready for release, are laid on a table in the center of a room on the fourth floor of the Bieber Building, and on the stroke of the given hour newspaper correspondents who have gathered for the release get a copy, rush to assigned instruments and communicate the information to markets throughout the country.

The Department of Commerce

THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE of the United States, founded by Act of Congress in 1903 as the Department of Commerce and Labor, had as its first Secretary George Bruce Cortelyou, of New York. His portrait hangs in the reception room of the Secretary of the Department. He served in the years 1903 and 1904 and was succeeded in office by Victor Metcalfe, of New York State, who served from July 1, 1904, to December 16, 1906, when he accepted appointment as Secretary of the Navy. His portrait, too, hangs in the reception room of the Secretary as do those of all the other secretaries up to the present Secretary, Mr. Herbert Hoover.

The third secretary of the Department was Oscar Straus, of New York, the first Jew to become a member of a President's cabinet. Charles Nagel, of St. Louis, became Secretary of Commerce in the cabinet of President Taft, March 4, 1909, and served up to the inauguration of President Wilson, March 4, 1913, when William C. Redfield, of Brooklyn, New York, became Secretary of Commerce,

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THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

the Department having been divided. Mr. Redfield served almost to the close of the Wilson administration, when he retired, and Representative and former Judge T. G. Alexander, of Missouri, was appointed and served until the inauguration of President Harding.

Redfield Backed Bureau

Secretary of Commerce Redfield put forth his greatest efforts to the establishment of the Bureau of Standards of the Department, which has since grown into an institution within itself. It was located in Chevy Chase primarily to get away from the influence of the electric currents of the city and the vibrations to traffic in the streets and noise of whistles that would affect the many delicate instruments required in the tests and experiments. The city has grown rapidly, and now the Bureau finds itself greatly hampered by these influences which its founders hoped to avoid. The Bureau is open to visitors daily, and there is much to be seen. It is daily making tests, ranging from the mightiest bridge construction to the most delicate platinum wire and atoms of matter and working out experiments useful to humanity and industry.

The appropriation of Congress for the Department of Commerce for the fiscal year 1926-1927 was $29,852,347. The divisions and bureaus of the Department are: Bureau of the Census, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Bureau of Standards, Bureau of Fisheries, Bureau of Lighthouses, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Bureau of Navigation, Steamboat Inspection Service, Patent Office, and Bureau of Mines. The personnel of the Department of Commerce, given at the beginning of the fiscal year July 1, 1925, follows: Office of the Secretary, 125; Bureau of the Census, 2,687; Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Commerce, 1,145; Bureau of Standards, 768; Bureau of Fisheries, 617; Bureau of Lighthouses, 5,758; Coast and Geodetic Survey, 992; Bureau of Navigation, 240; Steamboat Inspection Service, 358; Patent Office, 1,228; Bureau of Mines, 971; total, 14,889. Of these 11,894 were men and 2,995 were women.

The Department of Commerce probably has had greater exhibits for the public than any of the other departments of the Government, although the present building occupied by the Department does not permit of exhibits because of its cramped condition and lack of space. The Bureau of Fisheries maintains an aquarium in the Mall, just east of the Old Museum building, where hundreds of specimens of fish are seen in their native habits and a minute fish hatchery where the fish culture may be observed by the public. Thousands of people visit this exhibit annually. Many rare and curious fish are to be seen there. One of these is a fish lately discovered that lives on the eggs of the malarial mosquito and the mosquito larvae, thus making it possible for many localities to be habitable by human beings. This fish propagates its young from its throat. The Coast and Geodetic Survey, which makes the maps of all water boundaries and islands within the dominion of the United States, has collected many unusual and rare things from nearly all parts of the world. They have worked out a method by which they predict the tides for a given place for 100 years into the future. The wire drag for locating rocks and other obstructions was their creation. The Light-House Service is in the contiguous waters to all Territories of the United States, including Philippines, Guam, Virgin Islands, Panama, Porto Rico and Alaska and the inland navigable waters. From these come many weird stories of the sea, many sea disasters are reported, and many more are prevented. The Bureau of Fisheries has inaugurated a fish-tagging method with reward for their return to study ocean currents and the habits and migration of the fish.

Many of the curios of the United States Patent Office have been put on display in the Old Museum building on the Mall, which is open daily to the public.

The Trade Consular reports from all over the world, constantly coming into the Department of Commerce, are regularly given out to the news reporters from the Public Information Division of the office of the Chief Clerk of the Department, E. W. Libbey. These are also published in bulletins by the Department and widely circulated among business enterprises.

The present Secretary of Commerce is Herbert Hoover, of California.

The Department of Labor

THE LAST official act of William Howard Taft as President of the United States, before departing from the Capitol to ride back in the inaugural parade with President Woodrow Wilson in March, 1913, was signing the Act of Congress creating the Department of Labor. When Wilson arrived at the Capitol he had already selected his Secretary of Labor, William B. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, and permission of the Senate had been granted for him to oc-

PHOTO BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

cupy a seat on the floor of the Senate during the inaugural of the Vice-President with the other cabinet members, who had not hitherto been given this privilege.

Before this time and since 1903, during Roosevelt's Administration, when the two were created by a like Act of Congress, the Department of Commerce and Labor exercised jurisdiction over both agencies. The purposes of the Department as set forth in its creation are: "To foster, promote and develop the welfare of the wage-earners of the United States; to improve their working conditions and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment." "This is the only Department of the Government that deals with the human element of the Government," a high authority in the Department relates. "The other departments," he reminds, "deal with agencies of organized machinery."

The Department now embraces the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Immigration, Children's Bureau, Bureau of Naturalization, Women's Bureau, United States Employment Service, and Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation. There is also a Division of Conciliation.

The present Secretary of Labor, James John Davis, of Pennsylvania, has served in the cabinets of Presidents Harding and Coolidge, being the second Secretary of the Department, Mr. Wilson having served through both the Wilson Administrations. "In the welfare of the wage-earner lies the future of the Republic," is the Department's slogan.

The salary of the Secretary of Labor, $15,000 annually, is the same as that of the other cabinet officers of the President. The Assistant Secretary of Labor is Robe Carl White, whose salary is the same as the salary of other Assistant Secretaries, $7,500 annually. The Chief Clerk of the Department is Samuel J. Gompers, son of the organizer and until his death the nominal head of the American Federation of Labor. The Department Building is located on G Street, west of the State Department. The appropriation of Congress for the Department of Labor for the fiscal year 1926–1927 was $9,536,305. The total number of employes in the Department in the District of Columbia is 665, and those in the field number 3,332, giving a total of 3,987.

The Chief Clerk of the Department has in his office the desk at which former President Taft sat during the World War as chairman of the War Labor Board to handle the labor difficulties of the war. The Department has already collected a good-sized exhibit from its activities, but the Department Building, at present, has no place to care for such an exhibit or display it to the public.

The immigration policy of the Department of Labor is set forth as follows: "The man or woman who comes to the United States from abroad must be of a type mentally, morally and physically capable of appreciating the advantages of life in the Republic and of taking the fullest measure of success socially, economically and politically, under our beneficent institutions."

The United States Housing Corporation, created during the World War to provide housing for employes engaged in War Industry, now has under its management 6,000 houses as well as several dormitories, government hotels, including the big 20-unit hotel on the Union Station Plaza in Washington and the Norfolk County ferries at Norfolk, Va. The government houses, in the number over which the Department has jurisdiction, are scattered over 17 different states. The Department is now giving attention to the problem of housing employes in industry permanently on a higher plane.

Annual Chrysanthemum and Amaryllis Shows

TWENTY-ONE greenhouses at the right of the main entrance to the Department of Agriculture grounds, Thirteenth and B Streets N.W., daily entice flower lovers of the nation. The annual Chrysanthemum and Amaryllis shows are held in greenhouse No. 9. The dates of these shows always are announced in the local newspapers.

The famous Washington Navel Orange tree is in greenhouse No. 18, also commercial varieties of citrus fruits.

The Veterans' Bureau

THE Veterans' Bureau, organized by Secretary of the Treasury William Gibbs McAdoo shortly after the entrance of the United States into the World War, today, in its eighth year, finds its functions as vital as at any time during its comparatively brief life.

While gradual cuts have been made from the force of 6,500 clerks maintained at the bureau shortly after the close of the war, a gigantic personnel still is needed to perform routine incident to the war risk insurance, vocational training and hospitalization endeavors as well as other veterans' relief measures authorized by Congress.

The site for the building had been excavated by the Arlington Hotel Company but, like the Arlington, Virginia, estate itself, the Arlington Hotel site in 1917 became the seat of war relief work and headquarters for the administratorship of the estates of more than 4,000,000 men inducted into the service. The plans for the building were changed to meet the needs of the bureau, and its construction was rushed to completion during the first year of the war.

After the close of the war the bureau suddenly was burdened with the stupendous task of distributing cash bonuses, necessitating the temporary appointment of several thousand clerks. This force distributed four and one-half billion dollars, working as a separate unit.

The bonus bureau was equipped with letter opening and letter addressing and sealing machines, check-making machines and the greatest finger-print morgue ever founded.

Pressed for space hundreds of the Veterans' Bureau employees were housed outside of the main building during the existence of the war.

PHOTO BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

THE VETERANS' BUREAU

The Patent Office

THE United States Patent Office, located at Eighth and F Streets N.W., occupies an entire square in the heart of the business district and is recognized as the best example of classic architecture in the city. This magnificent building represents a restoration of seven examples of the ancient Greek architecture. It has four different porticos on as many entrances.

Public interest centers in the west wing hall, which is the public search room and scientific library. This hall occupies a main floor and two galleries and houses 1,460,000 patents filed by classes and cross references, making fully 2,000,000 patents thus filed. This search room is the only place in the United States where these patents may be examined. In the scientific library will be found all copies of Swiss, French, Austrian, Swedish, British, Canadian, Italian, German and all foreign patents that have been printed, which are free for public examination.

The first patent was issued in 1791 and was signed by George Washington. The Patent Office staff includes about 1,200 people, of whom about 550 are scientifically trained technical observers whose work covers the entire field of industry.

Trade-marks are registered in the Patent Office, and the files are open to the public showing all marks registered for use on any class of goods. A printed copy of any patent may be procured for ten cents.

PHOTO BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

THE PATENT OFFICE

The Patent Office Building is of the same material as that in the White House and came from the same quarry.

Until the National Museum was erected the Patent Office contained about 200,000 models of American invention arranged in a national gallery authorized by Congress in 1836.

The Patent Office is one of the few government activities that makes money. Its earnings have been far in excess of the cost of buildings and expense since its origin.

The present Commissioner of Patents is Thomas E. Robertson. During 1926 Commissioner Robertson authorized the auctioning off of hundreds of patents in the interest of saving space in the crowded files of the Patent Office Building.

The Pension Office

THE Pension Office, located on the north side of Judiciary Square, contains the offices of the Commissioner of Pensions who is in charge of all pension claims prior to October 6, 1917, and of the retirement of employes in the classified Civil Service.

The building, which cost approximately $900,000, is 400 by 200 feet and is famed for its vast inner court which was the scene of seven inaugural balls. The list includes the inaugural balls of Presidents Cleveland, 1885 and 1893; Harrison, 1889; McKinley, 1897 and 1901; Roosevelt, 1905; and Taft, 1909. The floor of this court now holds tiers of file cabinets containing applications for pensions. It is estimated that all cases on file exceed one million.

While the somber architecture of the Pension Office long has been an object of criticism, visitors always have exhibited keen interest in the 3-foot terra-cotta bas-relief frieze which extends unbroken around all four sides of the building. This frieze portrays the various branches of the service; the marching infantry, the cavalry, navy gobs rowing ashore, the army supply-wagons and the wounded being assisted to the rear.

History records that, when General Sheridan was informed that the Pension Office building was completely fireproof, he exclaimed: "What a pity!"

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THE PENSION OFFICE BUILDING

The court of the building which was used for the inaugural balls is surrounded by arcaded galleries resting on two tiers of imitation marble columns, 152 in number.

Plans for the building were drawn by M. G. Meigs, supervising engineer and architect, and were approved by Robert Lincoln, Secretary of War. It first was occupied in 1885. There are 154 large rooms in the building, all on the outside with open court promenades around each floor.

The present Commissioner of Pensions is Winfield Scott.

The Old Land Office Building

MORE world progress, perhaps, is marked in the "Old Land Office" Building than in any other building, except the Capitol, in the United States. This building stands on the square south of the east end of the U. S. Patent Office Building. It has an entrance in the center of each of the four fronts. It is of the Roman type of architecture and is reputed to be one of the first fireproof buildings constructed. It was built during the administration of President Jackson as the first permanent home of the Post Office Department and of the city post office, it thus being the first post office and the headquarters of the first Post Office Department.

On the site where the building stands the first theatrical performance ever given in the new seat of the new Republic was presented, and from the east side Morse opened up the first telegraph office in the history of the world. It was on this site, too, that the Botanic Garden was first planned.

This old Land Office Building has had a checkered career, with jumps into all the squares of governmental and intellectual activities. President Jackson urged that it be made the permanent home of the Post Office Department, and here this Department was really set into operation.

PHOTO BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

THE OLD LAND OFFICE BUILDING

But the Post Office Department soon outgrew the building, and it was separated from the city post office.

After the city post office was removed from the building it was occupied by the United States Land Office and the United States Bureau of Education. Near the close of the World War it was vacated by these government agencies and upon the elevation of John J. Pershing to General and Chief of Staff he assumed his headquarters in this building, to be used by the Army in its activities. When Pershing retired as Chief of Staff the building was occupied by the International Joint Commission, the United States Tariff Commission, and the Federal Farm Loan Bureau.

The Army War College

THE Army War College, located at Washington Barracks, is one of the general service schools of the Army. It is the highest unit in the military educational system. Its object is to train selected officers for duty in the War Department General Staff and for high command in accordance with the doctrines and methods approved by the War Department.

PHOTO BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

THE ARMY WAR COLLEGE

The corner-stone of the Army War College was laid with Masonic Rites February 21, 1903. Charles F. McKim was the architect.

The heroic sized bronze statue of Frederick the Great, presented to America by Emperor William II of Germany, stood directly in front of the war college until soon after the entrance of the United States into the World War, when public sentiment demanded its removal. The statue has been stored away since that time.

The Washington Barracks grounds, which in addition to the War College boast the Army Engineering School, possess unusual historic interest. It was in this vicinity that the old Penitentiary was located. It was used as a storehouse for ordnance material until its removal in 1869. In this building Mrs. Surratt, and others connected with the assassination of President Lincoln were tried and sentenced. It was in an adjoining yard that they were hung. The body of John Wilkes Booth also originally was buried within the penitentiary grounds.

The War Department library has been housed in the Army War College since 1917. It is the oldest government library in the country outside of the State Department library. The library possesses more than 100,000 volumes and pamphlets. It is credited with being rich in American documents and has a complete set of congressional documents and reports from the beginning of the Fifteenth Congress.

Rupert Hughes, prominent American novelist, recently was enrolled as a student at the Army War College. The college also has boasted numerous outstanding financial and business leaders who patriotically have prepared themselves for their country's service should the occasion demand it.

The commandant of the Army War College is Maj. Gen. Hanson E. Ely. The assistant commandant is Col. Lytle Brown, Corps of Engineers.

Memorial Continental Hall

THE National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized in Washington, D. C., October 11, 1890, with eighteen members. Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, wife of Benjamin Harrison, then President of the United States, was elected President General, which position she filled until her death, October 25, 1892. Since then the office has been held successively by Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson (2nd and 4th President General), Mrs. John W. Foster, Mrs. Daniel Manning, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Mrs. William Cumming Story and Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey.

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL

The objects of the Society, as stated in its Constitution, are:

1. To perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots, and the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics, and of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries.

2. To carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people, "to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," thus developing an enlightened public opinion, and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens.

3. To cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.

Memorial Continental Hall is located on 17th Street, one of the main entrances to the beautiful Government Reservation, Potomac Park, and faces the President's Park, lying between the White House and the Washington Monument.

The Pan American Union

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION is an international organization created and maintained by the twenty-one American republics, as follows: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraquay, Peru, Salvador, United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Its purpose is the development of closer cultural, commercial and financial relations between the Republics of the American Continent and to promote friendly intercourse, peace and closer understanding. It is supported by annual contributions from all the countries in amounts based upon population. Its affairs are administered by a Director General and Assistant Director, elected by and responsible to a Governing Board, composed of the Secretary of State of the United States and the diplomatic representatives in Washington of the other American governments. The executive officers are assisted by a staff of statisticians, commercial specialists, editors, translators, compilers, librarians, clerks and stenographers.

The building of the Pan American Union is located at the entrance of Potomac Park on Seventeenth Street between B and C Streets in a tract of land covering 5 acres facing upon the President's Park, commonly known as the White Lot. The structure and grounds represent an investment of $1,100,000, of which the American republics contributed $250,000 and Mr. Andrew Carnegie $850,000. The building is constructed largely of marble. The architects were Albert Kelsey and Paul P. Crét of Philadelphia, who were selected in open competition from among seventy-five of the leading architects of the United States. The builders were Norcross Brothers of Worcester, Mass. The corner-stone was laid on May 11, 1908, and the building dedicated and occupied on April 26, 1910. The archi-

PHOTO BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

PAN AMERICAN UNION BUILDING

tecture represents a combination of the classical with the Spanish renaissance.

The main entrance has three monumental doors of bronze and glass, and it is flanked on the north by a group of statuary representing North America, done by Gutzon Borglum, and on the south by another representing South America, done by Isidor Konti.

Within the entrance is a lofty vestibule, ornamented by four bronzes typical of Enlightenment, Love of Country, Law, and Concord. On the left is a reception room, finished in Oregon fir; on the right a ladies' retiring room. The vestibule opens upon a typical Latin American patio or courtyard in the center of which is a fountain designed by Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney. The flooring, in tile, reproduces figures of the old Aztec and Incan temples. The plants and flowers are representative of the flora of tropical America. Under the cornice appear the coats of arms of the American republics and the names of men prominent in their history. The glass roof above, operated by electricity, can be closed in winter for the protection of the plants, but is kept open in the summer.

In the grounds to the rear of the main structure is a beautiful sunken garden and a pool. Adjoining the garden is the building of the "Pan American Annex" with a three-arched loggia of Aztec tiling. The figure presiding over the pool represents XOCHIPILLI, the God of Flowers of Aztec mythology. The tile effect in the loggia is an effort to reproduce the best work of the earlier days of Latin America. The figures recall the mythological period of the Aztecs and Incas.

Post cards showing views of the building can be obtained from the messenger at the door. Visitors are invited to register their names in a special book provided for that purpose.

PHOTO BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

SUNKEN GARDEN AND POOL IN REAR OF MAIN BUILDING

The Annual River Regatta

PAGEANTS innumerable there are in Washington, but one that promises to grow with passing years is the annual boat regatta that has increased in popularity since its inception some years ago until the event of 1926 took on a national aspect and was attended by thousands, including many from foreign countries. The magnificent waterfront of Washington, improved with more than 20 miles of sea-wall, the rivers extending entirely along two sides of the city and joining at right angles in the Potomac at the harbor on the southern boundary of the city, makes the capital of the nation an ideal place for such events. The rivers are wide and clear of obstacles, and the flow of tidewater, extending far above the city, forms an unusual course for boat racing with many kind of craft. Miles of parks along this waterfront make the assembling of people for the event most convenient. Miles of broad boulevards along the waterfront also give opportunity for thousands of automobiles to move with the progress of the races. The participation of the personnel of the United States Navy and the Marines lends an added attraction to them that might not be had elsewhere.

There are five boat clubs on the rivers at Washington, including the Analostan Boat Club, with a boat harbor at the foot of New Hampshire Avenue; the Capital Yacht Club, with harbor at the foot of Eleventh Street S.W., on the Eastern Branch; the Corinthian Boat Club, with harbor at the south end of the Highway Bridge, Virginia, and excellent club facilities; the Potomac Boat Club, at the foot of 36th Street N.W.; and the Washington Canoe Club, on the Potomac River at Aqueduct Bridge. Besides these, the Marine Club, the Washington Swimming Club and the Georgetown University Oarsmen Club take part in these aquatic pageants which present spectacular proportions and furnish unequalled thrills and entertainment.

PHOTO BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

ALONG THE WATERFRONT WITH THE MONUMENT AND BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING IN THE BACKGROUND

The Congressional Country Club

A National Institution

THE CONGRESSIONAL COUNTRY CLUB has won for itself the distinction of being "the playground of Washington officialdom." In no other place than the national capital do the burdens of state and the cares of business rest so heavily on the shoulders of a city's populace. In no other place, therefore, is healthful individual recreation so essential to the national welfare.

It should not be surprising that the common bonds of public service have served also to unite the country's leaders in a common enterprise for mutual pleasure here at the seat of the nation's business.

From the long-felt need for an appropriate "official playground" has sprung the magnificent Congressional Country Club, nestled in the verdant hills of old Maryland, near the banks of the Potomac.

From the moment of its lavish opening ceremonies on May 24, 1924, with President Coolidge topping the list of life members, the club has been in fact the constant mecca of government officials and their friends in quest of relaxation or healthful exercise amid inspiring natural surroundings.

Unequalled in beauty by any other like structure, the commodious club house commands, from an eminence, acres upon acres of rolling hills velvety in their softness, a crystalline lake, monarchs of the forest, century old, and contours of hill and dale which no landscape architect could hope to rival.

Nor is the club and its surroundings, though now dreamlike in their perfection of garden, fruit tree and vine abloom, the sum of the achievements, for the club itself presents, in quiet elegance, the best of the decorator's art. Here are to be found works of art which would grace any museum; luxurious hangings and rugs made to order in the four corners of the world; silks, satins and brocades that blend into harmonious settings with the masterpieces of period furniture, while ever-blossoming plants from the government gardens luxuriate in the light filtered through the cathedral-like windows and glassed-in porticos and terraces. Nor, once again, is the picture yet complete, for the appointments include every detail for enjoyment, health and recreation. Here beauty and utility have been ideally combined. Nothing seems to have been overlooked.

On the basement floor is the mammoth swimming pool, the modern kitchens capable of serving the entire membership at one sitting, the refrigerating plant, the very large locker rooms for men and women, the ventilating plant, which continually changes the air throughout the entire building; the large gymnasium, the bowling alleys, and a most modern oil heating plant.

On the first floor are the great assembly hall and the main ball room, which has at each end colossal fireplaces and on one side the glassed-in conservatory, while on the other is the mezzanine floor. The entire ceiling is of tinted glass, through which light glows in soft radiance. The main dining salon, with its beamed ceiling of Spanish renaissance, the private dining rooms and banquet halls, the loggia reaching all the way from the main dining salon to the Pom-

PHOTO BY LEET BROTHERS

THE CONGRESSIONAL COUNTRY CLUB

Top circles, The Conservatory and the Main Dining Room. One of the spacious corridors of the club. Center: The main building of the club.

Bottom, left to right: A picturesque portico looking out upon the golf links. The billiard room. One of the club's principal parlors.

peiian room, which presents, with its frescoed walls, rich hangings and rugs, perhaps one of the most spacious and beautiful rooms to be found in any club in the country.

Across the entire south side of the first floor is a walled terrace which opens through French doors into the conservatory and extends the entire length of the assembly hall, the Pompeiian room and the dining salon. Above the mezzanine floor are the well-appointed sleeping rooms and parlors, and on the second floor is the presidential suite, reserved for the exclusive use of the President, his family and his guests.

That such a national institution was needed and would prove of constructive value has already been demonstrated. Here, through brilliant social events and business conferences, are being fostered those intimate contacts so essential to the furtherance of understanding and co-operation between the men who shape the destinies of American business and professional life and the Congress and high government officials on whom the direction of our government depends.

President Coolidge accepted life membership on November 3, 1923. Other founder-members include the late Woodrow Wilson and Warren G. Harding, Chief Justice William Howard Taft, John Hays Hammond, J. Ogden Armour, Harvey S. Firestone, Mrs. Rockefeller McCormick, Bernard M. Baruch, William Randolph Hearst, Walter P. Chrysler, Alfred I. DuPont, John D. Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., O. P. Van Sweringen, Larz Anderson, etc.

Herbert Hoover was the founder-president and Oscar W. Underwood, founder-vice-president.

Officers: President, Joseph H. Himes; first vice-president, John J. Pershing; second vice-president, T. Coleman du Pont; third vice-president, David H. Blair; fourth vice-president, Sidney F. Taliaferro; secretary, Wilson Compton; treasurer, John C. Koons.

Standing Committees: Executive Committee—Joseph H. Himes, chairman; J. R. McCarl, vice-chairman; Edward F. Colladay, Guy Mason, George O. Walson, William Montgomery, Thomas P. Littlepage, Alvin B. Barber, Robert V. Fleming, Robert N. Harper.

Membership Committee—Guy Mason, chairman; A. M. Nevius, W. W. Spaid, Sidney F. Taliaferro, Thomas P. Littlepage.

Finance Committee—Edward F. Colladay, chairman; William Montgomery, Robert V. Fleming, Lawrence A. Slaughter, Robert N. Harper, M. F. Calnan, Roy L. Neuhauser, William S. Corby, John R. Waller, John C. Koons, Alvin B. Barber.

House Committee—George O. Walson, chairman; Wilson Compton, Frank S. Hight, Arthur C. Moses, John C. Koons, F. E. Hopkins, Hugh Matthews.

Golf and Grounds Committee—J. R. McCarl, chairman; Clyde B. Asher, Joseph E. Murphy, Joseph B. Woodside, B. Ashby Leavell, Thomas F. Flaherty, Guy Mason, Bruce L. Taylor, A. J. Gore, J. G. Nettleton.

Special Committees: Maintenance Committee—Arthur C. Moses, chairman; P. M. Anderson, John R. Leighty, H. R. Perry.

Budget Committee—Alvin B. Barber, chairman; Joseph H. Himes, John C. Koons, George O. Walson, J. R. McCarl, Edward F. Colladay.

Invitation Committee—G. Logan Payne, chairman; John J. Pershing, Cary T. Grayson, David H. Blair, T. Coleman du Pont, O. R. Luhring, George H. Moses, Royal C. Johnson, William K. Singleton.

Highways Committee—Frank W. Mondell, chairman; Fred S. Purnell, George H. Moses, Benjamin C. Perry, Albert W. Walker.

Points of Historic Interest

As Selected by an Official Citizens' Committee

Northwest

No. 1. 2618, 2620 K Street.—Built by Robert Peter, one of the "Original Proprietors" of Washington City, and who married Mrs. Washington's granddaughter, Martha Parke Curtis. When occupied by them, General Washington was a frequent visitor. Later occupied by British Ministers, Anthony Merry, Francis James Jackson and David Montagu Erskine. "Tom" Moore, the Irish poet, was the guest here of Mr. Merry in 1804.

No. 2. 2506, 2508 K Street—Also built by Robert Peter. One of these houses was occupied in 1815 by Anthony St. John Baker, Chargé d'Affairs of Great Britain, and by G. C. Antrobus, who succeeded him in that office.

No. 3. 2300 K Street.—St. Ann's Infant Asylum. The original building was occupied by British Ministers, Henry S. Fox and John F. Crampton. Mr. Fox is buried in Congressional Cemetery in this city.

Woodrow Wilson Tomb in the National Cathedral

No. 4. 2107 to 2117 Pennsylvania Avenue.—Built about 1795, and known as the "Six Buildings." In 1800, 2107 was the first Navy Office, and here Samuel Houston, Governor of Tennessee, United States Senator, and first President of Texas, had his residence. Others who resided in these buildings were: Gen. James Wilkinson, General-in-Chief of the Army, 1796; James Francis Mercer, first president, C. & O. Canal Co.; James Madison, "Father of the Constitution," and President of the United States, when Secretary of State; and Richard Rush, the eminent statesman.

No. 5. 2017 I Street.—James Monroe resided here when elected President, and for a few months after his inauguration. Rt. Hon. Stratford Canning, Minister from Great Britain; Baron de Mareschal, Minister from Austria; Gilbert Granger, Charles Francis Adams, and Cleveland Abbe, founder of the Weather Bureau, also resided here.

No. 6. 1901 to 1913 Pennsylvania Avenue.—Known as the "Seven Buildings." The corner, 1901, was the State Department when John Marshall was Secretary. James Madison occupied it as the Executive Mansion, 1815–17; Elbridge Gerry and Martin Van Buren when Vice-Presidents and Robert J. Walker when Secretary of the Treasury. In this row also lived General Turreau de Garambonville, Minister of France, 1804, and Gen. John Armstrong, George W. Campbell, James K. Spaulding, and Benjamin W. Crowinshield, cabinet officers. In 1816, house numbered 1905 became the residence of Jose Correa da Serra, first Portuguese Minister to the United States. In 1864, it became the first residence in Washington of Chevalier Joseph Bertinatti, Minister Resident of Italy.

No. 7. Southeast corner of H and Nineteenth Streets.—Home of the Association of Oldest Inhabitants. Its museum contains the surveyor's chain used

in laying out the streets and avenues of the city of Washington.

No. 8. 1826 I Street.—Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley lived in this house.

No. 9. 1801 F Street.—John Marshall and Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justices of the U. S. Supreme Court, were among the occupants of this house.

No. 10. New Hampshire Avenue and Corcoran Street, Northeast corner.—Rear Admiral William T. Sampson lived and died in this house.

No. 11. 1323 Eighteenth Street.—Residence of Robert Lansing, former Secretary of State.

No. 12. 1717 Rhode Island Avenue.—Edward Douglass White, Chief Justice U. S. Supreme Court, resided here.

No. 13. 1728 I Street. — Charles Goodyear, inventor of the process of vulcanizing rubber, lived in this house.

No. 14. 1736 I Street.—Residence of Jefferson Davis while U. S. Senator.

No. 15. New York Avenue and Eighteenth Street, The Octagon.—Built in 1800 by John Tayloe, from designs by Dr. William Thornton. During the early part of 1814 it was occupied by M. Serurier, the French Minister. In 1814–15 it was occupied as the Executive Mansion by President Madison, and here the Treaty of Ghent was signed. Mrs. Madison, "then in the meridian of life and queenly beauty," while the treaty was under consideration by the President and the Cabinet, held a reception here. Now the headquarters of the American Institute of Architects.

No. 16. Pan American Union Building, Seventeenth and B Streets.—Composed of twenty-one republics of North and South America, having for its objects "Peace, Friendship and Commerce." Andrew Carnegie contributed $750,000 toward the erection of the building. Here, in the early days, was located David Burns' cottage, a modest home on the bank of the Tiber, a tributary of the Potomac, then forming at this point a small bay. Burns was one of the Original Proprietors of the city, and his farm included parts of the White House grounds and the Mall and both sides of the Avenue to the Capitol. He died in 1799, leaving his daughter, Marcia, sole heir. She became the wife of Gen. John P. Van Ness, and here they built a mansion, from designs by Latrobe, enclosed the grounds, and called it Mansion Square. This home was equipped with

American Federation of Labor Headquarters
Ninth and Massachusetts Avenue

new conveniences and was considered the finest house in the United States. The square was acquired by the Government, April 17, 1907.

No. 17. 2100 Sixteenth Street.—Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes lived here when nominated for the Presidency.

No. 18. 1618 New Hampshire Avenue, residence of Perry Belmont.—The Prince of Wales, on his visit to Washington, November 11 to 14, 1919, with part of his staff, was quartered here.

No. 19. 1601 K Street.—Admiral George Dewey lived and died in this house.

No. 20. 1623 H Street.—George Bancroft, historian, Secretary of the Navy, and enthusiast in floriculture, resided here, and in the garden to his residence he originated the popular "American Beauty" rose.

BRIDGES OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Top: The Connecticut Avenue Bridge.
Circle: The Railroad Bridge with the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in the left foreground.
Center: The Que Street Bridge with its familiar guard of buffaloes.
Bottom: The Francis Scott Key Bridge affording entrance to Virginia from Georgetown.

The Potomac Flying Service, Inc.

ESTABLISHED upon the principles of sound business administration and aeronautical management, the Potomac Flying Service, Inc., Washington's pioneer aerial organization, has grown from obscurity since its inception in April, 1927, to the foremost passenger-carrying aerial service in the United States. It is located at Hoover Field, South Washington, Va., only twelve minutes from the heart of the national capital.

Before the Flying Service was six months old, it safely carried fifteen thousand passengers on sight-seeing flights over Washington in addition to providing instruction for twenty-five students and sending its planes on aerial, photographic and emergency missions throughout the east.

From the moment that the Potomac Flying Service took form, the watchword of the organization has been conservatism in flight and excellence in equipment and maintenance. Neither time nor expense has been spared in living up to this policy. The planes used in the first year of the Service's existence were of 1927 design and construction and all were thoroughly inspected and licensed by the Department of Commerce. Behind the planes stands a force of expert aeronautical engineers and mechanics which inspects and overhauls the craft at regular intervals.

The Service's pilots, also licensed by the Commerce Department, rigidly adhere to the regulations promulgated under the Air Commerce Act of 1926, and which are made even more conservative by the sponsors of the organization, to the end that nothing but straightaway flying, and in the most favorable weather, is indulged in.

The corporation began operations with two new planes, one a five-passenger cabin monoplane designed by Edward P. Warner, now Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Aeronautics, and built by the Berliner Aircraft Company, and the other a universally known type, Waco 9. This equipment soon proved to be insufficient to handle the volume of business and five more new planes were purchased from the aircraft industry—two Wacos, two Eaglerocks and a Fairchild cabin monoplane.

Ninety-five per cent of the passengers carried in the corporation's planes are tourists who have been attracted to the field by the opportunity of seeing the national capital from the air and not for a thrill. The fact that the bulk of the corporation's revenue is drawn from the daily flood of tourists is indicative of the permanence of the enterprise.

As far as statistics are available, no other flying service in the United States has so consistently carried, day in and day out, such large numbers of persons as the Potomac Flying Service.

All passenger carrying planes will be equipped with Wright Whirlwind engines in the future. The entire equipment for passenger-carrying is being continually replaced so that no airplanes which are used for this exacting service are more than one year old.

During the summer of 1927, the Service established a branch base at Gettysburg, Pa., the first of several subsidiary fields contemplated, and carried several thousand persons over the battlefields without accident.

The school feature has proved attractive, and students, after completing the course of instruction, are permitted to rent company planes for pleasure trips or to enable them to perfect their flying. The ground school is under the direction of Lieut. Edward W. Rounds, aeronautical engineer and test pilot of the Naval Air Station, Anacostia, D. C.

Henry A. Berliner, resident of Washington, an aeronautical engineer and graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University, is president of the company and heads the Berliner Aircraft concern.

Lowell S. Harding, a pilot of ten years' experience, with a distinguished war record, is general manager of the field.

The Potomac Flying Service has "dug in" and built its foundation on a rock. It is Washington's first commercial aviation organization. It is the very antithesis of the gypsy joy-ride pilots of a few years back. It enjoys the confidence of the residents of the District of Columbia and untold and unknown thousands of persons throughout the United States.

Top, left to right: "Mount Vernon from the Air" (Photo by Fairchild Aerial Service) and "The Arlington Amphitheater from the Air" (Photo by Robinson Studio).

Center: "The Heart of the Nation" (Photo by Fairchild Aerial Service).

Bottom: "Hoover Field, home airport of the Potomac Flying Service, Inc."

"Fly Over Washington"

Aerial Sight-seeing—Aerial Photography
Flying Instruction—Cross Country

Government Inspected Planes
Government Licensed Pilots
Wright "Whirlwind" Engines
New Cabin and Open Monoplanes

TWENTY THOUSAND PASSENGERS SAFELY CARRIED IN 1927

Planes available for charter to any point in U. S.

Large tourist groups should make advance booking for the "Over Washington" flight, the fare for which is Three Dollars

POTOMAC FLYING SERVICE
INCORPORATED
HOOVER FIELD
SOUTH WASHINGTON, VA.
TELEPHONE: MAIN 2331

See Article on page 202

District of Columbia Bankers Association

IN THE nation's capital the banks and trust companies have what the American Bankers Association, of which it is a part, terms a 100 per cent local organization. This has been perhaps due to the fact that the local Association has always stood behind the object for which it was first formed, namely:

"To improve banking methods in the District of Columbia, protect the business and promote the welfare of its members, and foster fraternal relations among those engaged in the banking business of the community."

It was in 1901 when a small group of bankers of Washington were called into conference for the purpose of discussing matters of mutual benefit. From this conference grew the present Association.

Starting in the twentieth century, there were thirteen banking institutions in Washington, eight of which were National Banks, four Trust Companies, and one Savings Institution. The combined capital of these banks was $6,802,000, deposits were $30,507,363, and the resources were $42,014,339. The Association in its early stages did not make an attempt to expand but allowed its growth to be gradual and on a firm foundation.

When the Association decided upon an Annual Convention in 1919 it made a further important step in its progress.

The activities of the Association are growing yearly, and as each new president has come into office the desire to enlarge the scope of the work of the Association has been apparent.

In 1923 a business office was established, the work in the past having been handled mainly at the bank of each president. This first office, with an assistant secretary in charge, was located at the Masonic Temple, Thirteenth Street and New York Avenue N.W., from which place it was moved in 1926, and now occupies quarters in the Becker Building, 1318 F Street N.W.

The Association has a most important place in the activities of the nation's capital, and in July, 1927, there were 42 banks with 21 branches as members of the Association, which includes 13 National Banks, 13 Savings Banks, 9 State Banks, and 7 Trust Companies.

As of June 30, 1927, the deposits were over $258,000,000, and resources were over $314,000,000.

The Washington Loan and Trust Company

THE PIONEER trust company of the national capital was established in 1889 under a charter granted by the state of West Virginia. At that time there was no enabling act for the incorporation of a trust company in the District of Columbia. In the following year, 1890, Congress passed an act and The Washington Loan and Trust Company promptly took out another charter under its provision. Subsequent incorporations of trust companies in the District have also been made in accordance with the Act of 1890.

New Main Office
F AT NINTH STREET

The founders of the company were Brainard H. Warner and John B. Larner, who were joined by John Joy Edson and other prominent citizens of the District. Mr. Warner became first president and was succeeded in 1894 by John Joy Edson, who retired in January, 1917. Mr. Edson was succeeded by Mr. John B. Larner, who is the present incumbent of the office.

The company has always been one of the leading banking institutions of the city, and its board of directors is composed of distinguished men in various lines of activity. It has been a leading factor in the development of public approval of corporate fiduciaries and has developed a very large trust business.

In addition to the banking department, it soon became necessary to establish a real estate department to handle the property in the care of its trust department. In 1891 the bank and office building was erected at the corner of 9th and F Streets N.W., and a large safe deposit department was installed. In 1912 banking quarters were completely remodeled and enlarged with the expectation that provision had been

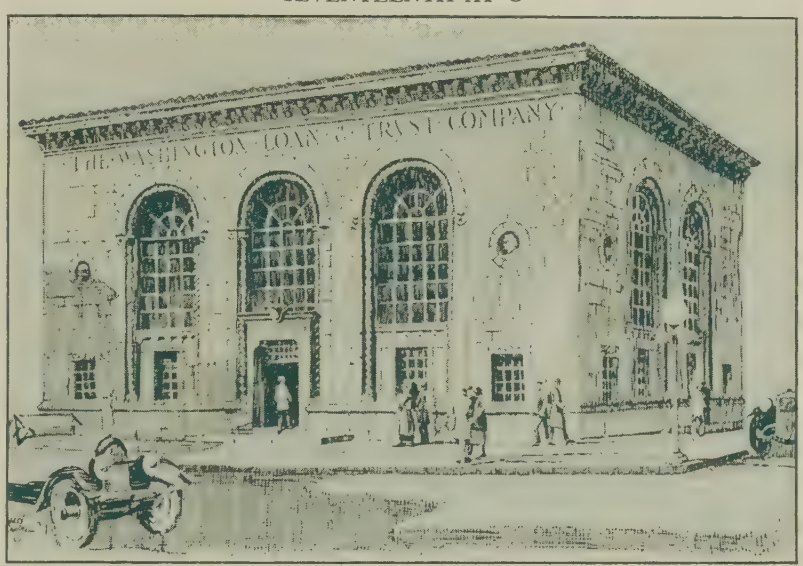
made for at least twenty-five years of growth. However, it soon became necessary to acquire additional frontage on F Street, and as soon as the current leases expired, preparations were made for the erection of a ten-story addition on the three adjoining lots.

This addition is now being rapidly completed, and it is expected that the enlarged banking quarters with offices overhead will be ready for occupancy early in the fall of 1927.

The banking lobby will then have doubled its present floor space, the trust department will occupy the entire third floor of the new addition, and the bookkeeping department, now housed in an adjoining building on 9th Street, will occupy the fourth floor.

On the top floor of the building will be located the Board Room, lunch rooms for the company's personnel, a library and a rest room.

West End Office
SEVENTEENTH AT G



Wide international connections made necessary the establishment of the foreign department, which includes a bureau of travel service conducted by the famous tourist agency, Thomas Cook and Sons.

The departments of the company now include Banking and Savings under the charge of Charles R. Grant, Treasurer; Trust Department, William H. Baden, Trust Officer; Real Estate, Alfred H. Lawson, Real Estate Officer; Foreign Department, Norman E. Towson, Manager; Safe Deposit, William H. Harper, Manager, and the Bond Department.

The vice presidents of the Company are Andrew Parker, who has supervision of the Trust Department; Harry G. Meem, under whom are the Banking, Safe Deposit and Bond Departments; Arthur Peter, who is also General Counsel of the Company; and Charles H. Doing, in charge of the West End Office at Seventeenth and G Streets. Following his retirement from the presidency in 1917, John Joy Edson was elected chairman of the board of directors.

Continental Trust Company

THE Continental Trust Company was organized February 1, 1912, under the Law of the United States relating to the District of Columbia. Its first president who was active in its organization was former Senator Nathan B. Scott of West Virginia. Senator Scott, who had filled various other important offices, had just completed twelve years of service as United States Senator from West Virginia, when he retired and organized the Continental Trust Company.

COL. WADE H. COOPER

A few years later, Major Guy T. Scott, son of Senator Scott, took the presidency, succeeding his father. Upon the death of Major Guy T. Scott, December 2, 1920, or soon thereafter, Col. Wade H. Cooper was elected president of the Continental Trust Company and has held that office ever since. At the time of his election Colonel Cooper was president of the Union Savings Bank and also president of the United States Savings Bank. For some time he was head of the three separate institutions, but after about a year he merged the Union Savings Bank with the Trust Company.

Colonel Cooper is still discharging his duties as president of the United States Savings Bank, the stock of which is bid on the Washington Stock Exchange at the highest price of any bank stock in the city of Washington. It is also the largest dividend payer.

When Colonel Cooper became president of the Continental Trust Company it was in the slough of despondency, but he has made it one of the best institutions in the city of Washington, there being a heavy demand for its stock at the present time, the stock being bid on the Washington Stock Exchange at from 130 to 150.

The Continental Trust Company has a capital of $1,000,000,

which affords an ample protection for depositors and trust estates.

In addition to his duties as president, Colonel Cooper, who is an experienced and competent lawyer, is also Trust Officer.

In addition to the banking department, the Continental Trust Company maintains a regular trust department and is now engaged in organizing an Insurance Trust Department in order that insurance left to families may be conserved and preserved under the guidance of an experienced Banker and Trust Officer and thereby prevent the squandering and wasting of insurance left for the benefit of the family.

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY

The vice-presidents of the company at the present time are Mr. C. W. Warden and Mr. Bates Warren.

In his work for the Continental Trust Company, Colonel Cooper has had the faithful and loyal support of Miss Mary J. Winfree, secretary of the company, one of the outstanding women bankers of the country. At the present time Miss Winfree is vice-president of the Trust Company Section for the District of Columbia of the American Bankers Association.

Other faithful and loyal assistants are Miss Alice Barbour, who has had long years of experience in the Trust Department; John H. Moore, a competent and experienced young lawyer who graduated from George Washington University; Mrs. Marjorie I. Tucker, a faithful employee of the company from the day of its organization; Mrs. Maude O'Toole, who is in charge of the Savings Department; and Mr. A. R. Holden, Auditor.

W. B. Hibbs & Company

THE banking and brokerage firm of W. B. Hibbs & Company for considerably over a quarter of a century—38 years, to be exact—has been an outstanding institution in the financial life of the national capital. There is no better known nor more universally respected figure in the moneyed world of Washington than the founder and head of W. B. Hibbs & Company.

W. B. HIBBS

Mr. Hibbs believed that there was a field in the capital city for an institution of this kind which should be conducted along progressive yet conservative lines, and which should be free from any dominating interest or clique. The wisdom of his conviction has been amply demonstrated by the steady and consistent growth the firm has enjoyed.

For ten years prior to the erection of the Hibbs Building the firm occupied quarters at 1419 F Street Northwest, but in 1907, realizing the possibilities of Fifteenth Street, in the locality bounded by Pennsylvania Avenue and H Street Northwest, as the financial center of Washington, the Barton Hotel property, at 723 Fifteenth Street Northwest, was purchased, and a magnificent building was erected. Among the many splendid structures of Washington now occupied by financial and business interests, this structure stands out as one of the most ornamental from an esthetic point of view, and one of the best suited to the needs of an institution of this nature, so far as facilities are concerned, anywhere in the United States.

Constructed of white marble on classic lines of architecture, and rising ten stories in height, the Hibbs Building stands as a monument to the thrift and industry of W. B. Hibbs. The first floor is designed especially for the needs of the banking and brokerage business of W. B. Hibbs & Company, and nothing that could contribute to facility of service requisite to the conduct of the business of its patrons has been omitted. It is a model of its kind, being fully equipped with all necessary appurtenances to place its patrons in momentary touch with all the stock and money markets throughout the United States and Canada. Direct private wires are maintained to New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, and

all important financial centers, and the system of communication is so complete that the execution of an order of any kind is a matter of only a few moments' time.

The offices of W. B. Hibbs & Company occupy three floors of the Hibbs Building. The arrangement of these offices is novel in its way, having the banking department in the front of the building and the quotation boards and customers' rooms in the rear. The banking and brokerage departments are entirely separate and distinct, and yet so closely united that no difficulty is experienced in their workings. Above the banking floor are commodious and well-lighted offices, in which some of the most prominent business and professional men in the city have their headquarters.

W. W. SPAID

W. B. Hibbs & Company are members of the New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Washington Stock Exchanges, the New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, Associate Members of the New York Curb, American Bankers' Association and District of Columbia Bankers' Association, and as public-spirited citizens its members have been largely interested in local financial affairs. Since organization the firm has sponsored many of the city's important corporations, among which is the Washington Railway and Electric Company.

W. B. Hibbs, the senior member, is too well known to the people of Washington to render any degree of comment or eulogy necessary. For years he has devoted all his energies to the banking and brokerage business, for which he has a peculiar natural ability. He has mastered his profession in every detail, and is regarded as one of the shrewdest operators in the south. His splendid success comes entirely as the result of his own efforts. He is a Virginian by birth and came with his parents to this city when a child. His schooling was obtained in the common schools of the District. A keen sportsman, he is one of the most universally popular men in Washington and New York club circles, aside from his reputation as a financier. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Chevy Chase and other clubs of Washington, and the Metropolitan and Recess Clubs of New York.

In a recent article in *The Saturday Evening Post,* carried under the distinc-

tive title of "Who's Who—And Why," and which outlined the interesting career of the most popular and best known financial leader of the national capital, the following tribute was paid Mr. Hibbs:

"Being an old-timer, a good mixer, and what is technically known as a straight shooter, having no political leanings except toward sanity and honesty in government, and being deaf, blind and dumb concerning the source of any remarks that might be made before him, the names of his prominent friends and regular visitors, if placed end to end, would make the Hall of Fame look like a packing case.

"Presidents, cabinet officers, commission heads, financiers, bureau chiefs, editors, admirals, generals, senators, newspaper correspondents, ambassadors, consuls, authors, representatives, governors, railroad presidents, labor leaders, manufacturers and what not have sat in his big front room, ten stories above Fifteenth Street, and unburdened themselves of various important pieces of information."

HIBBS BUILDING

W. W. Spaid, the junior member of W. B. Hibbs & Company, entered the employ of the firm in 1900 and was admitted to membership in 1912. He is a graduate of the National University Law School and a member of the District of Columbia Bar. He was president of the D'upont National Bank from 1918 until 1922, is a past president of the Washington Chapter of the American Institute of Banking and is the present president of the District of Columbia Bankers' Association, was one of the organizers of the Out-of-Town Section of the Association of New York Stock Exchange Firms and for the past two years has been chairman of the Executive Council of that body. The *Wall Street Journal* makes the following observation: "Behind Mr. Spaid's rather professional demeanor lies one of the fastest and surest sets of thinking machinery known about Washington."

Riggs National Bank

THE RIGGS NATIONAL BANK for more than three-quarters of a century has been a favorite bank with Presidents and other high officials of the Government, and with ambassadors and ministers from foreign countries. It had its beginning in 1836, when William W. Corcoran purchased the assets of the Washington Branch of the Second Bank of the United States, the last venture of our Federal Government in private banking. Branching out in a single room, the bank today occupies a handsome modern building on Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite the Treasury Department, and maintains four branches in outlying community centers, with depositing clients in almost every country on the globe.

RIGGS NATIONAL BANK, MAIN OFFICE

Washington owes much to the men who have presided over the destinies of this bank. William W. Corcoran, who, in partnership with George W. Riggs, laid the firm foundation for the bank, gave to the national capital and to the nation the magnificent gallery of art known as the Corcoran Gallery, as well as the Louise Home and beautiful "Oak Hill" Cemetery. Mr. Riggs was a liberal giver, while Charles C. Glover, president of the bank from 1896 to 1921 and at present chairman of its board, may well be styled "The Father of the Park System of Washington."

Following the example set by Mr. Corcoran, who played a prominent part in aiding the National Government to weather several money panics, the Riggs National Bank has steadfastly held to the policy of being a liberal buyer of government securities.

It was immediately following the war with Mexico that a financial enterprise of Corcoran and Riggs startled the money men of the country. With the United States Treasury depleted as the result of the war, stock certificates, as our government securities were then called, were freely offered but found few buyers. It was at this time that Mr. Corcoran determined upon his bold move by investing a large part of the bank's assets in Treasury certificates. Mr. Corcoran believed in the country and in its ability to pay, and believed it *would* pay.

The sum purchased was not large as sums go in these days, but in 1846 it was a large bid for even a strong bank, and, on the face of it, a daring bid for a small bank like that of Corcoran and Riggs. This bold move brought the attention of financiers throughout the country to the Washington bank. It was necessary, of course, for Corcoran and Riggs to distribute some of its holdings, and Mr. Corcoran immediately sailed for Europe to interest financiers abroad in our government securities. He received a cool reception in London, but, being determined to im-

press European bankers with the soundness of the investment, he was not disheartened but persistent in his efforts, and in a week's time had disposed of five million dollars' worth of these certificates at a figure above par, thus establishing our Government's credit abroad at a time when the Treasury needed a market. The success of this enterprise placed the banking house of Corcoran and Riggs in the foremost among international banks.

In 1907, when a financial panic rocked the business system of our country to its foundations, Mr. Glover, with the foresight which has characterized his financial career, saw the storm that was coming and immediately sought the high government officials to warn them and to point out one means of salvation—one that would not only lessen the effects of the panic then impending, but, if made part of the permanent financial policy of the Government, would render money panics impossible in the future.

CHARLES C. GLOVER

He impressed his views on President Roosevelt, insisting that if our currency was made more elastic, panics caused by money stringency would be avoided. He convinced the leaders of the Banking and Currency Committee in Congress, and thus was born what has become known as the Aldrich-Vreeland Act, an act that saved the country from widespread financial disaster and was the safety-valve which functioned successfully until the establishment of the Federal Reserve System, which put into permanent effect the principle of elastic currency.

When Mr. Glover resigned in 1921 to become chairman of the board, he was succeeded by Milton E. Ailes, who had resigned the position of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of its fiscal bureaus, to become a vice-president of the Riggs National Bank. Mr. Ailes continued to carry out the best traditions of the bank until he died in October, 1925. Upon Mr. Ailes' death, Mr. Robert V. Fleming, then vice-president and cashier, succeeded to the presidency. Mr. Fleming, who was but thirty-five years of age when he took over the reins as president of the bank, had enjoyed a peculiarly fortunate training, having entered the bank as a runner in July, 1907, and progressed rapidly through the various departments of the bank until he qualified himself for executive service under the direction of Mr. Glover and Mr. Ailes. Mr. Fleming was nearing the top of the ladder about the time the Federal Reserve Act and the Income Tax measures became the law of the land, and, as the legislation respecting these two important financial acts developed, Mr. Fleming acquired a thorough understanding of their provisions — something of invaluable use to the modern banker.

Mr. Fleming has played an active part for several years in the affairs of the District of Columbia Bankers' Association, of which he is now a vice-president. He has served as chairman of a number of its important committees, and he devised the present system used in Washington for effecting clearing house settlements, under which payments in cash are eliminated and settlements are made by telegraphic transfers through the Federal Reserve account in the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond.

Mr. Fleming has followed in the foot-

steps of his distinguished predecessors by taking an active part in civic affairs. He is a director and trustee of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, director of the Washington Railway and Electric Company, director of the Building Corporation of the National Press Club, treasurer of the National Republican Congressional Committee, a member of the council of the Boy Scouts of America, trustee of the National Training School for Boys, a member of the Washington Board of Trade, the Washington Bond Club, the Columbia Historical Society, the Sons of the American Revolution, the National Economic League, and the Association of Reserve City Bankers.

While Mr. Fleming stands at the head of this prominent banking institution, he shares the credit for its successful management with a loyal staff which wholeheartedly subscribes to the principle of team-work.

ROBERT V. FLEMING

The other officers of the bank are: William J. Flather, vice-president; Charles C. Glover, Jr., vice-president; Avon M. Nevius, vice-president; George O. Vass, vice-president and cashier; H. G. Hoskinson, vice-president; Earle M. Amick, assistant cashier; F. G. Burrough, assistant cashier; Nelson B. O'Neal, assistant cashier; B. Gwynn Dent, assistant cashier; George F. Rainey, assistant cashier; Frank J. Hogan, general counsel and trust officer; George M. McKee, assistant trust officer; Kenneth F. Brooks, assistant trust officer; I. J. Roberts, secretary to the president; Raymond G. Marx, auditor; Robert E. Haycock, assistant auditor.

The Board of Directors: Charles C. Glover, chairman; William J. Flather, Robert V. Fleming, H. Rozier Dulany, Dr. Sterling Ruffin, Charles C. Glover, Jr., Louis E. Jeffries, John S. Larcombe, Henry B. Spencer, Julius Garfinckel, Fleming Newbold, C. Powell Minnigerode, William M. Ritter, Harry F. Clark, Frank J. Hogan, Randall H. Hagner, Coleman Jennings, John Oliver La Gorce, Isaac T. Mann, Edmund D. Rheem, Karl W. Corby.

Advisory Council of the Branches: Charles C. Glover, Jr., Robert V. Fleming, Avon M. Nevius, George O. Vass, Dwight Clark, Charles H. Tompkins, William H. Donovan, Arthur Carr, Charles T. Clagett, John Oliver La Gorce, Chester H. Warrington, Pere A. Wilmer, John D. Rhodes, Bertrand H. Roberts, Herbert L. David, Louis E. Jeffries, Hilleary G. Hoskinson, Nelson B. O'Neal, Gregg C. Birdsall, James M. Beall, William C. Miller, Frank P. Morse, George F. Rainey.

The Riggs National Bank, in its published report of condition as of June 30, 1927, achieved the distinction of being the first bank in the District of Columbia to publish a statement showing resources of over $50,000,000. At this date, its deposits amounted to $44,813,323.16, showing a gain of $32,000,000 during the past ten years, or more than three times the amount of deposits it had accumulated in the previous eighty years of its existence.

In addition to the general banking business conducted by the Riggs National Bank, it operates a Trust Department under the provisions of the Federal Reserve Act, which enables it to act as Executor and Trustee and perform the various duties required in the handling of trust business.

The American Security and Trust Company

WASHINGTON'S Largest Trust Company was first incorporated under the laws of the State of Virginia by a charter granted October 12, 1889. The charter provided that the principal office of the Company should be located at Alexandria, Va., and authorized the conduct of a general banking, trust, safe deposit, and storage business as well as the buying and selling of securities, and acting as fiscal and transfer agent and registrar of securities.

Main Office, 15th St. and Penna. Ave. N.W.

On December 9, 1889, the American Security opened its doors for business at a temporary location at 1419 G Street N.W. The storage warehouse was located at 1140 Fifteenth Street N.W. Mr. Alexander T. Britton was president of the new institution and Mr. Charles J. Bell served as first vice-president.

A special act of Congress, October 1, 1890, provided for the compulsory incorporation of trust companies in the District, and the American Security and Trust Company was incorporated under the new law November 17, 1890. From this date the company became a District corporation. Shortly afterward it occupied new and permanent quarters at 1405 G Street N.W.

The growth of the young company's business was not disappointing. Within a year after opening for business its deposits exceeded $260,000. By November, 1891, its authorized capital stock of $1,250,000 was fully paid. The growth of its resources and deposits is shown in the following tabulation:

Year	*Resources*	*Deposits*
1890	$1,230,082.30	$261,489.20
1900	5,999,138.73	3,628,298.82
1910	12,988,124.39	7,190,583.74
1918	17,586,274.53	12,099,399.40
1920	28,173,589.05	22,429,411.30
1927	38,581,591.04	31,128,579.94

Mr. Charles J. Bell, a charter director of the company, succeeded Mr. Britton as president in January, 1893.

At a special meeting held May 18, 1903, the stockholders followed the recommendation of the Board of Directors and authorized an increase of the capital stock of the company from $1,250,000 to $3,000,000, effective

Central Branch
7th St. and Mass. Ave.

January, 1904. About the same time the directors, being so authorized by the stockholders, acquired property at the northwest corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 15th Street as a site for a modern banking house. The first structure on this site was erected in 1823–24 to house a branch of the historical Second Bank of the United States. From that day to this, so far as can be ascertained, all of the associations of the site have been of a financial nature.

Southwest Branch
7th and E Streets S.W.

The new building was completed and formally opened December 18, 1905. Then, as now, it was one of Washington's outstanding architectural designs. Classical and dignified, with Ionic columns 40 feet in height, it harmonizes with the impressive United States Treasury Building on the opposite corner.

The commodious quarters permitted a larger force and increased efficiency and the following year witnessed a gratifying increase in the company's business in all departments.

The storage business of the company had grown to such proportions and had proven so profitable that in January, 1907, in accordance with recommendations of the Executive Committee, the Security Storage Company was organized and incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia to take over the company's warehouse property and business.

Northeast Branch
8th and H Streets N.E.

Except for a brief halt during the period of unsettled business and financial conditions following the panic of 1907, the growth of business in all departments has proceeded steadily and with increasing profit. The real estate and trust departments especially became of greater importance.

The Savings Department was opened April 1, 1918.

April 19, 1919, saw the consummation of transactions for the merger of the resources of the American Security and the Home Savings Bank. The latter bank with its branches became the Central, Northeast, and Southwest branches.

A prediction of the future, with a retrospective glance over past progress and a consideration of the present position of the company as a basis, must needs be encouraging. In the thirty-seven years of the company's existence the population of Washington has more than doubled, having increased from 230,392 in 1890 to 528,000 in 1926 (estimate of the Bureau of the Census as of July 1). Of the more than forty banks and trust companies in the District today, only ten were in existence when the American Security was organized. The company's growth covers a period of steady commercial and residential expansion in Washington.

The steady growth of the American Security since its organization is a tribute to the sagacity of its helmsmen who have guided its fortunes through business and financial depressions, panics and wars as well as through periods of prosperity.

The Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits of the company are over $6,800,000, while it has on its books over 74,000 deposit accounts. A staff of over 225 officers and employees give to the people of Washington the finest of banking and trust service.

Northwest Branch
1140 15th Street N.W.

National Savings and Trust Company

THIS institution is the outgrowth of the "National Safe Deposit Company of Washington in the District of Columbia," incorporated January 22, 1867, and the "National Savings Bank of the District of Columbia," incorporated May 24, 1870, and has been occupying the same site at the northeast corner of Fifteenth Street and New York Avenue since its inception over sixty years ago. It is therefore rightly entitled to be known as "The Oldest Savings Institution in the District of Columbia."

National Savings and Trust Company
Fifteenth Street and New York Avenue

The original incorporators of this company were Alexander R. Shepherd, William S. Huntington, Samuel P. Brown, George W. Riggs, Nathaniel Wilson and George H. Plant, men who were the most prominently identified with the early civic, professional and business interests of the capital.

During its history it has had among its officers and directors many men whose names are closely linked in the history and growth of the District. Among such citizens are found the familiar names of Henry A. Willard, E. Francis Riggs, Henry D. Cooke, George O. Evans, Charles C. Glover, John Cassels, Lewis Clephane, William Stickney, Matthew G. Emery and Zenas C. Robbins.

The presidents of the National Safe Deposit Company were Samuel P. Brown from 1867 to 1869, George H. Plant from 1869 to 1877, William Stickney from 1877 to 1881, and Benjamin P. Snyder from 1881 to 1891. The presidents of the National Savings Bank were Hugh McCullogh from 1870 to 1871, Henry A. Willard from 1871 to 1872, William Stickney from 1872 to 1881, and Benjamin P. Snyder from 1881 until the company was absorbed by the National Safe Deposit Company in 1890.

The presidents of the present Trust Company were Benjamin P. Snyder from 1890 to 1897, Thomas R. Jones from 1897 to 1909, and since that time the office has been held by the present incumbent, William D. Hoover.

During this time the company has found it necessary to remodel and enlarge its quarters four distinct times and now possesses one of the largest and most elegant banking interiors of the city.

A striking illustration of the confidence placed in this company's Banking Department is its more than 50,000 open accounts. Depositors are assured of every

safeguard that experience and conservatism suggest. The resources of the company are such as to insure absolute security for every dollar placed in its Banking Department. Being under Federal control, the same as a National Bank, the books and securities are subject to regular examination by officials of the United States Treasury Department.

The Banking Department receives money on deposit, subject to check, and pays interest thereon, collects notes and lends money on real estate and other approved security, issues Letters of Credit and sells Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world. Its various departments are supervised by men excellently qualified to perform their duties by many years of special training.

Those unfamiliar with banking procedure are treated with the utmost courtesy and are extended every possible assistance. Accounts of every size and character are desired, and deposits of any amount from ten cents upward are received. Both large and small accounts draw the same rate of interest. This company is particularly desirous of handling the bank accounts of women. Separate teller's windows and an elegantly appointed reception room are provided for their special convenience.

Those who have lost or mislaid valuable papers will fully appreciate the advantages of having such belongings placed beyond all possible danger. This company's large modern vaults are at your service for all such purposes. These vaults, easily accessible by electric elevator, are absolutely fire and burglar-proof and are provided with the additional protection afforded by time locks and the perpetual vigilance of armed watchmen. The safe-deposit vaults of this company contain safe-deposit boxes of all sizes, which may be had at the nominal rental of $2.50 per year and upward.

So many are the advantages of corporate trusteeship that it is now only in rare instances that individuals alone are named as executors and trustees under important wills. An individual trustee frequently fails to outlive the estate he is chosen to administer. Herein lies the great disadvantage of appointing an individual. The service of a trust company, having a perpetual charter, cannot be impaired by sickness or terminated by death.

This institution is subject to none of these disadvantages which so frequently interfere with the duties of even the most capable and conscientious individual executors or trustees. It is always present when its services are required and always ready to efficiently discharge all obligations imposed upon it. Concerning the comparative rate of compensation for such service, it may be stated that this company never charges more than an individual and frequently charges less. Managing a great number of estates and being equipped with every modern facility, it is enabled to discharge its duties most economically as well as most satisfactorily.

The company also operates under its charter a Real Estate Department, adequately equipped to collect rents, pay insurance and taxes, improve and sell property, keep improvements in repair at a moderate cost and generally to perform all services incident to the proper care, management and preservation of such real estate as may be under its control at any time as Trustees under Wills or Deeds in Trust.

During the last twenty years the deposits in the company have increased from six millions to over eleven millions, and its surplus and undivided profits are now more than two and one-half times its capital.

In the year ending June 30, 1927, the company paid over $228,000.00 in interest to depositors.

The affairs of the Company are now in the hands of the following officers and directors: William D. Hoover, President; Woodbury Blair, 1st Vice-President; Frank W. Stone, 2d Vice-President; Frank Stetson, Trust Officer; Charles C. Lamborn, Treasurer; E. Percival Wilson, Secretary; Frank R. Ullmer, Assistant Treasurer; Bruce Baird, Assistant Trust Officer; David Bornet, Assistant Trust Officer; John W. Calvert, Assistant Treasurer; W. Hiles Pardoe, Assistant Treasurer; A. J. Fant, Assistant Secretary; John M. Boteler, Assistant Secretary, Audley A. P. Savage, Auditor; James J. Becker, Woodbury Blair, William A. H. Church, Walter C. Clephane, H. Rozier Dulany, Jr., William E. Edmonston, Franklin H. Ellis, H. Prescott Gatley, William D. Hoover, Walter B. Howe, Reginald S. Huidekoper, Victor Kauffmann, Edmund D. Rheem, Frank Stetson, Frank W. Stone, William H. Walter, William B. Willard.

Farmers and Mechanics National Bank of Georgetown

Founded in 1814

FOUNDED in 1814, the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank of Georgetown, which holds a record of over 114 years of continuous service without the loss of a penny to depositors, enjoys the distinction of having helped to finance the United States Government during its decidedly precarious state following the prosecution of the War of 1812.

The bank, since 1922, has been housed in modern quarters which cost approximately $300,000 and was paid for without encroaching upon a penny of the bank's capital. Located on the northeast corner of Wisconsin Avenue and M Street, this new banking structure is a decided asset to the historic Georgetown section and its architecturally attractive clock a welcome beacon to the hundreds of tourists who daily pass on their way to and from both Virginia and Maryland.

An evidence of the service rendered the Government by this bank is shown in a letter to Clement Smith, Cashier, signed by Tench Ringgold, of the War Office, dated October 26, 1814, wherein he states:

WAR OFFICE, *October* 26, 1814.

SIR:

I am instructed by the Secretary of War to say to you that he wishes to avail himself of the friendly offer of your bank given the other day and to

enquire whether you will pay the warrants of this Department for about $50,000. A part of this sum will be sent by the Paymaster General to a distant part of Virginia, and the balance will be paid to take up a draft on this Department in the hands of the Cashier of the Bank of Washington, which it is desirable should be paid.

I have the honor to be

Respectfully

Your obt. sevt.

TENCH RINGGOLD.

Clement Smith, Esq.,
Cashier of The Farmers and Mechanics Bank of George Town.

It is needless to say that these requests of the Government were not denied.

It is with justifiable pride that the present officers and directors of the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank look back upon the record of the old institution which it is their pleasure and concern to preserve unblemished. In the more than a century of existence, during which there occurred a full measure of events both gladdening and distressing for the individual as well as the Government, the old bank went on functioning, conservatively, no doubt, but wisely so, to the end that of the old financial institutions of Georgetown it is the only survivor.

In the 114 years of existence, during which the capital contributed by the stockholders has not been less than $252,000, the bank has paid fair dividends, and at the present time it has an accumulation of $350,000 in a surplus fund and has over $200,000 in undivided profits and reserves. These items represent undistributed earnings of the bank over and above the dividends paid out of earnings.

No effort or expense has been spared by the bank officials to give the people of Georgetown and those in nearby sections of Virginia and Maryland the most modern safe deposit facilities. As a result a vault is at their disposal which was constructed by the York Safe and Lock Company, of York, Pa., and embodies all devices of modern invention, including the use of nonburning metal.

Names of the officers and directors of the bank follow:

Harry V. Haynes, president; Robert D. Weaver, vice-president; G. L. Nicolson, vice-president; H. L. Selby, cashier; Harold W. Burnside, assistant cashier; I. W. Hopkins, auditor. Directors: J. McKenney Berry, Charles H. Cragin, Henry W. Fisher, Harry V. Haynes, William King, Joseph H. Lee, G. L. Nicolson, Thomas J. Stanton, Robert D. Weaver, J. Wilbur Sherwood, Raymond J. Wise, Wm. M. Beall, Joseph H. Cranford and Julian M. Walters.

The Morris Plan Bank Of Washington

Under Supervision U. S. Treasury

THE *United States Investor*, published in Boston, one of the most conservative financial papers of the country and read by thousands of bankers, in its issue of April 16, 1927, said:

The Morris Plan Bank of Washington stands out as a conspicuous success.

In its development it has very wisely stressed the two principal reasons for the existence of such a bank.

First, to lend money to persons of character and sufficient earning capacity, in order to put them on their feet and get them out of debt, and

Second, to inculcate in these same persons the habit of systematically laying aside each week a part of their income, so that they may, after paying off the loan, continue the budget method, and save each week an amount equal or greater than that which they had heretofore been paying on the loan

The Washington Morris Plan Bank loaned out the first year about $1,200,000, and during the second fiscal year about $1,700,000. It has increased its savings deposits in two years from $46,000 to nearly $600,000. It has made during the two years of its existence over 15,000 loans, and about 2,500 persons have started savings accounts, so that the combined number of persons who have done business with this Washington bank during the year just past, either as a borrower, a co-maker or as a depositor, exceeds 22,000 persons, out of a population of 500,000. The average loan is $200, so that it is seen that it is offering its facilities to those persons most in need of them.

There are 112 Morris Plan Banks in the United States, all of them operating along the same general lines. Each of these banks, however, is a separate and distinct corporation, with separate and distinct stockholders.

The *Washington Times*, in a special article, said in its issue of March 14, 1925:

There are over 100 Morris Plan Banks in America. Total loans were made during the year of 1924 by all the Morris Plan Banks to five hundred and fifty thousand people and these loans amounted to more than 121 million dollars.

Some of the nationally prominent men who are now or have been connected with the Morris Plan in various parts of the country since its inception are:

Vice-President Charles G. Dawes, Newton D. Baker, ex-Secretary of War; Walter C. Allen, President of Yale and Towne Manufacturing Co., New York; Thomas F. Bayard, United States Senator from Delaware; Robert S. Bradley, chairman, American Agricultural Chemical Co., Boston; Newcomb Carlton, president, Western Union Telegraph Co., New York; Henry M. Dawes, former Comptroller of the Currency; Myron T. Herrick, ambassador to France; George von L. Meyer, ex-Secretary of the Navy; Charles H. Sabin, chairman, Guaranty Trust Co., New York; Alfred E. Smith, Governor of New York; William B. Storey, president, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad; A. B. Swift, Swift & Co., Chicago; and Justice Harlan F. Stone, of the United States Supreme Court.

"The Morris Plan Bank of Washington, which is one of the numerous Morris Plan Banks operating throughout the country, is proving a valuable addition to the financial institutions of the District, and in its particular field of endeavor is accomplishing encouraging results,"—*Washington Post.*

The recent annual convention of the Morris Plan Bankers' Association serves to call attention to the splendid record which these institutions have made. Their administrative personnel always includes many of the foremost citizens of the community."—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

"Of sound, lasting and expanding beneficence."—*N. Y. Times.*

"A strictly legitimate proposition of incalculable benefit to wage-earners, a veritable Godsend."—*Proceedings 4th Annual Convention, Southern Labor Congress.*

"Destined to bring facilities within the reach of thousands of Americans to whom such facilities have hitherto been denied."—*The Outlook.*

"The Morris Plan Bank is destined to do for the small borrower quite as much as, if not more than, the great Federal plan does, or is expected to do, for the commercial and financial interests of the nation."—*The Wall Street Journal.*

Acacia Mutual Life Association

THE ACACIA MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION is an organization working under a charter granted by Congress of the United States, with the object *to provide and maintain a fund for the benefit of its members*—which must all be members of the Masonic Fraternity—*their families, widows and orphans, and other beneficiaries,* and has its headquarters in the national capital, and branches scattered throughout every section of the United States.

The Acacia has, during the leadership of its president, William Montgomery, grown to be one of the largest financial institutions in the District of Columbia.

During 1926 Acacia's total income amounted to more than $7,000,000 and its assets to more than $20,000,000, largely invested in first mortgage loans on real estate owned by its members and on Masonic temples.

During the last ten years Acacia has paid more than $8,000,000 to Masons, their widows, orphans and other beneficiaries. Twenty-four million dollars additional have now been accumulated and set aside as a guarantee fund to be paid later. Two hundred and fifty million dollars of insurance protection is in force, which will ultimately be paid into the homes of more than 100,000 families when they need it most.

To house the increasing activities of the association a group of buildings will be erected facing the Capitol Plaza and the new boulevard which is projected from Union Station across the Plaza to the Lincoln Memorial and the Memorial Bridge connecting with the Lee Highway.

The first unit of the buildings planned was built in the summer of 1927. The exterior is all limestone above a granite base. The design is Georgian architecture, showing some influence of the Italian Renaissance. The first three stories form a rusticated base course, which carry a row of Corinthian pilasters, which extends five stories. A massive stone cornice contains the ninth and tenth stories. The building will be occupied exclusively by the offices of the association.

When any of the 100,000 members of the Acacia achieve the ambition of every American citizen and visit the nation's capital, they will see the Acacia building as they come out from Union Station, just across the Plaza, a few hundred feet away, conveniently located for any business they may have to transact, or for a visit to get first-hand knowledge of their own institution or to get information about our city. Certainly a more practical location could not have been chosen, nor a more delightful site on the edge of the beautiful park, in the shadow of the dome of the Capitol of the United States.

The Scottish Rite Temple

THE SCOTTISH RITE TEMPLE, more familiarly known as The House of the Temple, is located at Sixteenth and S Streets N.W. It was erected at a cost of $1,500,000 and is the national home of the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite in America.

The temple is modeled after the mausoleum of Halicarnassus in Asia Minor, accounted by the ancients one of the Seven Wonders of the World.

Some of the significant details of the architecture follow:

There are 33 Ionic columns, each 33 feet high; the steps approaching the main entrance are arranged in groupings of 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9; the main floor contains 33 rooms. The sphinxes guarding the approach were hewn out of great stones weighing 109,000 and 110,000 pounds, the largest ever quarried in America.

The third story is the cathedral, a chamber 75 feet square and 75 feet high, surmounted with a lofty dome.

The corner-stone of the Temple was laid with the trowel and square used by Washington in beginning the Capitol.

The United States Marine Band

AMONG the most famous musical organizations in the world today is the United States Marine Band, the official band of the United States Government. Its career began with that of representative government in the Republic, and it has shared the joys, blessings and triumphs of the nation as well as wept through its sorrows.

It has played an adieu to ambitious and gallant soldiery leaving for the field of battle and it has welcomed home the returning hero of war; it plays for the outgoing as well as the incoming President and serenades the dying Congress at its final session; it enthralls the people of Washington and of the nation with its free concerts; it plays the dirge at the coffin of the nation's great; White House receptions are enlivened with its music; state dinners are made joyous by its excellence; conventions sway to its melodies; the humblest citizen sits upon the curb or the grassy lawn through the greatest concerts given in any land and enjoys its masterful programs.

Congress, by enactment, founded the United States Marines on November 10, 1775. Benjamin Franklin, in Philadelphia, first pictured its insignia, a rattlesnake with the motto, "Don't Tread on Me." on the drumhead. Fifes and drums were the only instruments used by the original Revolutionary band. But with the victory of independence in the Revolution came the temporary end of the Marine Band, along with the end of the marines. Then Congress, in 1797, authorized a new marine band to serve on the frigate of the new navy authorized in 1794. On July 11, 1798, Congress created a permanent Marine Band consisting of a drum major, fife major and thirty-two drums and fifes. Some of these "Musics" were sent out on recruiting duty and some fell in battle in the French Navy War of 1798 to 1801,

THE MARINE BAND

but enough were retained in Philadelphia under command of Drum Major William Farr to be utilized as a nucleus for the organization of a military band. Their first headquarters was in a tent in Philadelphia. When the seat of government was being moved to Washington the Marines prepared also to bring headquarters here and celebrated the departure from Philadelphia by taking part in the celebration of the Fourth of July, 1880. At that time Lieut. Col. William Ward Burrows was commander of the Marines. The Marine Band pitched its tent in Georgetown on a "Beautiful hill overlooking the Potomac" in the latter part of July, 1800, and the Marines had already become spoken of as the President's troops. In "The reservation selected for the National University on E Street, between 23rd and 25th Streets," they began giving free concerts to the people of the new federal city and to Congress. Mrs. Thornton wrote in her diary that she and her mother went to the hill in August, 1800, to hear the band concert. Colonel Burrows and the first Secretary of the Navy Benjamin Stoddard, further developed the band.

Vice-President Thomas Jefferson became the personal friend of Colonel Burrows, and they were often seen riding together in the woods. The first recorded open-air concert given by the band in Washington was on August 21, 1800, when all Washington turned out to hear it. The Marine Band played for the inauguration, the inauguration ball, the New Year reception and all other state functions. It was the first native band on the hemisphere with a nationality, and it was the only band of a public nature in Washington up until 1830.

Favorite of Presidents

After the open-air concerts and some balls at which it played, the Marine Band made its formal debut in Washington by playing at the Assembly Ball at Stelle's Hotel in the winter of 1800 and to the public when President Adams received at the White House on New Year's Day, 1801. It has kept this custom to the present except the few times the New Year reception was prevented by exigencies of war.

It began playing at inaugurations with the incoming of Thomas Jefferson as President and has marched to the White House with all except President Harding, who discarded the inaugural parade, but in this case the Marine Band furnished the inaugural music at the Capitol where the President and Vice-President were sworn in and made their inaugural addresses.

Short, scarlet coatees, faced and edged with blue and gold, with high blue collar edged with gold and blue shoulder straps ending in blue wings edged with gold, long blue scarlet striped pantaloons, brown round hat, turned up on the left side with black leather cockade, formed the uniform of the band at its formal debut. Each musician wore the black leather stock which gave to the Marines their historic sobriquet of *Leathernecks*.

From 1798 to 1925 there have been sixteen leaders of the Marine Band. The exact date when Drum Major William Farr first entered the Marine Corps is not known at present, but the date given below is the earliest that has been

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1406 H Street Northwest
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located so far. The names, and periods of time served, of the various leaders of the Marine Band are as follows:

William Farr
January 21, 1799 to November 22, 1804
Charles S. Ashworth
November 24, 1804 to October 16, 1816
Venerando Pulizzi
October 17, 1816 to December 9, 1816
John Powley
December 10, 1816 to February 18, 1818
Venerando Pulizzi
February 19, 1818 to July 13, 1824
Venerando Pulizzi
July 14, 1824 to September 3, 1827
John B. Cuvillier
September 3, 1827 to June 16, 1829
Joseph Cuvillier
June 16, 1829 to February 25, 1835
Francis Schenig
February 26, 1835 to December 9, 1836
Raphael R. Triay
December 10, 1836 to May 22, 1843
Antonio Pons
May 22, 1843 to May 1, 1844
Joseph Lucchesi
May 1, 1844 to July 31, 1846
Antonio Pons
October 26, 1846 to July 7, 1848
Raphael R. Triay
July 8, 1848 to September 9, 1855
Francis Scala
September 9, 1855 to December 13, 1871
Henry Fries
December 14, 1871 to August 27, 1873
Louis Schneider
September 2, 1873 to October 1, 1880
John Philip Sousa
October 1, 1880 to July 39, 1892
Francisco Fanciulli
November 1, 1892 to October 31, 1897
William H. Santelmann
March 3, 1898 to April, 1927
J. Taylor Branson
April, 1927 to

On July 4, 1801, President Jefferson reviewed the Marines, led by their historic band, on the White House grounds. This was the first time that a body of regular troops was ever reviewed by a President at his residence in Washington.

Plays at White House

The Marine Band played at the first egg rolling on the White House lawn and for the first children's party at the Executive Mansion when Johnson was President. It has played at all the White House weddings, including those of Alice Roosevelt, Nellie Grant and the two daughters of Woodrow Wilson.

In its annual concert tours the Marine Band has played in nearly every state in the Union and it has played at all the "World Fairs" with national sanction. When President Buchanan entertained the Prince of Wales (afterwards Edward VII) for a week at the White House the band lived there; the band led the 2-mile-long funeral procession of William Henry Harrison; the band played the funeral dirge of Zachary Taylor; it played for Abraham Lincoln and accompanied the body of Garfield to Cleveland. At the funeral of William McKinley the Marine Band played McKinley's favorite hymns, "Lead Kindly Light" and "Nearer, My God, to Thee"; it played President Harding's favorite hymns, "Perfect Day" and "Lead Kindly Light," at his funeral. Every President of the United States except Washington has heard the music of the Marine Band, and Washington very likely heard it play after he had retired from the presidency.

The band was increased in size during the commandancy of Major Gen. George Barnett through legislation recommended by Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, passed by Congress and signed by President Wilson August 29, 1916, giving the strength of the band at 65 musicians, the leader to have the pay and allowance of a captain of the Marine Corps. The recommendations of Major Gen. Lejune led Secretaries of the Navy Edwin Denby and Curtis J. Wilbur to ask for legislation which was approved by President Coolidge March 4, 1925, "That the band of the United States Marine Corps shall consist of one leader whose pay and allowance shall be those of a captain in the Marine Corps; one second leader whose pay shall be $200 per month and who shall have the allowance of a sergeant major; ten principal musicians whose pay shall be $150 per month; twenty-five first-class musicians whose pay shall be $125 per month; twenty second-class musicians whose pay shall be $100 per month, and ten third-class musicians whose pay shall be $85 per month; such musicians of the band to have the allowance of a sergeant."

An example of the Marine Band's versatility was exhibited on March 3, 1924, in Washington, D. C., when the twenty-fifth anniversary of its reorganization was observed by a grand concert. The Marine band appeared in the first part as a symphony orchestra and in the second part as a military band.

The United States Navy Band

IT IS CLAIMED, and probably justly so, that no musical organization in the world has reached such eminence in so short a time as has the United States Navy Band. This band had its birth in Washington just prior to the United States entry into the World War. It took its place proudly amongst the first ranking bands of America when in the summer of 1926 its free concerts in Washington were broadcasted by radio to ten million Americans.

THE NAVY BAND

The story of the rise to eminence of the United States Navy Band reads like a fairy tale. When the United States battleship *Kansas* was ordered out of commission in 1916 the band on that ship, numbering 16, was sent to the Navy Yard at Washington. Prior to this the Naval Gun Factory Band, a volunteer organization made up of civilian employees, furnished the Navy Yard music. There were also at the Navy Yard, when they were in port, the small band of the presidential yacht, the *Mayflower*, and the band or orchestra of the yacht of the Secretary of the Navy, the *Dolphin*, both of which have their permanent base here.

Humble Beginning

Upon the arrival of the band from the *Kansas* the civilian band was discontinued, and this small ship band furnished the Navy Yard concerts. After the close of the World War the ship bands were consolidated with the Navy Yard organization, but discharges following the armistice left only 18 men to carry on at the Navy Yard. The Secretary of the Navy noted the situation, and having already determined to keep a representative band at the Navy Yard in Washington, measures were taken at once to recruit a new band. The Navy Department ordered to Washington, from the battleship *Connecticut*, the ship's bandmaster, now Lieut. Charles Benter, who, though young, had made his mark in his station. He came to Washington in May, 1919. One of the first measures em-

ployed by Lieutenant Benter was a recruiting trip lasting forty-five days and an advertising campaign in music journals. All inducements to musicians were based on a policy fixed by the Navy Department, which included higher rating for better men, the payment of cash for living expenses, permission to reside outside the Navy Yard and permission to wear civilian clothing, a regulation which appealed to many ex-service men.

Attains Full Strength

The band began to grow from the 18 men left after the armistice and in 1923 the number was 67 musicians and one leader, the limit as set by the Navy Department. Some changes in the personnel of the band were necessary, but for the past three years the organization has been at full strength. All members of the band are required to be skilled in performing on both band and orchestra instruments, and many play three or more.

Duty in the capital city of the nation often brings to the band problems that are unique and unusual. The arrival of foreign envoys, for instance, or of royalty, calls for special musical programs, adapted to those of their native country; the various celebrations and functions of the United States Government and of the people who are the auditors in the main at the open-air concerts call for different types of entertainment as varied as art and life themselves.

An illustration to serve this purpose may be shown as follows: Early in May, 1923, Lieutenant Benter was notified to select a band of 30 musicians to accompany President Harding on his ill-fated trip to Alaska. Programs were arranged, music selected and packed, personnel instructed and every foreseen contingency prepared for in one week. One incident of the trip illustrates the adaptability of the band that Lieutenant Benter selected and took with him. Some of the guests on the trip being from the State of Iowa besought the band to play the music "Iowa" which had come into sudden popularity. Lieutenant Benter requested a member of the party who knew the melody perfectly to whistle it; he immediately jotted it down as it was whistled, a score was made, three competent arrangers from the band personnel were called upon to assist in preparing the parts, and the next day the strains of "Iowa" floated out from the band on the still Alaskan air and water. The state functions in Alaska called for special music, and while there Lieutenant Benter composed and the band played a new march, "The Lure of Alaska." It was on the return of the party to San Francisco that President Harding was stricken. The Navy Band Orchestra was playing at a party being given on board the transport *Henderson* when a messenger hurried aboard bearing news of the President's death; the music suddenly stilled; the guests departed still dazed with the grief and shock of the unexpected calamity. Later, when the long, silent lines were formed, it was the President's Navy Band which took position and played Chopin's Funeral March for the beloved chief. To the memory of President Harding Lieutenant Benter dedicated "The Lure of Alaska."

Permanency Created

By Act of Congress, approved March 4, 1925, the United States Navy Band became a permanent, authorized institution of Washington, whose leader, Lieut. Charles Benter, has pay and allowance of Lieutenant, Senior Grade, United States Navy.

Among other musical numbers which Lieutenant Benter has composed are "The Navy Band," "One Hundred Per Cent Cure" marches and another march which has become popular in Masonic circles in Washington, "Call Me Henry," dedicated to Henry Lansburgh. A new march which he has composed is "The Shenandoah National Park." He rearranged the national airs of all leading countries in book form and composed a descriptive piece, "Life Among U. S. Men of War." He has a very complete private library and carefully studies all popular and patriotic as well as sentimental music of his own country and time.

In the late summer of 1925 the Navy Band was granted its first leave with permission to tour the country in concerts. A route was chosen through the southeastern and southern states, and the band was received by great crowds wherever it played. In the fall of 1926 a second leave of eight weeks was granted, and this time a tour of the central, southern and southwestern states was made.

The United States Army Band

THE United States Army Band, youngest of the Government's musical organizations in Washington with a national character, was created at the suggestion of General Pershing immediately after the close of the World War, and its organization was perfected at Fort Hunt, Va. General Pershing had lamented the lack of music for the Army during his command of the United States forces in Europe. When he became Chief of Staff of the Army he ordered the formation of such a band as would reflect credit on the Army as well as upon the Republic. Ninety musicians were selected from the different units of the Army which had been overseas. They were gathered in Washington and formed into the Army Band. First Lieutenant P. W. Lewis was selected as commanding officer and served in this capacity for two years when in 1924 he was succeeded by Capt. R. G. Sherman, the present band commander.

The Army Band began its career by giving free concerts at Fort Hunt and in the public parks of Washington, soon winning recognition and the distinction of having its concerts broadcasted over the radio. One of its first sad duties was to play for the funeral of President Harding. It also played at the inauguration of President Coolidge.

The band's leader is Capt. William J. Stannard; Assistant Leader, Thomas F. Dorsey; and Drum Major, Willis S. Ross.

THE ARMY BAND

At the time the Army Band was being organized the military service was being shunned by musicians because of the war, and its promoters had to put forth every effort to induce men to enlist in it. General Pershing personally selected Sergeant Ross as drum major, because he had served as a member of his own headquarters band in France.

Captain Stannard entered the Army when he was eighteen years old. He had studied under C. L. Staats of the Boston Symphony and other outstanding musicians. In 1911 he won a scholarship to the Institute of Musical Art, under the direction of Dr. Frank Dam-

rosch, and graduated after having completed a four-year course in two years. He was appointed a band leader in June, 1913, and immediately was assigned to the Thirtieth Infantry of Alaska which he reorganized and developed to a high state of efficiency. While with the Thirteenth Infantry he was transferred to the Philippines and there commanded the Constabulary Band, which is a world-famed organization. On his return to the States he was assigned as leader of the band at Camp Fremont, Calif. He was ordered to Camp Merritt, New Jersey, with the Thirteenth where he was put in charge of all the music in the camp and was selected to direct the composite band of the First Division for the reception tendered General Pershing upon his return home.

In 1919, Mr. Stannard was detailed to instruct the Army Music School at Washington Barracks, Washington, D. C. One of his first acts as leader of the Army Band was the reorganization and training of an orchestra which proved its worth in a series of concerts given in Washington in the winter of 1924. These were attended by members of Congress and their families at the House Office Building. After this the Army Band was given status by legislation and placed permanently at the Washington Barracks as a Government institution of the national capital.

An outstanding assignment came to the United States Army Band when, in the early summer of 1926, it was assigned to furnish the official music for the Sesqui-Centennial, at Philadelphia. While at the Sesqui it was heard by millions of people both in the Fair Grounds and over the radio.

The National Conservatory of Music

COPYRIGHTED music, historic sheet music, gift music and music literature had accumulated in the Library of Congress to such an extent and demand for it became of such consequence that Congress in 1925 authorized the acceptance by the Government of an endowment of $60,000 from Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge for the establishment of the National Conservatory of Music. This Conservatory has become so important that its collection numbers more than one million pieces. Concerts held in the Conservatory are enjoyed by capacity audiences, while its study rooms are visited by thousands of students annually.

When the creation of the Conservatory was begun under the act of Congress it was found to comprehend more than Congress had anticipated, and so Mrs. Coolidge increased her gift $24,000 so that $94,000 was made available for the work. With this sum, David Lynn, architect of the Capitol, engaged architect Charles A. Platt to carry out the directions of the Congress and the northwest corner, lower or ground floor of the Library of Congress building was set aside for this innovation. To the east end of the section an auditorium was constructed boasting 511 seats cushioned in green leather. The rows are concaved and the pitch such that an unobstructed view is always given. The ceiling is 27 feet high; the stage is 30 feet by 20 feet, being sufficient for the orchestra, piano and organ concerts. There is also an orchestra pit well sunken and the temperature is regulated from the air-chamber underneath. In the center is a drop on which the piano or console may be lowered from sight. The organ is a small three manual. The acoustics are aided by the steep pitch, heavy cork matting, the materials of the walls and the smooth upholstering of the seats.

There is an exhibition room 15 feet by 36 feet towards the front, a large office room and two study and file rooms.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, who takes great interest in music, and especially in chamber music, attached no conditions to her gift, which was promptly accepted in a report of Representative Luce of the House of Representatives Committee on the Library of Congress.

This Conservatory is open to the public as the other branches of the Library and is for the use of the people.

The National Opera Movement

By EDOUARD ALBION

THE WASHINGTON National Opera has the distinction of being the pioneer in the development of American controlled Grand Opera institutions.

Organized and incorporated nine years ago, this organization has won the interest and support of the nation's most distinguished men and women. The Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. Andrew W. Mellon, has headed our list of guarantors for the past four years. Senator Lawrence Phipps, Hon. Nicholas Longworth, Hon. Thomas W. Phillips, and Hon. L. A. Frothingham are among the notables in official life who are assisting in the three-year endowment fund which is now being subscribed.

Our performances have been honored by the attendance of the President and Mrs. Coolidge, members of the Cabinet, of the Judiciary, leaders of the Diplomatic and Social Set whose residence in the capital adds to the brilliancy of the social life in Washington.

The world's greatest artists have appeared in our productions. Chaliapin, the great Russian basso, the late Josef Schwarz of Russia and Germany, Ottakar Marak of Czechoslovakia, Dimitri Smirnov of Russia and Paris, Ivan Ivantzoff of Russia and Italy, Ulysses Lappas of Greece, Marguerite D'Alvarez of Peru, Marcella Roessler of Germany, and Ina Bourskaya of Russia are among the large group of foreign singers who have brought their inspiration and artistry to add to our prestige and growth.

But our proudest distinction has been the assembling of the first All American Cast ever presented in Grand Opera, and the repetition of this as an annual feature for the past four years.

The most successful productions we have offered—judged by enthusiasm and attendance—have been those in which our own artists held the boards. Among the noted Americans who have been identified with our productions are Louise Homer, Jeam Gordon, Luella Melius, Edith Mason, Margery Maxwell, Marguerita Sylva, Mary Cavan, Edward Johnson, John Charles Thomas, Paul Althouse, Fred Patton, and Charles Trowbridge Tittmann.

We have given debut to eighty or more young American artists. Most of them are now achieving success, and some of them are making bids for real fame.

The Washington National Opera is meeting a great need in the musical development of the nation. In addition to the productions in the capital, the scope of the work is now being enlarged by visits to other cities. It is hoped that these appearances will inspire each city to start its own operatic organization. These companies can ultimately be linked into a system of National Opera through affiliation with the established work in the national capital.

Plans are being formulated for the building of a great Temple of Music which shall become a place of pilgrimage here in Washington, the one city which belongs not only to those fortunate enough to have residence in it, but to every citizen of these United States.

No nation has ever risen in cultural preeminence beyond the art expression of its capital city. Therefore, no nation can neglect to crystallize and develop in its capital the art throbbings of its people.

The Athens of Pericles, the Florence of the Medici, the Paris of Louis XIV are all torches of high art illumination flung across the centuries which now beckon us anew to kindle the sacred flame in the New World.

The great industrial and commercial America has arisen and been accepted in a position of leadership among the nations. Its pioneers now turn to the high things of culture and creative art. To this end the National Opera Association consecrates its highest endeavor.

THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL OPERA

Top: Scene from "Aida" as produced at Poli's Theater. Left circle: John Charles Thomas, American baritone, as "Rigoletto." Right circle: Edith Mason, American soprano, in the role of "Mme. Butterfly." Center: Edouard Albion, general director, and Feodor Chaliapin on the occasion of his singing the role of "Mephisto" in "Faust."

Bottom, left: Luella Melius, American coloratura, who will sing during the week of December 5. Center: Edcuard Albion, founder and general director. Right: Ivan Ivantzoff, Russian baritone.

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The Daniel Studios of Singing

THE DANIEL STUDIOS OF SINGING (1342 New York Avenue N.W.), established in 1916, Edna Bishop Daniel, teacher of voice and artistic singing, are a wide-awake, fully up-to-date institution, with laryngoscopic equipment for the scientific examination of students' nose and throat conditions, and breathe an atmosphere fraught with culture, as a background for the study of the fine art of singing.

In the Daniel Studios of Singing the laryngoscopic examinations, lessons in voice production and artistic singing, as well as the instruction of the Vocal Theory Class, are the personal work of Edna Bishop Daniel. Mrs. Daniel's teaching is strictly according to the scientific principles evolved by William A. C. Zerffi, the eminent vocal authority, of New York City, under whom Mrs. Daniel studied this work. Mrs. Daniel is Mr. Zerffi's authorized representative in the application of his principles in the teaching of singing in Washington.

On Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock there is a free Vocal Theory Class, over which Edna Bishop Daniel presides, and to which all the young people of Washington interested enough in the voice to wish to learn the construction of the vocal equipment and exactly how it functions in voice production, are cordially invited and heartily welcomed. It is a study class, in which the anatomy, physiology and physics of the vocal equipment are taught, its object being to give young people a true understanding of nature's laws in voice production.

The department of sight-singing, ear-training and fundamental harmony is under Mrs. Louis C. Wainwright, both a graduate and post-graduate of the University of New York in this work. Mrs. Wainwright's department takes care of students deficient in rudimentary musical training and develops them in musicianship, giving them practical usefulness as singers.

The Daniel Studios of Singing are equipped to teach everything necessary to the successful vocalist to render him both a musicianly singer and artist.

Papas School of Music

THE SOPHOCLES T. PAPAS SCHOOL OF MUSIC was established in this city in 1920 and had as its immediate object the furtherance of interest in music by means of instruments, the study of which did not necessitate several years' work before the ability to play was developed.

The fretted instruments are ideal for the musical education of children and all those not wishing to devote their entire energy to the study of an instrument, for even after a course of ten or twenty lessons the average pupil is able to play many pieces, which is, in itself, an incentive to further study and is often the means of inculcating a genuine interest in and love for music.

Another object of the school was the education of the public as to the musical possibilities of these instruments, which possibilities have been fully demonstrated by Mr. Papas in numerous concerts and radio recitals; and the fact that Mr. Papas is regarded as one of the most prominent musical authorities in the city seems to be evidence of his having to a considerable extent succeeded in this particular direction.

The school has steadily developed, and the active interest shown by the pupils is evidenced by the various clubs now existing for ensemble and orchestral practice and experience.

Eveline Monico Papas has specialized in the teaching of children, and her pianoforte method has been productive of excellent results, particularly in the case of those having no special aptitude for the study of music. She is also a concert artist, having played in most of the leading cities in the British Isles, and the musicales given by her and Mr. Papas at their studios are well known and much appreciated events in the musical circles of Washington.

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Washington College of Music

THE Washington College of Music, located at Seventeenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, now in its twenty-fourth year, has grown from a very small beginning to one of the largest schools of music south of New York. Its diploma or degree is recognized as a guarantee of the possessor's thorough training and musicianship.

The college has a large preparatory school in which a system of grading is used, and a careful record of the students' work is kept. The assistant teachers have had thorough training in foundation work, technic and the preparation of pupils for the college courses, with the work of each department directly under the supervision of its head.

The college offers complete courses leading to teachers and artists diplomas and degrees. The free advantages offered by a large institution are many. There are concerts, recitals, lectures, orchestra practice and a musical atmosphere is created. The student is required to attend lessons regularly. Systematic teaching and uniformity of methods tend to increase the accuracy of the work which assures rapid progress. Every opportunity is given students to appear in public, both on college programs and through the many requests coming from various organizations in the city.

Summer Session

The summer courses are intensive, and permit a great deal of accomplishment in a short time. Thus they fulfill the requirements of the student who is eager to enlarge his musical equipment. The young student will find it possible to make exceptional progress when his school studies are laid aside and more time can be given to practice.

The college issues a 40-page yearbook giving full information regarding all courses, the faculty and rates of tuition. This will be gladly mailed upon request.

King-Smith Studio-School

A DISTINCTIVE and unique residential school for young women wishing to specialize in music, dancing, dramatic art, languages, literature and fine and applied arts. Provision is also made for the study of any academic or college work that the student may desire.

The school offers the advantages of the best instruction for cultural or professional development, affording its students every necessary protection in an atmosphere that is both stimulating and artistic, and where they may, at the same time, enjoy the broadening influences of the social and artistic life of Washington.

The Washington home of the school is at 1751 New Hampshire Avenue, near beautiful Dupont Circle, in the heart of the exclusive northwest residential section, where are located the homes of men prominent in the political and social life of the nation and many of the leading embassies and legations.

The stimulating influences of life in Washington are reflected in the student life in King-Smith Studio-School.

Mr. King-Smith was a graduate and teacher at the University School of Music, Ann Arbor, Michigan, and organist at the Ann Arbor May Festivals; had four years of travel and study in Europe; was a pupil of Charles Marie Widor (organ), Conservatoire de Paris, Wager Swayne (piano), Charles Clark, Oscar Seagle and Jean DeReszke (voice); studied "the science of singing" with Brown Landone, with whom he was later associated; during Paris residence was organist at St. Luke's Chapel, then organist at St. George's (English church), and later organist and choir director at the American Church, rue de Berri; has had fifteen years' experience as teacher and director of musical organizations.

The highest standards are maintained in the various departments. King-Smith Studio-School is essentially an inspirational school, and the teachers are chosen not only for their preeminence in their special art but also for the inspirational quality of their teaching.

Candidates for a diploma or certificate must have studied at least two consecutive years in the school.

Unexcelled Public Utilities

By MAJOR W. E. R. COVELL

Assistant District Engineer Commissioner

THE RELATIONS between the public utility companies of the city of Washington and their customers compare most favorably with the conditions in other cities and in the states of this country. The service offered by these companies in our city, on the average, is really excellent. The over-all speed of our street cars is well above the average for other cities, and the track system and cars are well maintained. Except for New York, this is the only city having all underground trolley construction in the main section of the town. Our gas is of excellent quality, with a heat content of 600 B.T.U.'s per 1,000 cubic feet. It is not subject to sputtering nor to the extremely low pressure common in the winter season in some cities which are dependent upon natural gas. Our electric service is fine, while the telephone service of Washington, D. C., is not excelled in any other part of the world.

Rates Compare Favorably

The charges for service in Washington compare favorably with charges in other comparable cities. Our street car fare is at present 8 cents cash or six tickets for 40 cents, which is roughly the average for cities of this size. New York City has a 5 cent fare, but this is maintained by the city, in effect, paying a subsidy of many million dollars per year. Our bus fare of 8 1/3 cents is considerably lower than other cities, almost all of which charge a straight 10 cent fare. Our gas cost per 1,000 cubic feet is exceptionally low considering its large heat content and the fact that we do not have advantage of natural gas or by-product gas. Electricity is, in my opinion, the cheapest thing we get. It is one of the few commodities that costs less than it did before the war. Here we can be particularly pleased on this score. Not only are the charges for electricity for the small consumer well below the average (we have no large industrial load) but also, since January 1, 1925, the base rate has been reduced from 10 cents to 6¼ cents per K.W.H., with the possibility of further reductions in the future.

All of our companies are meeting the growth of the city by extensions in a very satisfactory manner. The number of complaints received by the Public Utilities Commission for failure to extend service or for inadequacy is diminishing each year in spite of the fact that the population is rapidly increasing.

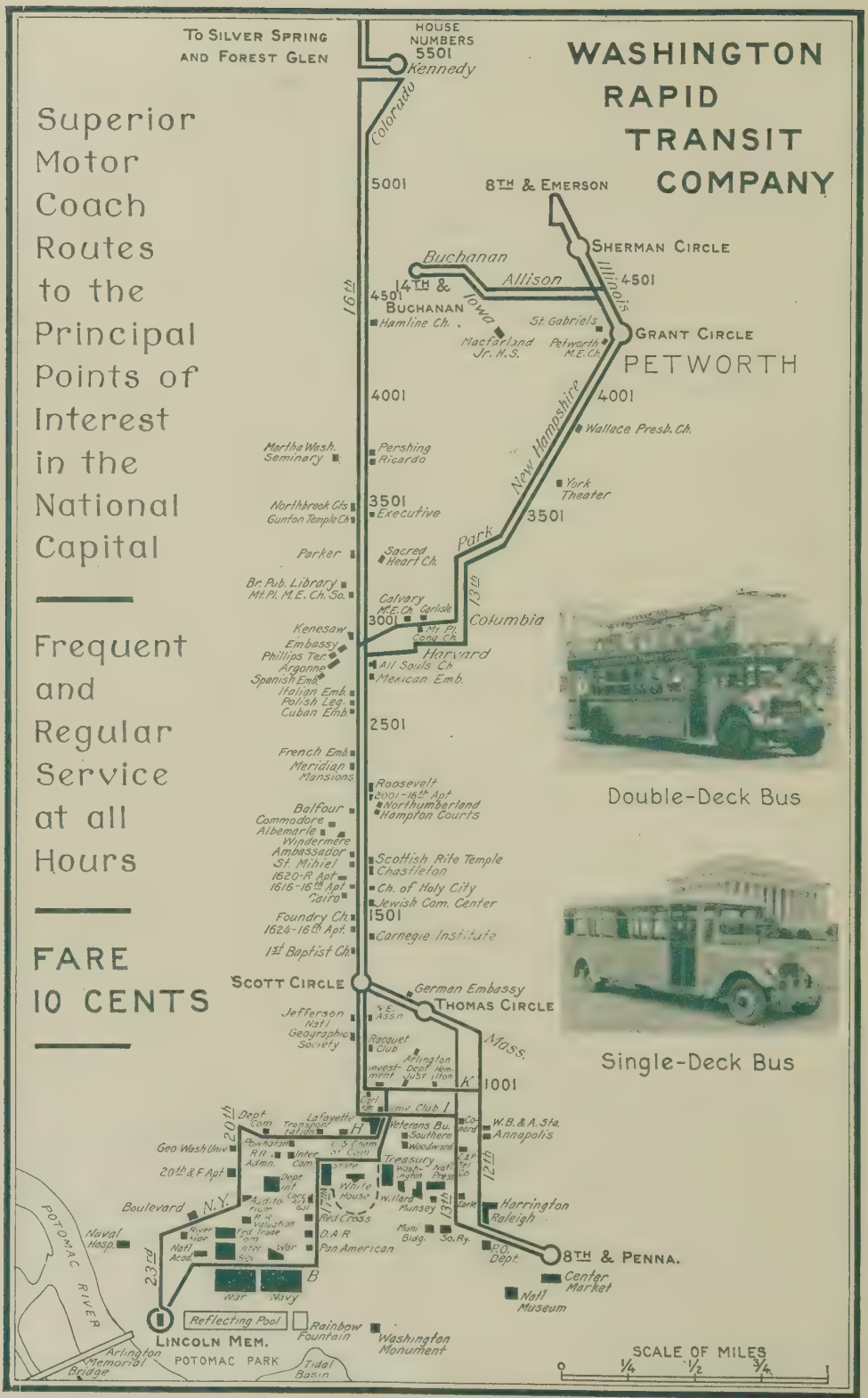
New Capital Required

This growth requires a great deal of new capital every year, but the companies, because of their excellent financial condition, are having no difficulty in getting this capital. Late in 1925 the Potomac Electric Power Company was authorized to sell $2,000,000 worth of 6 per cent preferred stock at $98.50. Subscriptions were received for 134,859 shares, or more than six and a half times the stock available for sale, and yet the subscription books were open only twenty-four hours. The actual sale of stock was limited to employees and customers and each person to five shares.

The Washington Gas Light Company, only a few months ago, had a similar experience selling $1,500,000 worth of 6 per cent ten-year gold bonds over the counter at $101.00 per share, in one day, and the offering was oversubscribed five times.

The rates and fares charged in Washington are not as low as the public would like to see them, and the companies are not making as much money as they would like to make, or, perhaps, as much as a strict interpretation of the law would allow them to make. But the service is excellent, the rates and fares are reasonably low, and the companies still have enough, in the last few years at least, to pay all bond interest, dividends on stock, and to carry a substantial amount as surplus.

Top: De luxe Chevy Chase motor coach operated by the Capital Traction Company. Circle: Type of commodious motor coach used by the Washington Railway and Electric Company in conjunction with its street cars. Circle: Double-deck motor coach operated by the Washington Rapid Transit Company. Bottom: A typical Washington street car operated by the Capital Traction Company.



Double-Deck Bus

Single-Deck Bus

Transportation Facilities Reviewed

By J. H. HANNA
President, The Capital Traction Company

WASHINGTON is fortunate in having urban and suburban transportation service, street car and bus, which is not excelled in any city of the United States, a service that contributes much to the ease and comfort with which the citizen or the visitor may get about.

From Civil War days, when the first horse cars went booming down their newly laid tracks in Pennsylvania Avenue —supplanting the horse-drawn busses— to the present day, there has been steady progress in the development of the city's transportation lines, marked at various stages by the use of horses, cable cars and electrical methods of propulsion.

In earlier years, when the city began to shake off the mud and to expand in many directions, the electric car was coming into use. The authorities, with great foresight, determined to ban the unsightly overhead trolley from the closely built-up sections of the District of Columbia. That determination has been adhered to ever since. Undoubtedly it has much to do with the unspoiled magnificence and beauty of Washington's wide thoroughfares.

The underground—or conduit—system of electric railway was developed here and the first line was operated in Ninth Street N.W., in 1895. Its merit was recognized immediately, and that recognition resulted shortly in the replacement of existing horse and cable car lines with the new electric car propelled by its unseen trolley under ground. The system costs three or four times as much, mile for mile, as does the overhead trolley system, the difficulties and expense of operation are greater, but there is no question that the absence of trolley and other wires has added to the charm of the city. There is hardly a visitor who does not comment on this fact, for there is only one other city in the United States, New York, where the underground system is in use.

Nearly 1,000 Street Cars and Busses

Despite this greater cost, car fares in Washington are well below the average fare for cities of the same size. The service here has a reputation with the public and throughout the street railway world as being unsurpassed.

There are two street railway companies and an independent bus company serving the city and suburbs. Each company has a liberal transfer policy, so that, for one fare, a passenger may ride over its system. At a cost of 1 cent additional a passenger may make use of an extensive system of transfers between the two street railways.

Since the coming forward of the motor bus both railway companies have added to Washington's transportation facilities by the establishment and operation of bus lines, in connection with their rail lines and the independent bus company augments that service with a bus line in Sixteenth and other streets.

There are 208 miles of Washington streets occupied either by street railway or bus lines. The city is served by over 246 miles of street railway track, by 815 street cars and 129 busses, not including interurban car and bus lines. A total of 186,470,673 passengers were carried on Washington's car and bus lines during 1925, without a fatality and with comparatively few serious injuries. This record clearly demonstrates that street railways furnish the safest means of transportation available today.

Four interurban electric railways and a number of bus lines connect Washington with Alexandria, Annapolis, Baltimore and other nearby towns and cities.

"If it's done with heat—you can do it better with Gas"

◈ ◈ ◈
◈

WHEN VAN HELMONT, a Belgian chemist, discovered gas four hundred years ago, he became frightened and called it "geist," the German word for ghost.

"It is a wild spirit," he said, and so it was until scientists and engineers tamed it and made it serve humanity in thousands of different ways.

Today gas service is one of the world's great burden-bearers —a service of faithful performance, clean, economical, efficient, dependable. Gas is the spirit of coal with the ashes and dirt taken out before you burn it. You get only the part that burns and, equally important, that is the only part that does burn.

Several years ago, two eminent authorities stirred the scientific world with this prediction:

> "It is not beyond the bounds of reason to foresee the day when the householder, in place of his ton of anthracite, will receive a ton of smokeless coal without slate, a month's supply of cooking gas, 40 miles of motor fuel, enough fertilizer to start a small garden, and tar sufficient to allay the dust in front of his house—all for less money than he now pays for inferior coal."

There you have a picture of the America of tomorrow, with gas service putting an end forever to coal worries, ashes, soot and a poisonous atmosphere.

WASHINGTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY

CHARTERED BY AN ACT OF CONGRESS, 1848

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Capital Served by Motor Coaches

By E. D. MERRILL

President, Washington Rapid Transit Company

THE AMAZING progress of motor coach operation during the past few years should not be allowed to obscure the fact that the omnibus or "coach" — this newest transportation agency—has a most interesting historical background extending into times long before the electric car running on rails was ever dreamed of. The precocious infant, in other words, is not without a distinguished ancestry.

The relation between engineering progress and economic forces is brought forcibly to our attention in reviewing the history of transportation methods in Washington.

Public transportation service was first given in Washington in the year 1800 by means of two-horse omnibuses between Georgetown and Tunnicliff's Tavern near First and A Streets N.E. The revenues proved insufficient to support two round trips a day.

The next attempt was in 1830 when an omnibus line was established between Georgetown and the Navy Yard. The rate of fare was 12½ cents for this 5-mile ride over muddy roads and cobblestone pavements. There was considerable development of horse-drawn public transportation between that date and 1850, when public authorities recognized the evils of competition and prohibited racing and interfering with other traffic on the part of bus drivers. The first recorded merger was in 1854, when the "Union Line" and the "Citizen's Line" were brought under one management. Soon after this the iron rail idea made possible the development of horse-car lines which were able to give a smoother ride and a somewhat faster and more reliable service.

In 1877 horse-drawn vehicles called chariots were put in operation. Competition between the horse-car and omnibus lines along Pennsylvania Avenue was sometimes keen, and the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company attempted to give special inducements by offering 3-cent rides on one-horse cars. Inroads on the revenue were too great, however, and the 3-cent one-horse specials were discontinued. The chariots were unprofitable and were operated for only two and one-half or three years.

"Herdics" First on Sixteenth Street

In 1879 the Herdic Phaeton Company, named for Peter Herdic the founder, began the operation of a line of one-horse vehicles called "Herdics." This company was the first to give service on Sixteenth Street in the year 1884.

By this time the horse-car lines had improved their service by the use of cable power, and in 1888 electric cars were introduced, so that horse-drawn vehicles had difficulty in competing with the faster service of the rail cars. Nevertheless the Herdics remained in operation until 1896, when the company failed. The latest attempt at horse-drawn public transportation service was inaugurated in 1897 by the Metropolitan Coach Company, which operated busses sometimes called "herdics" from Sixteenth and U Streets to Twenty-second and G Streets N.W., and later as far east as Eighth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. Change from horsepower to gasoline motors was made by this company in 1909, but the operation was not successful and the company ceased operation in 1915. At that time there were in use six gasoline motor busses said to have cost $3,749 each or a total of $22,494.

Development of the gasoline engine, together with improvements in design of pavements and the use of concrete for paving construction, has made possible a genuine revival of railless transportation.

The Washington Rapid Transit Company was incorporated in 1921 and began operation with ten busses of 21-passenger capacity and two routes covering about 5½ miles of street. The company has enjoyed a steady growth in business since that time, until now it has routes

Service of a *Higher* Standard At *Lower* Cost!

SINCE 1924 this Company's customers have EACH YEAR benefitted by rate reductions for their electric service!

For 1925 rates were reduced **25%** less than those for 1924. During 1926 an additional **6%** reduction was made effective. As this book goes to press an added **10%** reduction in lighting rates has become effective for 1927.

The new domestic lighting rate is **6¼c** a kilowatt hour.

Service of the high standard supplied by this Company at such a low cost is a tribute to efficient engineering, economical operation and skilled organization.

THE POTOMAC ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY
—Matchless Service—

Washington—The City Beautiful—

is remarkable for the absence of trolley poles over the greater part of its Street Railway System.

Despite the added initial and maintenance cost they entail, *underground* trolleys are utilized in a greater percentage than in any other city of the country!

A spirit of co-operation with the City—to keep it "The City Beautiful"—is evidenced by these installations of

The Washington Railway & Electric Co.

Go Near and Far
by Bus and Car—It's Cheaper

on 23 miles of street in Washington and suburbs, carried in 1926 approximately 5,500,000 passengers.

The "main stem" of the system is along Sixteenth Street, the "Avenue of the Presidents," where are located many of the foreign embassies and legations. Branches at the north end lead into the Petworth section and out into Maryland through Silver Spring to Forest Glen, the home of National Park Seminary. At the south end branches lead to the business and hotel district and past the Executive Mansion and various public buildings to the Lincoln Memorial.

Total Investment Over Half Million

Forty-eight vehicles are owned by the company, of which forty-two have been purchased within the past two years. The equipment now in operation represents an investment of nearly half a million dollars and, including other property, the total investment is well over the half-million mark, as compared with the equipment of the Metropolitan Coach Company said to have cost a total of $22,494.

The double-deck coaches with awnings to protect top-deck passengers from the sun and rain are a unique feature along the beautiful shaded streets in Washington, and passengers may enjoy the outdoor ride to much better advantage than in the days when Walt Whitman and Dr. William Tindall "took the air" on the front platform of the horse cars along Pennsylvania Avenue.

During the time that the Washington Rapid Transit Company has been expanding, the two street railway companies in the District of Columbia have been developing their bus operations until there are in the public service within the District and adjacent suburbs 129 busses, not including interurban busses. These vary in size from 21-passenger capacity to seating capacity of 56, and the variety of service is suggested by the rates of fare, which vary from regular street-car fare to the 25-cent fare on the parlor coach line from Chevy Chase to the Capitol.

There are, in addition to the regular lines of public transportation, a large number of bus lines leading to suburbs in Maryland and Virginia, and a large fleet of busses operated in sight-seeing service and for special trips, so that it is probably true that the national capital has as wide a variety of automotive equipment on the streets as any city in the country.

A Leading Telephone Center

WASHINGTON, with one telephone for every 3.5 people, is now one of the leading cities in telephone development in the world. The city is now served by 10 central offices and 138,000 telephones, an increase of 127 per cent in telephone stations in the last ten years. During 1926 about 9,300 telephones were added to the system and present indications do not denote any diminution in telephone growth.

In addition to being one of the leading cities in telephone development, Washington is outstanding among the cities in its large percentage of underground plant.

So rapid is the telephone growth in the District of Columbia that the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company must be constantly extending its plant to take care of the growth. At the present time new facilities in every section, involving expenditures of $1,850,000, are being placed. During the past ten years the telephone company has placed facilities in Washington that have involved gross expenditures of $25,775,000. During this same period the retirements have been $8,892,000, making net additions to the telephone system here in the ten-year period $16,863,000.

The facilities now being placed include the establishment of two complete new central offices, the construction of a new departmental office, warehouse, garage and repair shop building and extensive additions to the underground conduit and cable system in every section of the District.

One of the new central offices just placed in service is located in the present North Potomac Building.

YESTERDAY'S DREAM~

~*Today's Reality*

The telephone last year celebrated its Golden Anniversary—fifty years of furnishing a means of communication to the people of this country. In this brief space of life, the telephone has developed from a crude instrument until it has become an essential part of human equipment.

Today, in this city of Washington, over 132,000 telephones are in use—often in almost constant use. Linking these instruments of communication are miles upon miles of wire running into the hundreds of thousands. Ten exchanges, each filled with an intricate maze of wires and equipment, are required to clear the way for the thousands of messages transmitted daily by telephone. Thus does Washington utilize this epoch-making invention.

The city's rapid growth during the last decade created a tremendous demand for telephone facilities. More and more since the war days has the telephone company been called upon to meet the service needs occasioned by the Capital's resistless growth; of frequent occurrence are the expenditures for additions and improvements to the city's telephone plant. Recently approval was given for the expenditure of over $400,000 for underground and aerial cable extensions, additions to switchboards and other central office equipment, new centralized information bureau apparatus and the installation of fixtures in a new central office building. Nothing unusual, these. Simply the evidence of the efforts made to provide for telephone service, even before the actual need arises.

The "Book of Washington" is not complete without the story of the telephone. May we not send you our booklet "FIFTY YEARS OF PROGRESS—as told by your telephone." This booklet may be secured by calling our Business Office, Main 12000, or by letter addressed to the company at 725 13th Street N.W. It will be sent you by return mail.

The Chesapeake and

Potomac Telephone Co.

The equipment in this office consists of 38 operators' positions of multiple switchboard equipped for 6,500 telephone lines. This new office was the third one in this area and was established to take care of the high telephone development in the present North Potomac area.

Another new central office to be placed in service during 1927 will be located at Georgia Avenue and Gallatin Street. This office, when completed, will serve Brightwood, Fort Stevens Ridge, Luzon Heights, Manor Park, Shepherd Park and Takoma Park.

The Cleveland central office is being enlarged and the installation forces are now at work installing fourteen additional operators' positions of switchboard and associate apparatus. This switchboard addition will be equipped for 2,000 new lines.

About 80 per cent of the wire mileage of Washington is underground. Of the facilities now being placed 160,000 feet of cable are being pulled into the conduit system while only 32,000 feet of small cables are being placed aerially.

Among the major projects now under way in Washington are underground cable relief in the west Chevy Chase section of the Cleveland central office area; a trunking cable to provide interoffice trunks and subscribers' relief facilities between Main-Franklin, North-Potomac, Adams-Columbia and the Cleveland central office; plant extensions on Fessenden Street and Military Road, west of Wisconsin Avenue and in a newly developed area east of Connecticut Avenue, north of Broad Branch Road, south of McKinley Street and east of Rock Creek Ford Road.

Glen Echo Park

Fun is the sunshine of society. It
is an enemy to malice, a foe to scandal,
and a guardian angel to every virtue.
It fills the soul with happiness, softens
the heart and quickens the intellect.
Glen Echo fun is all of this.

With the birth of the present Glen Echo Park in 1911 there sprang into existence a wave of reform in summer amusements, expelling the irresponsible and loosely conducted so-called out-door resorts in the vicinity of the National Capital, and materializing the highest, brightest and most enjoyable form of dispelling summer ennui.

Glen Echo is now an elaborate example of the modern type of summer amusement park, presenting recreation of a high grade caliber through the medium of its wealth of attractions in a setting of scenic splendor.

Each and every one of the varied amusements is entirely devoid of objectionable features, and strict compliance with the rules of good conduct is at all times demanded of patrons. This combination of high standard principle of operation has tended to create an air of positive refinement throughout the entire area of the twenty-five acres of ground comprising this magnificent recreation center. Throughout, it is conducted as a family resort, where ladies and children unescorted are afforded as much protection as in their own homes.

Reached by a delightful trolley trip along the banks of the historic Potomac River, the Washington Railway and Electric Company maintains a splendid through car service for the accommodation of patrons direct to the entrance of the park and for the homeward journey.

There is no admission charge to enter beautiful Glen Echo Park, which is open daily from 10 A. M. until 11.30 P. M.

At Glen Echo, everything combines to add to the pleasure of visitors, making it the ideal spot for outings for either large or small numbers of recreation seekers desirous of getting together for a day in the country, forgetful of the stress of business and household cares.

Transportation Facts

卐

STREET CAR SERVICE

Is ECONOMICAL
Is SAFE
Is COMFORTABLE
Is DEPENDABLE and FREQUENT

STREET CAR RIDING SAVES

Worry over PARKING
Dangers of DRIVING
Premiums on INSURANCE
Cost of GAS and TIRES

卐

When you ride the Green Cars you save money, avoid trouble and worry. For a token, or the cash fare of 8 cents, the Green Cars will take you most anywhere, day or night, rain or shine.

There is no greater bargain than a street car ride.

THE CAPITAL TRACTION COMPANY

The Washington Gas Light Company

By ORD PRESTON

President, Washington Gas Light Company

THE Washington Gas Light Company, chartered by Congress on July 8, 1848, has been supplying gas to the city and its environs for seventy-eight and a half years without a single interruption to service. This is a record which is looked upon with pride and satisfaction alike by the company officials and gas consumers.

This company and one of its subsidiaries, the Georgetown Gas Light Company, are the only gas companies in the country operated under congressional charter. The Washington company was one of the first six gas companies organized, although its organization was thirty years after Baltimore lighting began.

Construction of the plant and running of the street mains began in the same year the company was chartered. At that time the gas business was considered a very hazardous enterprise and fraught with many dangers, both physical and financial.

The company's first main extended about two squares on Pennsylvania Avenue, and the first building lighted was the old Brown's Hotel on the site where the National Hotel now stands. The gas then furnished in Washington was made from resin and the price was $8.00 per thousand cubic feet.

The original amount of capital stock authorized was $50,000, some of the original apparatus being paid for in stock.

The first dividend, 3 per cent, was paid in July, 1850, the declaration of same accompanied by Board of Directors' Resolution to the effect "That the president of this company receive no salary for the next six months." The next dividend was declared on January 1, 1853, but the company enjoyed no real success until after the Civil War.

The capital stock of the company was increased from time to time until on July 1, 1896, Congress authorized a total of $2,600,000, the present capitalization.

As early as 1851 bonds were issued for extensions of plant and main system, and bond issues have been required at intervals since then until there are now outstanding $10,699,612.

Washington Gas Light Company securities are eagerly sought, as is evidenced by the fact that an issue of $1,500,000 of bonds in November of 1926 was five times oversubscribed in nine hours.

The present main system of the Washington Company and its four subsidiaries supplying Washington, Georgetown and communities in Maryland and Virginia consists of 837 miles, and there are now in use about 115,000 meters.

The average number of the company's employees during the year 1926 was 1,143, and its pay roll totalled approximately $1,700,000.

The Public Utilities Commission

THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION of the District of Columbia is composed of three members, two civilians appointed by the President of the United States and the engineer commissioner of the District, who is an officer in the Corps of Engineers of the Army.

The personnel of the present commission is John W. Childress, chairman; Col. Harrison Brand, Jr., and Col. William B. Ladue, who also is the Engineer Commissioner.

Prior to 1927, the Board of District Commissioners constituted the commission, but the organization of the commission was changed in order to give the Commissioners additional time to devote to the task of administering the affairs of the District.

Electricity in Washington

Over the portals of the Washington City Post Office one finds the following inscription:

"Carrier of news and knowledge
Instrument of trade and industry
Promoter of mutual acquaintance
Of peace and good will among men and nations.
Messenger of sympathy and love
Servant of parted friends
Consoler of the lonely,
Bond of the scattered family
Enlarger of the common life."

The word ELECTRICITY might be fittingly inscribed as the subject title of these memorable lines. The City of Washington to a splendid degree of excellence enjoys all the benefits indicated in these beautiful lines by virtue of its wonderful telegraphic, cable, radio and telephone connections as well as its superb underground street-railway transportation, lighting and power facilities, all of which have electricity as their chief and basic force. A city is wonderful and complete from an artistic, commercial and home-making standpoint only when its public service requirements are adequately and dependably met by public service corporations whose mission is charged with a public interest.

For 30 years The Potomac Electric Power Company has been the largest central source of supply for electric power in Washington. In that period of time it has pioneered in many advances of the electrical industry generally. Chief among these has been the reduction of unsightly poles and wires strung overhead to a minimum. At the very inception of the extensive electrical system which serves the Nation's Capital, underground connections were adopted and have commendably done their part to help make Washington "The City Beautiful."

Residents of Washington enjoy electrical service comparable to any city of its size and more economical than many. In 1897 the rate for domestic lighting purposes was 15c. Thirty years later—as this book goes to press—this rate has been reduced to 6¼c. despite the fact that the cost of living in general has much more than doubled. An agreement between the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia and the Company provides for a sliding scale of rates, and reductions thereof, when a stipulated percentage of profit is achieved by the Company. The sliding scale provides automatic annual adjustment. This arrangement is of mutual benefit to the Company and its customers. The more use the public make of their electric service the lower the rates become for each measure of that use.

With the steady growth Washington has witnessed the facilities of the Company have been augmented, increased and improved until, on January 1, 1927, the modern and efficiently operated Main Generating Plant at Bennings, D. C., on the Anacostia River, reported a generating capacity of 117,000 Kilowatts. Nearby suburbs in Maryland have all grown rapidly as the overflow population from the District of Columbia's restricted area has established itself there. These are served by the Company at the same lighting rates that prevail in Washington.

The capacity of the Bennings, D. C., plant of The Potomac Electric Power Company will be increased 20% during 1927 by the addition of a 30,000-Kilowatt generating unit of one-third greater capacity than any other single unit in use there. Such a signal advance in capacity is indicative of the Company's confidence in the growth of the city and its strict adherence to a policy of always keeping ahead of present demands and facing the future with a service secure in scope.

A Model Tourist Camp

THE TOURIST'S CAMP in Washington came into being in 1921, when the shifting of population began immediately after the close of the World War and hundreds of these itinerant travelers descended on the capital. Founded May 16, 1921, under an appropriation of $10,000 by Congress the camp grew apace, and the Congress for the year 1924 appropriated another $10,000 for its operation. It was then placed under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds in the District of Columbia and a similar appropriation was made for the maintenance of the camp in 1925. In 1926 an appropriation of $50,000 was made for the construction of a new administration building.

THE TOURIST CAMP IN SOUTH POTOMAC PARK

The Superintendent's report for the year 1925 shows that there were 21,956 cars parked in the camp during the year with a camp population of 69,495 persons who spent an average of two days each. Early in the year 1926 J. P. Madigan was called from the Panama Canal Zone to take the office of superintendent of the camp. It reached its height of popularity with tourists in July, when there were 4,196 cars parked for the month, and in August when 7,101 cars were parked there. In July there were 14,186 persons camped, and in August 18,983 persons availed themselves of its facilities.

These tourists came from all over North America. The camp has 40 permanent tents for rent to tourists, hot and cold water shower baths, laundry, twelve big wash-tubs and wash-boards, filling station, drinking fountain and commissariat where provisions are furnished at cost.

Tourists are charged 50 cents for the first night or four nights for $1, including a tent, two beds and mattresses. Cooking fuel is supplied at cost. There are 60 acres in the camp laid out with streets, sanitary sewerage and most of the conveniences of the modern city. It has

Flood Water at Great Falls

Great Falls, Va.

The Beautiful Scenic Resort Near Washington

Beautiful Park—Wonderful Scenery—Picnic Grounds

Park open all the year

Summer Season runs from May 30 to Labor Day

Historical—Ruins of Jail, Mill and Foundry remain as evidence of works of George Washington as an engineer.

Electric Trains Leave from Rosslyn Terminal Station, South End of Key Bridge. Street Cars marked "Rosslyn" make direct connections.

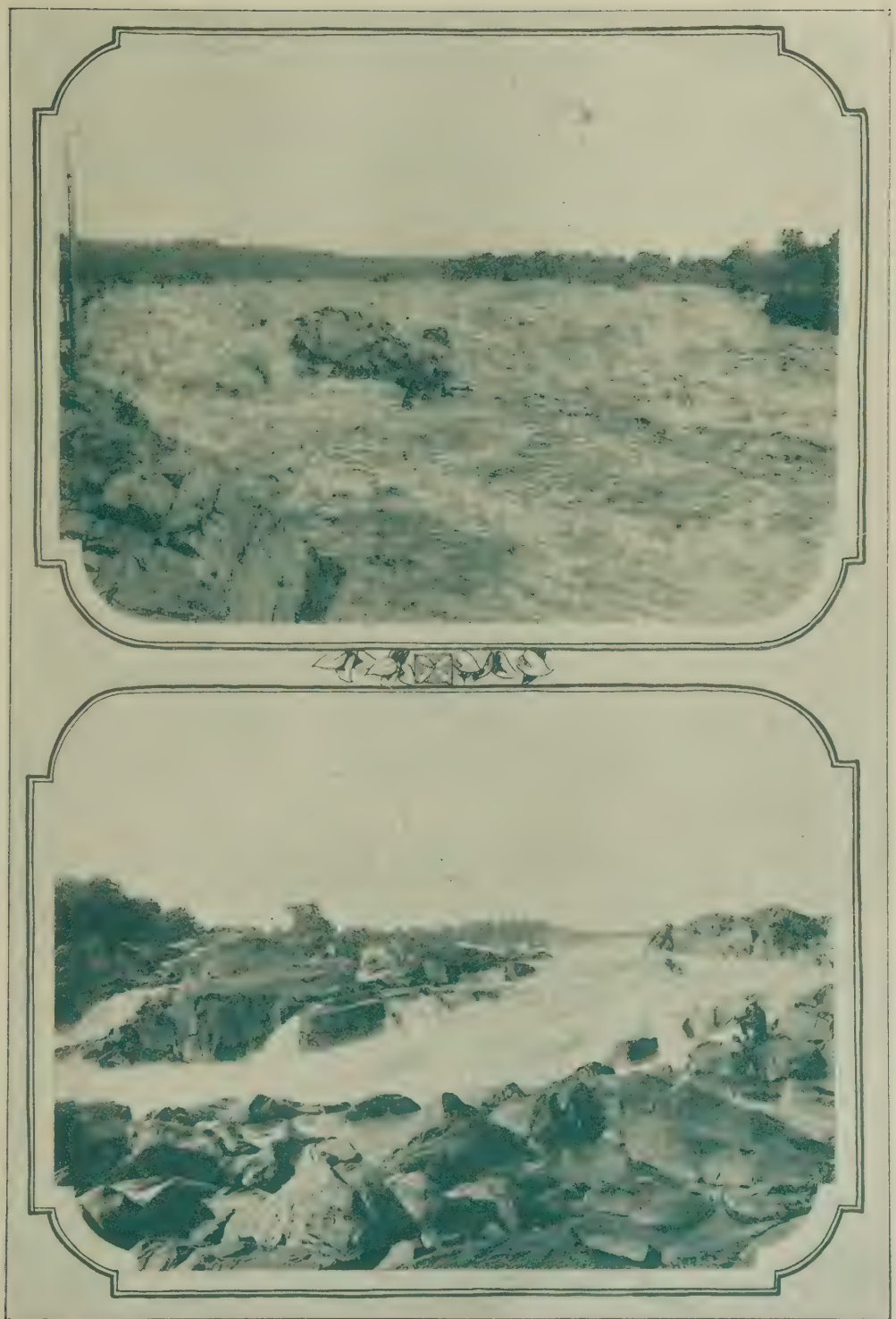
The Washington & Old Dominion Railway

playgrounds for children, with swings, slides and racing grounds. It is inclosed with a high woven wire fence and the park police protect those encamped there. Located in South Potomac Park, just south of the railroad tracks and on the east side of the Potomac River, from the standpoint of view and recreational availability it is unsurpassed. The speedway drive in Potomac Park passes nearby the camp on the east and also borders on the west side.

Great Falls of the Potomac, Virginia

VISITORS to the national capital should not miss making the trip to Great Falls Park which is open the year around and entirely free to the public. It is but forty-five minutes from Washington via double-track electric railroad. Cars leave the Washington and Old Dominion Railway Terminal, located at the south end of the new Key Bridge, at frequent intervals.

It is at Great Falls that the visitor will find the only remains of the engineering skill of George Washington—Great Falls Canal, Iron Foundry and Mill. Here also are found the ruins of the old villages, Matildasville and Marthasville, located on part of Lord Fairfax's original tract surveyed by George Washington in early life. In fact, the one great phenomenon of nature within the environs of the national capital will be found at Great Falls. The river above the falls is 143 feet higher than tide water. The best view of the Great Falls is from the Virginia bank of the Potomac.



TWO VIEWS OF THE CHURNING WATERS AT GREAT FALLS, VIRGINIA, WHICH DAILY ATTRACT HUNDREDS OF VISITORS

Pioneers in every field of radio

WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF
RCA, AT
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RADIOGRAMS

"Via RCA"

link together the great countries of the world by direct communication. RCA has made America the center of this world communication.

PRODUCERS ALSO OF THE FAMOUS

RADIOLAS · · · RADIOTRONS
RCA LOUDSPEAKERS

· · ·

RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA

The Radio Corporation of America "WRC"

ESTABLISHED at the opening of the Disarmament Conference for the facilitation of world-wide wireless communication between Washington and the governments of the leading powers, the capital offices of the Radio Corporation of America have been vastly extended in the past few years to cover the entire activities of the corporation, including broadcasting, the sale and distribution of Radiolas, and the servicing of R. C. A. receivers.

The present offices of the Radio Corporation in Washington are located at 1112 Connecticut Avenue, in a building purchased for this purpose in 1924. In charge of all the activities of the organization in the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, is F. P. Guthrie, district manager, formerly lieutenant commander in the United States Navy and director of the radio department of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

For its broadcasting from Washington the Radio Corporation erected in 1923 a station, assigned the call letters WRC, on top of the Riggs Bank-Tompkins Building, at Fourteenth Street and Park Road. Studios for the station were obtained in the same building, and an uninterrupted broadcasting schedule has been maintained since August 1, 1923.

Although originally designed as an aid to the governmental agents participating in the Disarmament Parley, the Washington branch of "World Wide Wireless" was continued after that conference to meet the growing need of such a service for international communication. A tremendous volume of business is conducted daily in the exchange of radiograms between foreign governments and their embassies and legations in the United States capital.

Following the Disarmament Conference, the offices of the R. C. A. were removed from the Navy Building to the Woodward Building and in a short time were moved again to 1110 Connecticut Avenue, where they were maintained until the purchase of the present quarters. The business was first conducted by F. D. Heyser, who was followed by C. H. Grasser. Following Mr. Grasser, Alfred H. Morton was placed in charge of the R. C. A. capital branch and remained in that position until succeeded by Mr. Guthrie, in May, 1923.

With the sudden development of broadcasting and the entry of the field of the Radio Corporation of America into the distribution of receiving sets, it was found necessary to add to the work of the Washington District office the supervision of sales and distribution for Maryland and Virginia.

Still later, with the erection of Station WRC, the activities of that broadcasting plant were placed under the general Washington R. C. A. offices.

"WRC" is the national capital's only broadcasting station of any consequence, and perhaps its familiar call letters are the best known in the United States.

Each time an event of national consequence is held in Washington—and they are legion—the officials of the Radio Corporation of America spare no pains or expense in furnishing the public with every feature which is possible to carry over the air.

This fact was forcefully demonstrated on June 10, 1927, the day Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, the peerless flier, was received by the national capital. "WRC" had a corps of notable broadcasters stationed at every logical station along the line of march and, for the first time, installed the "mike" in the peak of the Washington Monument.

Woodrow Wilson's Last Home

THE LAST home of Woodrow Wilson, twenty-eighth President of the United States, at 2340 S Street N.W., Washington, D. C., daily is the mecca of scores of tourists. It was to this home that the War President and his family moved when they left the White House March 4, 1921; it was from this home that his remains were borne to their burial in the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul at Mount St. Albans on February 6, 1924; it was in front of this home that hundreds of churchgoers tarried to pray on Sunday morning, February 3, 1924, when it had been reported that the former President was dying.

This S Street home of the Wilsons was purchased from Henry P. Fairbanks on December 17, 1920, by President and Mrs. Wilson when they dropped the cares of state. The reported consideration was $150,000. Extensive repairs and alterations were made, one of which was the installation of an $8,000 elevator, being the third elevator thus constructed for the use of the afflicted President, the others being at Keith's Theater and on the President's yacht, the *Mayflower*. The house had been in use for four years before the Wilson purchase. It is constructed of brick and limestone and stands a little way back from S Street. The third floor of the house has six master bedrooms and four baths; one of the rooms below was fitted up for the President's library and study, and here he received many distinguished men and statesmen during his three years of residence.

President Wilson's malady grew gradually worse after he moved into the new home until it became acute on the morning of February 1, 1924, and on Sunday morning, February 3, it was announced that he was dying. Crowds began to gather in the streets and kneel and pray

THE WILSON HOME AT 2340 S STREET N.W.

until 11.20 a. m., when the attending physician, Admiral Cary T. Grayson, appeared on the front porch to announce that Mr. Wilson had died at 11.15, just five minutes earlier.

Messages of condolence came to Mrs. Wilson from all over the world. On Wednesday, February 6, the brief funeral service of five minutes was held at the home, and the body was taken in solemn procession to Mount St. Albans, where services were held in the chapel seating 600 persons and interment was made in the crypt of the Cathedral. Mrs. Wilson has since made her residence at the home while in Washington, although she has spent some time abroad.

Woodrow Wilson thus became the first President to make his home permanently in Washington upon retiring from office. Former President William Howard Taft has since returned to Washington to live as Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Historic Northern Virginia

By C. A. KEEFER

ONE OF the most historic sections of the United States—a region better known, perhaps, for the romantic aspects of its past and the many great events which form its storied background than any other area of equal size in the country—is that part of Virginia which is included in the metropolitan area of Greater Washington, as designated by the National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

Few tourists visit Washington without including trips to Arlington County, Alexandria, and Fairfax County, in the Old Dominion, just across the Potomac from the District of Columbia, in their itineraries of interesting places to see. This Virginia portion of Greater Washington is world famous as the location of the two best-known estates in the country, Mount Vernon and Arlington, and as the homeland of some of the most prominent figures in American history. But the important part which this small section of the Old Dominion has played in the making of our nation is known to comparatively few people.

Settled at a rather late date, as dates go in the colonial history of America, there was still ample time for Fairfax County and Alexandria, in that period the county seat, to play a leading part in the founding of the United States. It was in Alexandria, founded in 1749 and six years old at the time, that the program of taxation which culminated in the Revolution was first proposed. The man who was to head the revolt against "taxation without representation" lived on his broad and prosperous plantation of 5,000 acres, some miles down the river from Alexandria. Had it not been for the owner of Mount Vernon, the Capitol of the United States might have been built in Alexandria, Washington's home town.

Another rich and influential landowner of Fairfax County, George Mason, of Gunston Hall, some miles below Mount Vernon on the Potomac, rose above his aristocratic environment and declared once and for all, in his famous Virginia Bill of Rights, the inherent civil rights of the individual. It was George Mason's declaration that dissipated the fog of misunderstanding of causes and confusion of aspirations and focused the united attention of the thinking men of the colonies on independence and freedom from royal misgovernment.

Became Nation's Crucible

Again, in 1785, when the thirteen original states emerged from the chaotic conditions of the Revolution and entered upon the almost equally disordered and confused period of disappointing national aspirations under the lumbering and inadequate Articles of Confederation, Alexandria and Fairfax County became the crucible of the nation. At a meeting of commissioners appointed by Virginia and Maryland to adjust questions concerning the navigation of the Potomac River, held first at Mount Vernon and later in Alexandria, a decision was made to recommend a general convention of representatives of all the states to establish regulations governing navigation and interstate commerce, matters in which the existing Confederation Congress had proved its incapacity to act. This meeting proved to be the inception of the Constitutional Convention held at Philadelphia in 1787, at which a citizen of Fairfax County and Alexandria city, George Washington, the most famous American of his time and of our time, presided and virtually dominated the proceedings.

It is not widely known that Alexandria, in the years following the first meeting, was seriously proposed as the logical location for the Capitol of the United States. This proposal had overwhelming popular sentiment behind it, although opposed, of course, by many proponents of other sites. It seems to be a fact that Alexandria would have become the capital of the United States had it not been for the unwillingness of George Washington to allow popular sentiment to settle upon a location so closely identified with his interests and some of his most valuable property holdings. Washington foresaw, with reason undoubtedly, that the selection of a site so identical with the location of many of his most valuable properties would afford his numerous enemies an excellent opportunity to de-

clare that he had acquiesced in the location of the Capitol on a site near his interests from motives of personal gain. The site proposed was on Shooters Hill, an eminence then about one-half mile distant from the city of Alexandria, although today it is well within the city limits. This site, upon which is now rising the imposing $4,000,000 George Washington National Masonic Memorial, was within a mile of several of Washington's Alexandria properties, of which there were many, within 6 miles of Mount Vernon, his valuable 5,000-acre plantation, and within a few miles of lands which he owned to the northward and to the westward.

Washington's Great Influence

Washington definitely opposed the locating of the Capitol on Shooters Hill for the reasons given above, and because he had long before appreciated the advantages of a site across the Potomac, about 2 miles east of the Maryland settlement of Georgetown. His influence was so great that a quiet word or two from him served to change popular sentiment from the Alexandria location to the present site. Contrary to the popular impression, it is not shown that he openly advocated the present site or initiated the movement. It is said that he carefully refrained from taking part in the controversy, a very exciting and important issue at the time, except to state that his preference was against the Alexandria site and for the present site, partly because the latter, being undeveloped land, was ideally adapted for the planning of a capital city on a scale of grandeur and beauty commensurate with its importance. All of the other sites proposed, including New York City, Philadelphia, and many others, were established cities or settled communities. Even with the site across the Potomac from Washington's holdings, his critics and enemies were loudspoken in their denunciation of his self-interest, alleging that he had used his great influence for material advantage. To these demagogic attacks the First American and the majority of the people paid little attention.

Many interesting, even dramatic, episodes of American history have occurred in the homeland of Washington and Lee, in and around old Alexandria and Fairfax County. During the Revolution a punitive expedition under Lord Dunmore, erstwhile royal Governor of the Colony of Virginia, sailed up the Potomac, after burning Norfolk, with the avowed purpose of destroying and laying waste Mount Vernon, in order that the "chief rebel" might personally know the horrors of war. On the way to Mount Vernon the expedition stopped to destroy other fine river estates, among them Belvoir, the home of Col. William Fairfax, close friend of Washington but a Loyalist, living during the Revolution in England. Belvoir had been damaged some years before by fire. Before the expedition reached Mount Vernon, hastily improvised batteries on the shore opened fire and succeeded in turning the ships back.

Again, in 1814, a hostile British fleet sailed up the Potomac and finished off the ruins of Belvoir, apparently a little target practice preparatory to the capture of Alexandria. Preparations were made to defend the city by a pitifully inadequate force, but when it became a question of resistance and bombardment or capitulation and safety of the inhabitants, the city surrendered to Admiral Gordon, the British commander. The city was plundered of everything of which the invaders could make use, and as the Americans were said to be hurrying to the relief of the city, the British departed, their progress down the Potomac disputed by hastily constructed batteries said to have been mobilized by Commodore Perry of Lake Erie fame. It is a rather interesting fact that the British fleet did not molest Mount Vernon, although the position of the mansion almost on the river's bank would have made it an excellent target for the British guns. Did Admiral Gordon and his men respect the memory of the great man who had lived there? Was it the fact that Washington was buried at Mount Vernon that caused them to forego such an excellent target?

An Ill-Fated Expedition

One of the most ill-fated expeditions in history began at Alexandria in 1755, when Braddock's army set out for Fort Duquesne, later Fort Pitt, now Pittsburgh. Alexandria was Braddock's base. From this northern Virginia port Braddock's force of 1,000 British regulars and

ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

Top, left to right: The George Mason Hotel. A suburban residence section.
Center, left to right: The Braddock Cannon Monument. The Confederate Memorial Monument.
Below: Interior of Christ Church, where both Washington and Lee worshipped.

800 Virginia Provincials whom Braddock had contemptuously dubbed a "rabble" because they refused to march in formation but straggled along, each at his own gait and in his own fashion, proceeded by two routes to Winchester, one column marching westward under the command of Sir Peter Halkett, and the other northward to Georgetown and through Maryland. Halkett's men cut a rough road through the wilderness, as they proceeded by way of the Falls Church, the present town of Leesburg, and through Ashby's Gap.

Washington accompanied the expedition as one of Braddock's staff. It was largely through his efforts and the coolness of the Virginia "rabble" that the French and Indian ambush near the present city of Braddock, Pa., did not result in complete annihilation of the British forces. Both Braddock and Halkett fell. The regulars were at first dazed and huddled together like sheep in the face of the wholly unexpected onslaught; then they became panic-stricken and broke ranks in a disorderly retreat, even firing upon the Virginians in their terror at this new mode of warfare. The Provincials covered the retreat, falling back like the trained border-fighters they were, finally repulsing the enemy.

It was in April of 1755 that Braddock, with his ill-fated army encamped on the hills west of Alexandria, held a conference in the historic old Carlyle House, still standing and open to the public, with Governor Shirley of Massachusetts, Governor DeLancey of New York, Governor Morris of Pennsylvania, Governor Sharpe of Maryland, Governor Dinwiddle of Virginia, and Governor Dobbs of North Carolina. Also present were Commodore Keppel, General St. Clair, and, for a part of the time, Benjamin Franklin, it is said. This conference was momentous in American history, because the taxing of the colonies for war-revenue was proposed to the English Ministry as a result of the deliberations. In the beginning it was an innocent recommendation to tax the colonies for revenue with which to wage the colonial wars against the French and Indians. While these wars were in progress little serious protest was made. But the English Ministry had formed the habit and even levied new taxes when the colonial wars were long over. It was this mischievous policy of colonial taxation which was the principal cause of the Revolution. Thus, in the old Carlyle House, in Alexandria, was kindled the torch that ultimately started the world-wide conflagration for civil freedom.

Civil War Days

During the four painful years of the Civil War, Fairfax County was dotted with forts, camps, batteries, and maneuvering detachments of soldiery. Several companies of Confederates in Alexandria flaunted the Confederate flag for many days almost within sight of Washington, in the spring of 1861. The Federals in Washington set out to capture them, and several detachments maneuvered to close in on the city. In some way the men in gray eluded them and retired from the city, only a small handful being captured. Stuart's cavalry frequently raided the Federal outposts in Fairfax County and threatened Washington. At Fairfax Court House, the Union General Stoughton was captured in a night raid and carried off by the daring Confederates. Alexandria became the capital of what was called "loyal" Virginia, the Federals being in control of the city.

Many other anecdotes and historical facts can be cited without exhausting the historical lore of Greater Washington's Virginia, but the residents of the section do not dwell upon the past glories of their land. Instead they point out to the visitor the many advantages that Northern Virginia enjoys in the present. Alexandrians are proud of the fact that colonial merchants of their city built one of the first hard roads in the country, shortly after the Revolution, so that the trade of the rich Shenandoah Valley could be brought to the Northern Virginia port, but they will point out to you that few cities in the United States possess the industrial advantages which Alexandria enjoys. They may mention in passing that Alexandria was a small but important world port in Braddock's day, but they invariably enlarge on the city's excellent freight shipping facilities and direct connection with six important trunk lines of railroad. They may refer briefly to the fact that Alexandria-built ships sailed the waters of the seven seas, or at least three of the seven, generations be-

ARLINGTON COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Top, left to right: One of the two County High Schools. An Arlington County Estate.

Center: The Memorial Amphitheater. Embellishment: Radio, Va. (U. S. Wireless Station). Arlington Memorial Bridge.

Below, left to right: One of the county's suburban homes. Arlington, former home of Robert E. Lee.

fore the first railroad was built, but they are more likely to stress the fact that Alexandria is one of the most logical locations in the United States for boat building, and, what is more, they are prepared to prove it.

Residents of Fairfax County cherish the wealth of traditions that cluster about their tree-covered hills. With some coaxing, you may be able to secure some information from them about the old estates and manor houses that made up so large a part of the county in the old days, but no urging is required to induce them to describe the progress the county is now making, the many activities which the county chamber of commerce is now engaged upon, and the great improvements which are taking place in road-building, new and modern schools, and other lines of development. They will gladly point out to you the authentic Braddock Road, but they will undoubtedly seize the opportunity to explain that two magnificent new boulevards are planned for Fairfax County in the near future, one of which is planned to be built by the Federal Government to Mount Vernon, and the other to pass through the approximate center of the county from east to west.

Proud of Arlington's Origin

The people of Arlington County, that little corner of old Fairfax that is 29 square miles in area and was the Virginia portion of the District of Columbia from 1790 to 1846, are glad to explain how it happened that the Arlington estate of Robert E. Lee became a military cemetery and an Agricultural Experiment Farm of the U. S. Government, but they would prefer to tell you that Arlington County is the fastest growing part of Greater Washington, according to U. S. Census Bureau figures, that the same impartial fact-collecting bureau has figures to prove that the county's death rate is lower than other sections of the capital district, that new homes are being started at the rate of more than one a day, and that an attractive suburban city is evolving across the Potomac from the Capitol's classic dome.

Held back for several decades by economic handicaps growing out of the Civil War, Northern Virginia is now on the threshold of rapid development. The regions that were forts and camps sixty years ago are today peaceful farmsteads or growing residential developments, with comfortable homes set on attractive, roomy lots. Where the roads were trampled and mired by great bodies of cavalry and heavy artillery movements, years ago, today motor cars spin over the smooth, hard-surfaced highways. The same route that required six hours of traveling on the part of George Washington one hundred and fifty years ago can be covered today by automobile in about forty minutes.

The Mt. Vernon & Alexandria Railway Company enjoys the distinction of being the pioneer in the transportation field between Washington, historic Mt. Vernon and Alexandria. During 1927 this enterprising and dependable railway company transported one thousand school parties on visits to Alexandria and Mt. Vernon. Other transportation facilities out of Washington and Alexandria to Northern Virginia points include bus lines and steam railroads. Highway improvements, also, are constantly under way in Northern Virginia.

Varied Possibilities Seen

Residents of Northern Virginia point to the fact that there are many varied possibilities in their section, embracing, as it does, Alexandria, Arlington County, and Fairfax County, each area having its own special advantages. Alexandria's development trend is toward the industrial and commercial, Arlington County's progress is toward a thickly settled suburban residence section, and Fairfax County seems destined to become an area of suburban residence and farming, with all advantages of close proximity to the city.

The topographical beauty of Greater Washington's Virginia is excelled only by the historic appeal of the area. The northern edge of Fairfax County rises out of the Potomac in stony bluffs, resembling the Palisades of the Hudson, except for the greater height of the latter. Elsewhere, the river's shore is characterized by banks of moderate height, broad inlets, and fertile river plains, the land rolling back from the river in a series of parallel hills and ridges. Here and there the main highways traverse the brows of these hills and ridges, affording the traveler unexcelled views of the capital city and the broad Potomac Valley,

FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Top: Woodlawn, one of Fairfax County's historic homes.
Left Center: Fairfax County Court House, built about 1800.
Right Center: A modern church in Fairfax County.
Embellishment: Mount Vernon, America's best known patriotic shrine. The old Falls Church, built in 1767.
Below: Gunston Hall, Colonial home of George Mason.

with the silvery ribbon of shining water curving into the distance.

Below Alexandria and Hunter's Creek, the Potomac widens into a beautiful and majestic stream. Here the tops of many of the hills along the river shore are graced with historic old homes, dating from Colonial or Early Republic times. From Arlington Mansion, just across the river from the Lincoln Memorial, to the southernmost part of Fairfax County, are many famous old Virginia homes—Mount Vernon, better known, perhaps, than any other national shrine in America; Mount Eagle, built by Bryan Fairfax; Woodlawn, built on the Mount Vernon estate by Lawrence Lewis, in 1805, from plans made by George Washington, and now owned by Senator Oscar Underwood; Gunston Hall, built by George Mason, and many others of equal interest from an architectural viewpoint.

Modern Homes Predominate

These old, romantic homes of great Americans no longer stand on their hilltops in solitary majesty. New homes, built within the last few years, now dot the rolling hills and cluster in the valleys, the more pretentious carrying on the traditional line of Colonial beauty and stateliness, modified to meet modern ideas of convenience. The broad fields and tree-covered hills of the old plantations of Arlington and Mount Vernon are gradually being built up into modern subdivisions and comfortable country estates, although modern development does not encroach on the threshold of the romantic past. From Arlington's hilltops, one can look out over a busy, thriving part of Greater Washington, with a suburban city in the making to the westward, with a section devoted to industrial activity along the existing railroad lines, and with trim, attractive residential sections elsewhere in Arlington County. Mount Eagle looks across Hunter's Creek upon Alexandria's industrial activity, from which this historic old town derives its reputation as the Workshop of the Nation's Capital. But over on the hills nearest the river, one can view from Mount Eagle a new and most attractive residential section of Alexandria, proving that a city can be both an industrial port and an area of most charming homes.

In the whole area of approximately 400 square miles which is included in the Virginia portion of Greater Washington, according to the plans made by the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, one can find a great variety of opportunities for charming old or new residences, new industries, or excellent locations for suburban agricultural estates. The historic past of this romantic land of George Washington and Robert E. Lee has an appeal for countless numbers of interested tourists, but the many opportunities presented by the section's economic and geographic position and its future possibilities are not overlooked. The glories of the past are inspirations for the accomplishments of the present and the potentialities of the future.

JEFFERSON PARK

A GEM OF NATURE

THIS beautiful, restricted suburb combines the best features of country life with the comforts of modern city conveniences. You can save money by having us build to order your home ideal on a high, shaded lot overlooking the

Historic Potomac River

Only fifteen minutes from downtown Washington, the focal point of the world today.

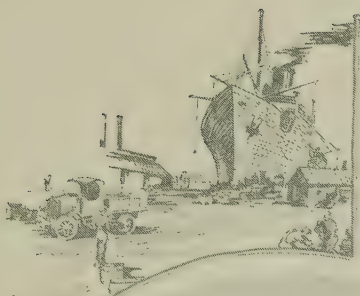
Send for our descriptive folder.

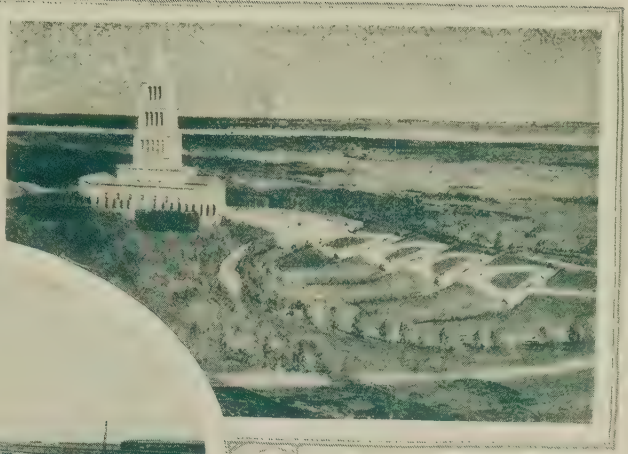
Jefferson Park Agency

CHARLEY QUARLES, Sales Director

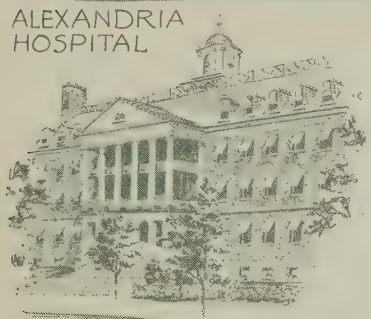
212 Southern Building

Main 4192





ALEXANDRIA HOSPITAL



KEEFER ADV. AGENCY

Alexandria, Va.

The Workshop of the Nation's Capital

may be the most logical location for your industrial enterprise.

Favorable freight rates—factory sites with both rail and water loading facilities—no labor troubles—unlimited and cheap power—good schools—good government—paved streets—fine clubs—many churches—every modern convenience.

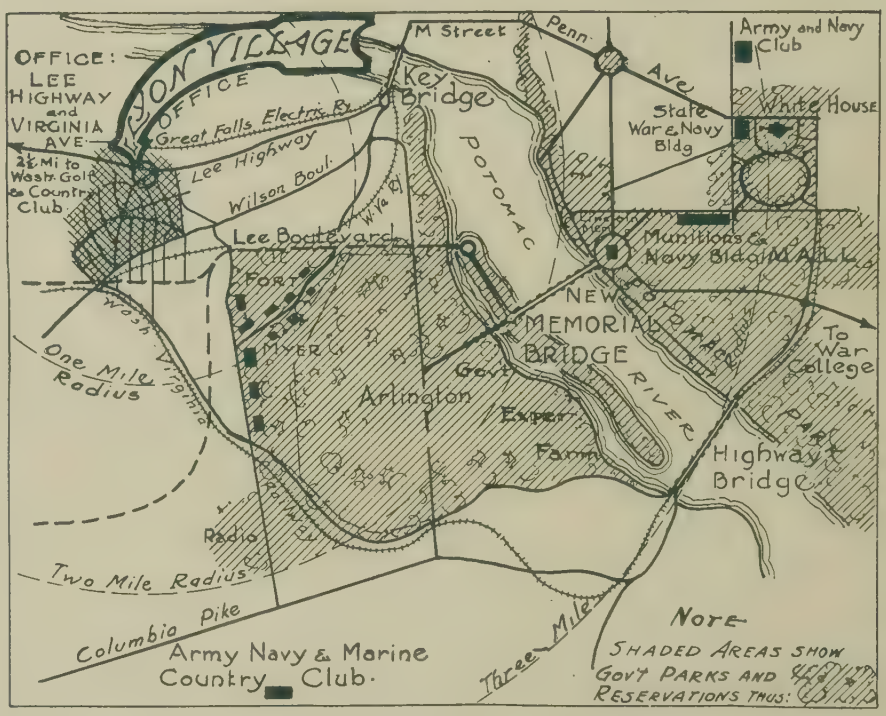
Investigate Alexandria's advantages for industrialist and investor.

Let us help you to decide whether Alexandria should be *your* city. Booklet on request.

Secretary, Chamber of Commerce
George Mason Hotel
Alexandria, Va.

LYON VILLAGE

Midway between the business section of Washington and the Washington Golf and Country Club via the Arlington Memorial Bridge: a ten-minute drive through Federal Parks and Reservations over Washington's Finest Boulevard Approaches.



A glance at the map shows you how conveniently important points may be reached over the new Memorial Bridge or the Key Bridge, but it cannot give you any idea of the ALTITUDE, BEAUTY and PICTURESQUENESS of

LYON VILLAGE

Here, in Washington's finest close-in suburb, are ideal homes. In the midst of native trees and rippling streams, beautiful parks are being provided, fully equipped for the amusement of children.

Close proximity to downtown Washington insures the owners of an ever-increasing property value. Bus lines and electric cars denote extreme accessibility.

Drive out and see how quick the approach, and how attractive these homes in charming "Old Virginia"

FOR INSPECTION CALL

LYON & FITCH, INC.

Main 4198
401 Colorado Building

Clarendon, 650
Lee Highway and Virginia Ave.

PHOTOS UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

ARLINGTON MEMORIAL BRIDGE

Top: Architect's drawing of the new bridge being built across the Potomac.

Center: The Arlington Memorial Bridge will link the Lincoln Memorial with Arlington, former home of General Robert E. Lee, in commemoration of the reunion of the North and South.

Below: Architect's perspective drawing of the bridge.

A VISIT TO MT. VERNON

over this route
is one that will leave a lasting impression

Frequent Service

Mt. Vernon Round Trip 90 cents

Mt. Vernon, Va.—Home and Tomb of Washington

Send For Free Folder on the Educational Advantages of Washington and Trips to Alexandria and Mt. Vernon

(*See opposite page*)

MT. VERNON, ALEXANDRIA & WASHINGTON RAILWAY COMPANY
(Washington–Virginia Ry. Co.)

Phone Main 397

Station and Terminal

12th STREET and PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mt. Vernon and Northern Va.

35 Years of Dependable Service

THE home and last resting place of our First President may be reached by electric cars of the Mt. Vernon, Alexandria & Washington Railway Company from Twelfth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue N.W., opposite the City Post Office Department. By this route you pass through Fourteenth Street to the Potomac River. The beautiful grounds of the Agricultural Department, the Smithsonian Institute, National Museum, and the Botanical Garden can be seen on the left; and, on the right, the Washington Monument, National Bureau of Printing and Engraving, where are printed the paper currency and postage stamps of the government. Passing through Potomac Park you will see the municipal athletic field, tennis courts, etc. Leaving Potomac Park, the Highway Bridge, which spans the Potomac River and divides Virginia from the State of Maryland and the District of Columbia, is crossed.

Historic Alexandria

In making the trip to Mt. Vernon, one passes through historic Alexandria, where a visit to the Old Christ Church, the Masonic lodge room, and the old Carlyle house may be made. Washington and his family worshipped at Christ Church. The church was completed February 27, 1773, and on the same day Colonel Washington subscribed the highest amount paid for a pew, £36 10s., contracting further to pay for it an annual rental of £5 sterling. The pews, which were originally square, were changed, all but that of Washington, to the present style in 1816. Washington's pew numbered 59–60.

Alexandria-Washington Lodge No. 22, A. F. and A. M., of which Washington was worshipful master, contains the chair in which he sat when presiding over the lodge, also many other relics too numerous to mention.

The old Carlyle house was built by John Carlyle in 1752.

Leaving Alexandria, passing over Greater Hunting Creek, we go through the surrounding landscape for a distance of about 7 miles, then arrive at Mt. Vernon estate, which consists of 260 acres, including the mansion and tomb. This stately old mansion is built of wood in imitation of cut stone, mainly after the style of a French chateau of the time of Louis XIV. The mansion is 96 feet in length and 32 feet in width, two stories high, with a finished attic with dormer windows surmounted by a graceful cupola, which commands a fine view of the surrounding country. The old family vault, in which Washington's body lay until 1831, may be seen in the beautifully wooded park below the mansion. His body now rests in a handsome marble sarcophagus in the new tomb near the old vault.

One thousand school parties visited Alexandria and Mt. Vernon over this route in 1927.

The sharp competition that electric railways are now experiencing does not indicate a very prosperous future for the property that, figuratively, opens shop and is content to serve those who may happen along. Not much better off is the company whose lukewarm advertising and merchandising efforts consist mainly in inviting patronage by vague generalities about service, etc.; but the company that patterns its merchandising after the man who opens shop and brings in people to serve is going to remain secure and supreme in the transportation field. Such a line is the Mt. Vernon, Alexandria and Washington Railway Company.

This company operates between Washington, D. C., Alexandria and Mt. Vernon; electric cars leaving their terminal at Twelfth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue N.W., to Alexandria every 15 minutes and to Mt. Vernon every hour from 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. (Mt. Vernon not open on Sundays). The fares are reasonable and inviting to those desiring homes and building sites within easy reach of Washington from Virginia. The rolling stock of the company is modern and well maintained. Courteous treatment, dependable, economical, safe and comfortable service is the foreword of this company.

"THE CAPITAL'S HOMELAND"

The amazing growth of Arlington County, Va., in recent years has inspired its apt description as "the Capital's Homeland." Fine homes, new boulevards, modern public improvements, have combined to make the county an ideal residential community.

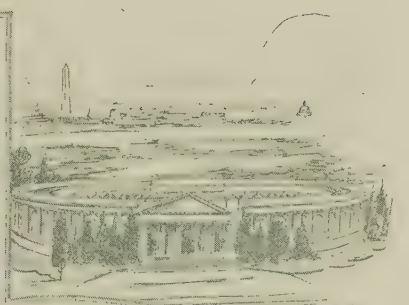
LEE HEIGHTS

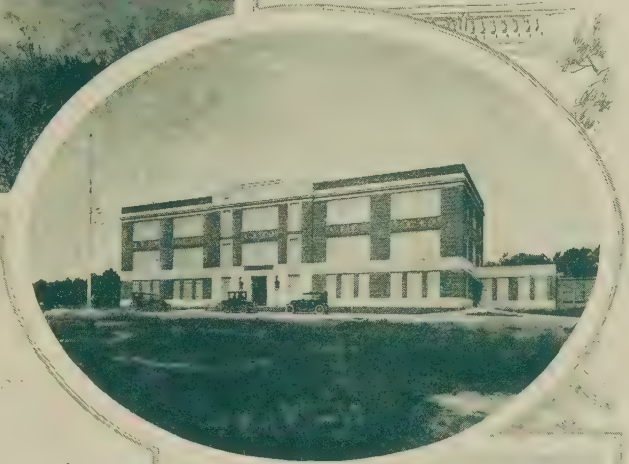
Overlooking Washington from an elevation of 400 feet

Is in the beautiful Country Club section of Arlington County and is being offered to those who require in a home something above the average in location and beauty of environment.

RUBY LEE MINAR, INC.

1405 New York Avenue **Main 1145**





Arlington County, Va.

Most Rapidly Growing Part of Greater Washington

offers to the homeseeker quick and convenient access to downtown Washington, with all of the advantages of suburban life—high elevation—fresh air—good schools—good roads—natural beauty.

No part of the county is more than a few minutes' ride from Washington in your own car, or by bus or electric car.

Send for beautiful illustrated booklet.

Arlington County Chamber of Commerce

Rucker Building
Clarendon, Va.

Fairfax County, Va.

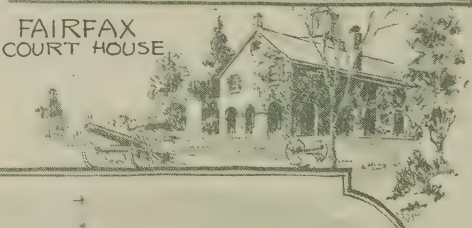
In the Path of Greater Washington's Development

STILL predominantly agricultural, Fairfax County is now beginning to develop into a suburban residence area of Greater Washington. The greater part of the county is within the Metropolitan Area, assuring the newcomer of future development along lines of beauty and permanence.

Live in Fairfax County, near the Nation's Capital, and enjoy the combined advantages of both city and country, without the disadvantages of either. Write for booklet.

Fairfax County Chamber of Commerce

Fairfax, Va.



KEEFER ADV. AGENCY

The History of Woodward & Lothrop

10th, 11th, F and G Streets

The Store Worthy of the Nation's Capital
1880—1927

It was about forty-eight years ago that Mr. Samuel W. Woodward and Mr. Alvin M. Lothrop, two young men who had gained some retailing experience in Boston, visited Washington, on a trip westward, looking for the very best place to establish a store.

It was on February 22, 1880, that these two young men, broad-visioned, and believing in the opportunities of growing Washington, opened the first Woodward & Lothrop Store in Washington, in a small building at 705 Market Space, under the name of "The Boston Dry Goods House," a name that one hears, even now, spoken with something of affection, by our patrons of a generation ago, who are patrons still today.

Six months later the building at 709 Market Space was leased; these expanded quarters were outgrown in less than a year, and "The Boston House" moved two blocks west to the building at 921 Pennsylvania Avenue, occupying it for five years. At the end of that time, this building, too, proved entirely inadequate for this business that needed room for future as well as immediate expansion—and on what was then a "Far-flung frontier" of business Washington, Woodward & Lothrop built the nucleus of the great store that is Woodward & Lothrop today—growing from about 1,700 square feet of space to more than 10 acres of floor space—occupying almost the entire city block—10th, 11th, F and G Streets, Northwest. The advent of Woodward & Lothrop at this location confirmed the status of F Street as the shopping center of the rapidly growing Washington.

Woodward & Lothrop Was Built upon an Ideal—for without an ideal there is no growth

And that ideal may be simply expressed: to serve the public as well as it is given the owners to serve, regardless of the prevailing theories of merchants in general; to let common sense rather than precedent be the guide; to build and maintain a reputation for selling worthy merchandise at fair prices. One price to everyone.

Woodward & Lothrop Devotes Eight Stories to Selling and Service

In addition there is the Downstairs Store, a whole store within a store, with complete regular lines of merchandise at lesser prices; but a store that enjoys the same privileges of charge and delivery as does the "upstairs" store. And there are, too, the Woodward & Lothrop Shops, for the manufacture of screens, shades, awnings, millwork, store fixtures, furniture, upholstering of furniture, making of draperies, occupying an entire block in another section of the city, South Capitol, Delaware Avenue, C and D Streets, Southwest.

Careful Planning and Placing of Departments

has resulted in the greater convenience and ease of shopping. Here one finds an entire floor devoted to apparel for women and misses; another floor devoted exclusively to the younger set—its dressing, its entertainment, in a large year-round Toy Store, even a smartly equipped Barber Shop, decorated in nursery designs so dear to little folk. Men's Sections, especially arranged with separate elevator service, to enable men to shop quickly, easily.

Individualized Departments Are Created To Serve Artistically

The Walnut Room, an exclusive shop of finer frocks, creates anew the innate beauty, elegance and grandeur of the Louis XVI period, both in its design and furnishings.

The French Room, where Paris' smartest hats find a "homelike" place in which to adjust themselves to smart American heads.

The English Shop for Men, where men may "shop in London on F Street."

The Evening Room, devoted to Evening Clothes for Men, where one "gets the effect" of the artificially lighted surroundings in which evening clothes will be worn.

The Victrola Galleries, elaborate in their design and fittings; including twenty sound-proof rooms, each furnished in a particular period or style.

The Little Furniture Galleries, created to help in the details of furnishing one's home artistically.

To Aid in Beauty's Quest—

there is a large Hair Dressing Section of twenty-eight individual rooms, with skilled operators in all of those personal services which the well-groomed woman finds necessary, including a Barber Shop for women.

To Safely Care for Furs—

is The Fur Storage Plant, on the premises—one of the largest and best equipped to be found in any retail store.

Devoted to Fine Engraving—

is the Engraving Shop, also on the premises, where fine engraving of calling cards, invitations, announcements and stationery is the rule.

And Back of All of Woodward & Lothrop's Ideal of Service—Quality Merchandise, Fair Prices, Excellent Service

The Training, Employment, Health and Personnel Departments prepare and keep the vast numbers of "Store-Members" in the fine spirit evidenced here. Nurses, doctors, a small, well-equipped hospital, sick benefits and insurance, a library, dancing room, smoking room, rest room—all in the cause of "store-keeping" well.

Woodward & Lothrop's Resources Extend through Buying Offices in London, Paris, Brussels, Vienna, Berlin, Frankfort, Florence—through buyers visiting the foreign marts, once or twice a year.

Woodward & Lothrop is still under the direct control and management of the descendants of the founders.

The officers are:

Mr. Donald Woodward, President
Mr. W. W. Everett, First Vice-President and General Manager
Mr. G. N. Everett, Second Vice-President and Secretary
Mr. Max Fischer, Treasurer

Woodward & Lothrop

10th, 11th, F and G Streets

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Store Worthy of the Nation's Capital

Visitors and Patrons Are Invited to Avail
Themselves of Its Hospitality

Barr Building

IN KEEPING with the many beautiful government buildings in the national capital, the recently completed Barr Building, overlooking Farragut Square, stands out as one of Washington's finest and handsomest office structures.

Located in one of the most exclusive sections of business Washington, this finished product of modern building dominates the skyline of the entire section and offers many advantages to the business organization that seeks a permanent home in most desirable surroundings. Within a short walk of the United States Chamber of Commerce, the State, War and Navy Building, Department of Commerce, Interstate Commerce Department, the White House, Department of Interior and the Railroad Administration Building, location is all that could be desired.

Outward appearance of the building has been surpassed only by the elegance and convenience within. Every feature known to modern office building has been incorporated in this magnificent structure.

Nothing has been left undone to provide for the comfort and convenience of tenants. It will be noticed from the floor plan on page 212 how easily the rooms can be arranged into suites by the erection of doors at appropriate places across the wide public corridors.

Special attention has been given to the vertical transportation equipment, consisting of three A. B. See high-speed elevators capable of traveling six hundred feet per minute, which is the fastest elevator service in Washington.

Transportation facilities are most adequate with the Washington Railway and Electric cars at the front door, and the Capital Traction line two blocks distant. Bus lines on H, I, and K Streets supplement this.

This new building, so complete in every respect, so desirable as a business home, stands as a testimonial to its creator's foresight and thoroughness, and is but further proof of the argument that when owner and builder are the same the product assumes a completeness which bespeaks perfection.

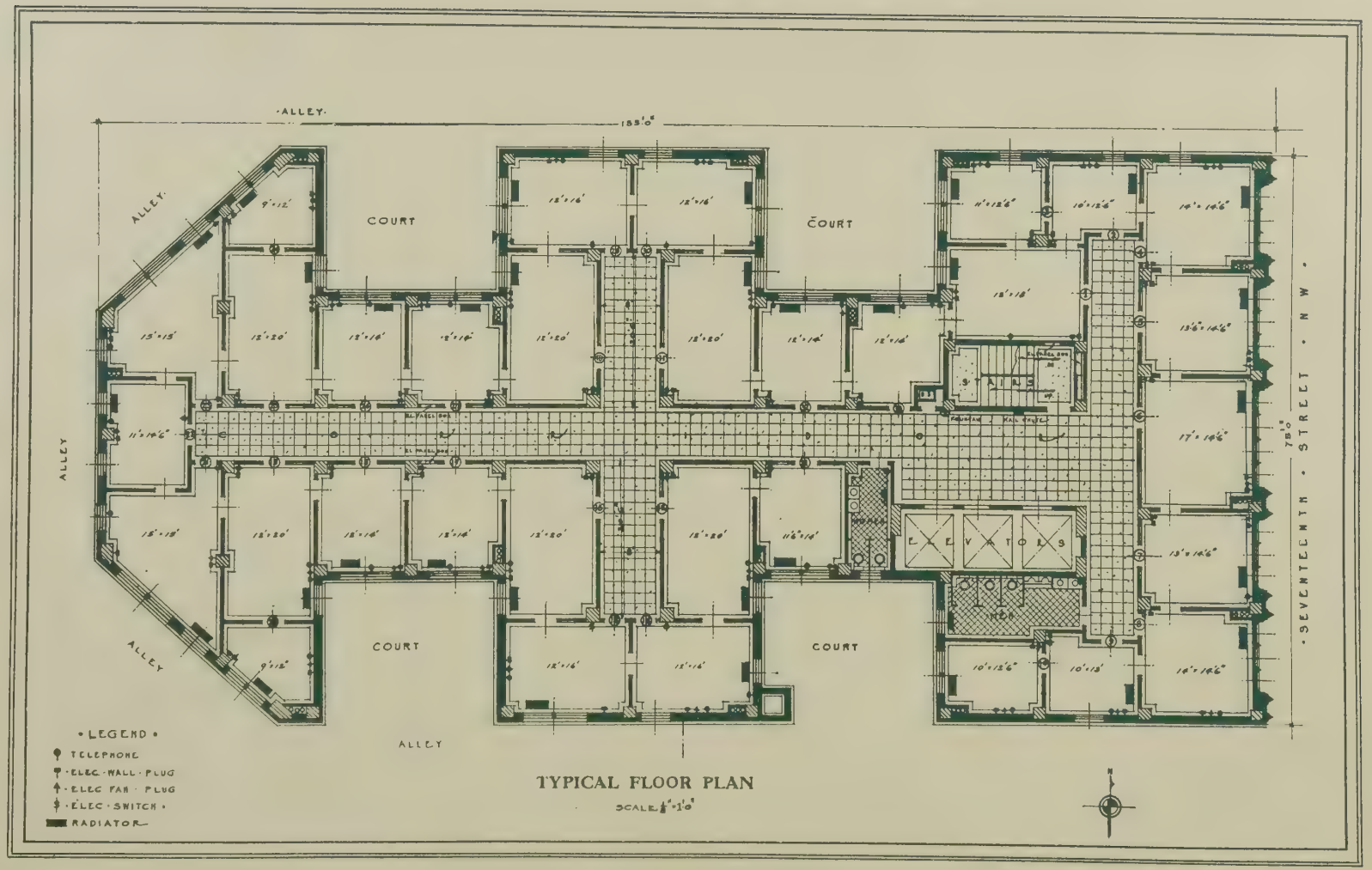
BARR BUILDING

WASHINGTON'S MOST BEAUTIFUL OFFICE BUILDING

WILLIAM CORCORAN HILL CO.

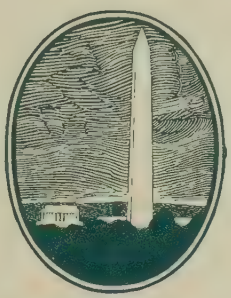
Rental Agents

For floor plan of this building see page 278



TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1/8"-1'0"



Standing Alone!

ACACIA is the FIRST and ONLY life insurance company or organization to lower its rates so that its policyholders get the *full* benefit of the great increase in longevity brought about by the wonderful strides made in medicine and hygiene during the past twenty-five years.

From the standpoint of *security* you can't make a mistake in buying insurance from any old-line life insurance company. But only members of the Masonic Fraternity can obtain protection in an institution which stands *absolutely alone* among life insurance organizations.

The main difference between ACACIA and other old-line companies is that this Association charges only the low initial rates of the stock company, and gives its members all the benefits and privileges of a mutual company. The dividends paid by ACACIA are, therefore, *real earnings* and not the return of *part* of an overcharge.

No wonder that 1926 was the most successful year in its history. Insurance placed over $45,000,000. Insurance gained over $30,000,000. Insurance in force over $226,000,000. Assets over $19,500,000.

ACACIA

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION

WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, *President*

Home Office, Washington, D. C. **Founded 1869**

MAIN OFFICES OF BARBER & ROSS, INC.

In the very heart of Business center of Washington is located the headquarters of our business which administers over all the various departments.

Hardware

Our Hardware Department is completely equipped to supply hardware for every type of building, miscellaneous shelf hardware for the home, house furnishings, refrigerators, gas ranges, tools, cutlery, automobile, launch and radio accessories, kodak and camera supplies. We have been agents for P & F Corbin Lock Manufacturers for over forty years.

Our Structural Steel Shops

The history of the workings of this structural steel plant is indeed interesting, and of historical interest, when it is pointed out that it has furnished structural steel for the United States Capitol, for the rebuilding of the Executive Mansion and for other various government buildings. The scope of business requires the employing of a large engineering force for design and detail of structural steel work. It may be of interest to know that these shops have a capacity of 12,000 tons of steel annually for steel frame buildings, and that 2,500 tons of structural section are always carried in stock.

In addition to the structural steel furnished in Washington—the scope of our work extends over the entire southern part of the country east of the Mississippi river.

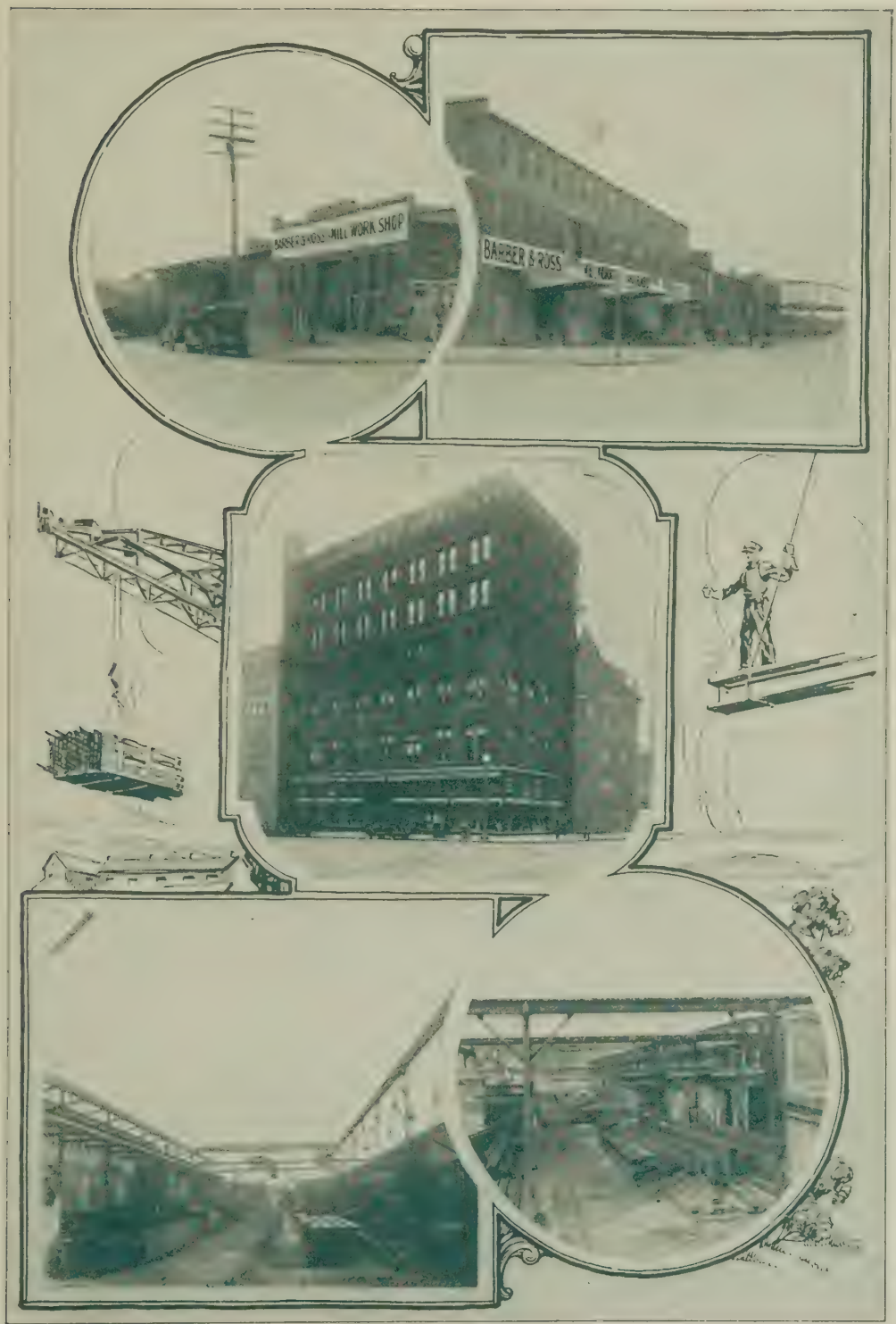
Millwork and Glass Shops

Another highly interesting part of the Barber & Ross organization is the millwork and glass department, which is indeed a model in its equipment and capable of filling orders promptly and efficiently. There is always on hand a large stock of doors, sash, mouldings, and stair work—20,000 doors of different patterns, 15,000 windows, 20,000 window and door frames. Interior finish and mouldings in California White Pine, Tupelo Gum, Chestnut, and North Carolina Pine are carried in stock.

Thus it may be seen that the Barber & Ross organization covers a vast area in their line of business, and is prepared to offer a service in the various lines enumerated to the satisfaction of the trade.

BARBER & ROSS, Inc.

11th & G Sts.



BARBER AND ROSS, INC.

Center: Main offices of Barber and Ross, Inc., located in the heart of the business center of the city.
Top, left to right: Barber and Ross Mill Work Shop. Headquarters for the organization's millwork and glass department.
Bottom: Two views of the structural steel shops which have a capacity of 12,000 tons of steel annually.

TO THE BUSINESS EXECUTIVE:

MAKE YOUR IDEAS EFFECTIVE

BY RECORDING THEM ON

THE DICTAPHONE

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

WHEN YOU ARE INSPIRED

IRRESPECTIVE OF THE AVAILABILITY OF YOUR SECRETARY

WHAT SOME EXECUTIVES SAY

"Puts thought into modern action."
"Enables me to see more people."
"It is an efficient business organizer."
"Keeps me in touch with more important details."
"Nothing is lost or forgotten."
"Lets me work at *my* convenience."
"Makes her a real secretary to me."
"Economy? Yes, but the convenience is even more important."

ASK FOR OUR BOOKLET
"EXECUTIVES SAY"

DEMONSTRATED AT YOUR
OFFICE OR OURS

MAIN 4910

THE DICTAPHONE

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

342–344 MUNSEY BLDG.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

L. C. Stowell, *President*
E. J. Spitzer, *Manager*

THE MASONIC SHOWPLACE OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Top: The new Acacia Mutual Life Association Building being erected near the Union Station.
Center: The House of the Temple, Sixteenth and S Streets.
Bottom: The George Washington Masonic National Memorial now in the course of erection near Alexandria, Virginia.

A Message

COL. CHARLES LINDBERGH'S book "We" is said to have netted him more than a million dollars. Other books, probably as interesting and well written, have ended with a debit balance.

"WE" received columns of well-deserved publicity, while the others were neglected by the public press.

THERE is something of news value in connection with every individual, every business organization, and every non-commercial institution. If it is properly interpreted and well written, the public press is glad to receive it. If it is poorly written and falsely interpreted, it goes to the waste basket as propaganda.

MEN have been made, dreams have been realized, and great principles have been put into practice through the medium of publicity. But these men, these dreams and these principles were properly and honestly interpreted, written and presented to the press.

The Federal Service Syndicate

National Press Building Main 936

The Federal Service Syndicate

WITH the development of modern industrial associations and their subdivisions, the science of publicity has become of paramount importance. The city of Washington is the logical center for national publicity movements and is exceptionally well equipped for inexpensive local campaigns of an intense nature.

The Federal Service Syndicate is an organization of experienced newspaper and publicity men assembled for the purpose of promoting business, politics and policies through the medium of publicity. Its scope includes the radio, the display advertising columns of the public press, magazine and newspaper articles, and general pamphlet writing and distribution.

Newspaper and magazine copy prepared by the Federal Service Syndicate is planned and edited by an Editorial Board composed of four men. These men have a total of seventy-five years' experience in the newspaper, magazine, publicity, radio and advertising field. They are personally known to virtually all of the 285 correspondents in the city of Washington.

Publicity, as it is interpreted by the Federal Service Syndicate, is not an intensive effort to prepare newspaper copy that will confuse an editor into printing hidden propaganda. Rather, it is the science of presenting legitimate news material for an editor's convenience, the purchase of space for display advertising, and the preparation of special material for pamphlet or direct mail work.

The Federal Service Syndicate is particularly well adapted for conducting a dignified news service for individuals, business organizations, or associations. Its scope includes the writing of speeches, editing of house organs and intensive national or local publicity campaigns. Personal publicity is handled on an entirely confidential basis.

The Editorial Board is composed of four men chosen for their records and experience in various divisions of the publicity field. It acts in an advisory capacity, planning news stories, publicity programs and general promotion.

One of the most novel features of the Federal Service Syndicate is a news stenographic service, whereby any client may telephone the offices of the syndicate in the National Press Building and, by dictating a story, have it in the hands of one of the Editorial Board within thirty minutes, and within the hour in the hands of the Washington editors and correspondents.

In a national publicity account handled for one of the most reputable associations in the United States, a member of the Federal Service Syndicate Editorial Board secured 24,000 newspaper clippings, with a total circulation of more than 300,000,000. Records are on file and may be examined by persons interested in launching a publicity campaign.

The Salvation Army

THE SALVATION ARMY serves all!

That short sentence tells the story of the Army in Washington. It is an organization with all of its resources—physical and financial—devoted to public service. It has never failed Washington. It has been ever ready to help everyone in need, regardless of creed or color.

The National Capital has special reason to be proud of its branch of the Salvation Army. The local organization, a part of the Potomac Division, is one of the outstanding branches of the Army in America. It has been serving Washington for more than forty years.

Unfortunately, all Washingtonians are not thoroughly familiar with the scope of the Army's work in Washington. It is a mammoth organization, in operation in every part of the city. The Army ministers to the needy, preaches a religion of hope to the weaklings and misfits of society and stands ready at all times to help the victims of misfortune or misconduct.

The Army's slogan "A Man May Be Down But He's Never Out" is not an idle statement. It is part of the religion of Salvation Army workers that no man nor woman is ever "out," that there is hope for everyone.

To get a true picture of the work of the Army in Washington, one must review the numerous branches in different parts of the city. The headquarters of the Army is located at 607 E Street Northwest. Staff Captain Ernest R. Holz, Potomac Division Commander, who is also directly in charge of the Washington District, maintains his headquarters in this building.

Across the street—606 E Street Northwest—is the Salvation Army Temple where all big meetings of the Army are held. This building, containing a large auditorium, has held hundreds of enthusiastic meetings attended by capacity crowds. It is located in the heart of the National Capital. Washington Temple Corps makes its headquarters in this building.

One of the most interesting of the Army's activities is the Evangeline Residence, 1330 L Street Northwest. This splendid building, formerly the Dewey Hotel, is a Residence for working girls. Here women and girls working for moderate salaries find rooms with most reasonable rents and meals at the lowest possible prices. The Evangeline was bought several years ago, because the Army felt that there should be some place in Washington where the lonely working girl could live moderately. More than 200 girls are living at the hotel. The Residence, named in honor of Commander Evangeline Booth, is popular in Washington.

One of the best known branches of the Army is the Industrial Home for Men, located at 102 B Street Northwest. Here men temporarily out of work are fed and given lodging. It is from this building also that men are sent out daily to collect newspapers from homes in the city. This task of collecting news-

THE SALVATION ARMY

Activities in Washington extend to every part of the city. Top, left to right: A group of Salvation Army officers and children gathered in front of the Army's Georgetown Headquarters at Jefferson and M Streets N.W. A typical Salvation Army lassie. Insert: Staff Captain Ernest R. Holz, Potomac Divisional Commander, in charge of the Salvation Army in the District of Columbia and Virginia. Lower, left to right: The Army's fresh-air camp at Patuxent, Md., which is open every summer for poor mothers and children. A Salvation Army lassie delivering food to a needy family.

papers, rags and second-hand furniture provides employment for hundreds of men during every year.

A hotel for colored men is maintained by the Army at 1501 Seventh Street Northwest.

The Army maintains nine stores for poor people throughout the city. At these stores reconditioned clothing and furniture are sold. To those unable to pay, the Army provides clothing and furniture free. The various articles are not sold for profit. The matter of price is determined by the actual cost of putting the clothing and furniture in condition. To do this the Army employs numbers of men and women. So these poor men stores serve two purposes, first giving the poor an opportunity to buy cheaply and also to furnish jobs to those in need.

In the summertime, the Army maintains a fresh air camp at Patuxent, Maryland, one of the prettiest spots along the Patuxent River. This camp is attended by more than 500 poor children and mothers. Each child and mother is given a two weeks' vacation at the camp.

Recently the Army found the need of an emergency home in downtown Washington. A house at 622 Fifth Street Northwest was bought and furnished. Here women temporarily stranded are taken. This home is, of course, in service every day and night of the year.

There are four corps of the Army in Washington, all conducting evangelistic services. Temple No. 1 corps is at 606 E Street Northwest; No. 2 at 1501 Seventh Street Northwest; No. 3 at 745 Eighth Street Southeast and No. 4 at 1075 Jefferson Street Northwest.

This brief review will give one an idea of the extent of the work of the Army. There is, however, a still more important fact to be spoken of. That is finances. Although many of the Army institutions are self-supporting, the organization must depend on the people of Washington to support its relief department.

In past years, Washingtonians have been generous in giving to the Army. The organization has been able to meet every request for legitimate aid it has received. It has been especially fortunate in this regard. But the question of financing the relief department is one which is ever present.

Several years ago the District Commissioners ruled that the Salvation Army would not be allowed to put Christmas kettles on street corners. This was a severe blow to the Army's financial program. But fortunately the people of Washington did not forget the organization, even though the old familiar kettles were absent. Instead, the good people of the city sent their contributions direct and kept the pot by mail.

Although its relief department is always operating, the Army makes special efforts at Thanksgiving and Christmas to help the poor. On these two occasions hundreds of baskets of food are distributed. At Christmas time particularly, the Army brings happiness into the homes of the poor. Children are not forgotten. They receive toys, candy, etc., and are guests at big entertainments.

The Potomac Division of the Salvation Army, which includes Washington and Virginia, is the largest district in the Southern Territory of the Army. Headquarters for this territory are located at Atlanta, Georgia.

A Promising Railroad Center

WASHINGTON has amazed America by its rapid development as one of the leading railroad centers of the east.

An incomparable mecca for travelers and a gateway for freight traffic between the northeastern states and those in the south and southeast, the city within a decade or two has doubled its passenger and freight facilities and soon must again double its railroad trackage to accommodate the constantly increasing car movement.

"Seeing Washington First" has become the goal of millions of Americans annually, and each spring brings to the capital a vast influx of sight-seers, mostly from schools and colleges throughout the country. A first-hand visit to Washington appears to have become firmly intrenched as a major requirement in the curricula of many leading educational institutions.

With one of the most beautiful and most spacious passenger terminals in the world and the largest freight yard south of New York, Washington quite naturally has moved to the forefront as a national railroad hub.

The stately, arched Union Station, facing the Capitol Plaza, boasts the world's largest concourse, through which, night and day, passes a never-ending stream of strangers and friends en route to or coming from the north, west and south.

The Potomac Yards, just across the river bearing that name, is a freight center for the entire territory east of the Allegheny Mountains—the gateway for all traffic from the vast productive fields of the south and the east to the consuming north and northeast.

A recent survey by transportation experts discloses that Washington must make room for double the present capacity of its railroads in the Federal plan for development of the District of Columbia and its environs.

Statistics show that the annual car movement through Potomac Yards increased from 300,000 in 1917 to 800,000 in 1926, and that passenger traffic, as indicated by car and engine movements through Washington terminals, increased from 500,000 in 1908 to virtually 900,000 in 1926.

The city is ably taking care of these increases.

"Fortunately, the Union Station was so well designed that it can easily accommodate this increase in growth with minor additions from time to time," it is stated by William D. Hudson, railroad traffic and terminal expert, of St. Louis, who conducted a comprehensive survey of conditions in the spring of 1927.

In a report to the National Capital Park and Planning Commission he presented recommendations to facilitate the movement of main-line freight traffic through Washington terminals.

The purpose of the investigation, Mr. Hudson explained, was to determine the best manner in which future railroad development may be coordinated with the plans now being formulated for the shaping of the physical growth of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Hudson's report, in part, declared:

"Broadly speaking, the principal factors that will determine railroad policies in the District and vicinity are, the continued and increasing productivity of the Southern States, the increasing consuming power of the North Atlantic and Eastern States, and the expansion of Washington itself.

"The great flow of tonnage is to the northeast from the south and southeast. It consists of vast quantities of raw materials and food products. The return tonnage to the south is of smaller quantity, but higher in value, consisting of manufactured articles, imported goods, meats and seasonable produce. Produce in ever-increasing quantities arrives from the south. It carries a high freight rate, and when its handling is properly systematized it is a profitable movement for the railroad. As long as the northern and eastern states maintain a manufacturing supremacy and become more and more densely populated and the southern and southwestern states are able to furnish unlimited quantities of raw materials and food products, the flow of railroad traffic through the Washington gateway will

grow. In other words, as long as the north and south each produce that which is essential to the other, the railroads operating through this gateway are assured of tonnage.

"The growth of Washington and the District, while a minor factor in the railroad problem of the present time, presents potential complications that may be of utmost seriousness later on. Even now the restrictive influence of local conditions is felt on railroad operations at their peak loads. During the war congestion here was keenly felt.

Capital City of Destiny

"Washington is a city of destiny and the District as a whole must share in its ever-increasing prosperity and importance. This means higher and ever higher property values, more streets and highways, parks, boulevards and country clubs, each offering an added obstruction to and higher cost of railroad construction. If the railroads contemplate any radical change in their routing of traffic through this gateway, it would seem that immediate steps should be taken to make certain that their plans can be carried out at a reasonable cost.

"There can be no substitute for the Washington gateway for the reason that it is on the shortest line between the source and destination of a great tonnage movement. Other lines of communication will develop—for example, the Shenandoah Valley—but it will be by no reason of an increasing consuming power of districts directly nontributary, such as the Great Lakes and central territory. The existing routes are further established by topographical conditions. The combined focusing in this territory of the Southern Atlantic Coast Line and Seaboard Air Line railroads and their tributaries, fix this forever as the main channel of traffic. The proximity of such important seaports as Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York is influential in keeping coastward the traffic flow. Coastwise shipping is a mitigating influence, but its effect is to further encourage industry and the reaction is reflected as a stimulus to railroad movement.

"So far as passenger traffic is concerned, there can be no alternative route of any importance. Travel is bound to increase. There may be 'off years,' but the general trend is upward. The Washington route is a favorite one from east to west and a more and more popular one to the Pacific coast via New Orleans and the southwestern lines."

The Union Station

THE UNION TERMINAL railroad passenger station in Washington is without a rival for convenience, capacity, expedition and abatement of the general traffic nuisance. The terminal station has 32 parallel tracks, one-half entering from the north on the surface level, while a like number enter from the south through the 4,000-foot subway which passes between the Capitol and the Library of Congress. The grand arched concourse of the station is so commodious that 50,000 soldiers can be marched into it for entraining at one time. The subway level is so constructed that the cars of the express mail trains to the south, especially those with mails to New Orleans for transit to Central and South America, can be handled under the City Post Office as well as the Terminal.

The tracks and general plan of the Terminal are such that an ordinary train can be emptied into the station within three minutes after it stops. There is a specially designed waiting room at the station for the President of the United States, which also is used for visiting men and women of national or international renown. This room is located on the east side of the concourse. The general waiting room has a capacity of several thousand persons, and the departure and arrival of trains are announced on screens above the doors.

The Washington Passenger Terminal, which cost, all told, about $25,000,000, was begun under an act of Congress of 1901 to abolish grade crossings at a cost of about $3,000,000, and the general authorization act for the Terminal station of 1903 opened the way for the completion of the project, which was accomplished by 1908.

"ONE OF A SERIES OF DRAWINGS MADE FOR THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD TO CONVEY TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC THE PATRIOTIC INSPIRATION OF THE **NATION'S CAPITAL"**

Serving the Nation's Capital

THE Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is peculiarly identified with the City of Washington. It is not only America's first railroad, having completed its 100th year of service on February 28, 1927, but it was the first railroad to enter the nation's capital in 1835. In the intervening years, Washington has become a great metropolis. Contributing largely to that growth, the Baltimore & Ohio has no less remarkably developed its service keeping pace with the transportation needs of the city. So through nearly a century, the Baltimore & Ohio has served as a means of transportation to millions of people to and from the seat of our Federal Government.

THE Baltimore & Ohio is the only railroad between the East and West passing directly through Washington, where the liberal stop-over privilege enables travelers to stop over for sight-seeing or on matters of business without extra expense.

THE Baltimore & Ohio connects Washington with New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore on the East and with Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and many other cities in the great mid-western area. Its trains are modern, the service frequent and schedules dependable.

THE CAPITOL LIMITED to and from Chicago, and the NATIONAL LIMITED to and from Cincinnati and St. Louis, offer travelers an outstanding service between Washington and the West. All-Pullman, with every comfort provided for the convenience of travelers, these two fine trains, that have established remarkable on-time records through years of service, represent the constant aim of the Baltimore & Ohio to provide its patrons with railroad service that will lack no essential feature of safety, comfort, convenience or dependability.

THE Baltimore & Ohio schedules provide many other convenient day and night trains to and from the West and also frequent service to and from Philadelphia and New York.

EVEN the countryside through which the Baltimore & Ohio passes, on its way to and from the cities of the Middle West, is replete with historic interest. Through Harper's Ferry, the birthplace of the Civil War; along the banks of the picturesque Potomac, hallowed by history in the making and where once the waves of war rolled back and forth; up, up into the majestic ruggedness of the Blue Ridge Mountains famous in song and story; and so on and on out onto the now fertile plains of the Middle West conquered by the indomitable pioneering spirit of our forefathers.

ON TO the Mississippi, Father of Waters, or northward to the metropolis of the Great Lakes. Mile after mile of the scenic panorama that flows so smoothly past your windows, holds a wealth of beauty and historic interest.

THE Baltimore & Ohio has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in national publicity and promotion work in an effort to create a greater interest in Washington, believing that every American owes it to himself and his family to see his nation's capital; not out of mere curiosity, but through a sense of patriotism, loyalty and an interest in those institutions that represent American ideals. Every year thousands of tourists make their pilgrimage to Washington over the Baltimore & Ohio, both individually and on personally conducted all-expense tours, and it is with considerable pride that the Baltimore & Ohio has been able to contribute its share to promote a greater interest in the one city that every American should know.

Two outstanding trains *All-Pullman*

The CAPITOL *Limited*

CHICAGO
WASHINGTON
4 year record
95%
on time

IN the *Capitol Limited* and *National Limited*, the Baltimore & Ohio provides two out-standing trains for the traveler to and from Washington and the West.

Alike in their all-Pullman equipment and carrying the same special features, these two trains have been arranged to provide the traveler with modern comforts and conveniences.

Comfortably arranged observation-library-lounge and club cars with easy movable chairs, magazines and newspapers give opportunity for reading and recreation; drawing room and compartment sleepers and the thoughtful consideration of train-men assure restful sleep; attractively appointed dining cars provide good meals, well prepared and served at reasonable prices.

BALTIMORE &

serving Washington
No Extra Fare

The NATIONAL *Limited*

There is a Train Secretary to take dictation and a Maid to look after the comfort of women traveling alone or with children; their services are free. And a shower-bath, manicure, valet and barber are added features of convenience.

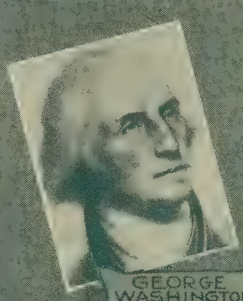
Sufficient traveling on both trains is done during daylight hours for passengers to view the beautiful country across the Allegheny and Blue Ridge Mountains and along the picturesque Potomac River Valley through historic Harper's Ferry.

With their exceptional on-time records, character of equipment, dining car service, courtesy of train employes and special features, the *Capitol Limited* and *National Limited* represent the constant effort of the Baltimore & Ohio to provide for the comfort and convenience of the traveler.

ST. LOUIS
CINCINNATI
WASHINGTON
2 year record
98%
on time

OHIO RAILROAD

The Line of


GEORGE WASHINGTON VIRGINIA

THOMAS JEFFERSON VIRGINIA

JAMES MADISON VIRGINIA

JAMES MONROE VIRGINIA

W.H HARRISON VIRGINIA

JOHN TYLER VIRGINIA

ZACHARY TAYLOR VIRGINIA

ABRAHAM LINCOLN KENTUCKY

AN UNUSUAL DISTINCTION

Sixteen out of thirty Presidents of the United States born in states traversed by this railroad.

Romance and history of the periods of these sixteen illustrious lives, are interestingly recalled by a visit to the many shrines which have been preserved for posterity.

The Chesapeake

C&O

Presidents

U. S. GRANT
OHIO

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES
OHIO

JAMES A. GARFIELD
OHIO

BENJAMIN HARRISON
OHIO

WILLIAM McKINLEY
OHIO

WILLIAM H. TAFT
OHIO

WOODROW WILSON
VIRGINIA

WARREN G. HARDING
OHIO

Our loyalty, patriotism and desire for knowledge draws us irresistibly to

Washington - The Capitol
Mt. Vernon - The home
Jamestown - The First English settlement
Williamsburg - The first seat of Government
Yorktown - The final victory
Charlottesville - "Monticello"

and many other points almost equally notable.

and Ohio Railway

C&O

The Pennsylvania Railroad

The Standard Railroad of the World

THE LIBERTY LIMITED CROSSING ROCKVILLE BRIDGE OVER THE SUSQUEHANNA RIVER EN ROUTE TO CHICAGO

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, as a transportation system, stands in a class by itself. It is unique and distinctive. Marvelous in its comprehensive facilities to serve the public, admirable in its varied, modern and complete appointments.

It handles more freight and carries more passengers than any other railroad in the United States. It is the national highway from all parts of the country, to and from the National Capital.

At New York, Washington and Chicago, it has three of the most beautiful, imposing and convenient terminals on the continent. A fleet of fast trains supplies convenient service between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

The tremendous facilities of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the impressive character of its public service will be appreciated by the statement, that each year it carries 140,000,000 passengers, a larger number of persons than the total population of the entire North American continent.

The total investment in road and equipment of the Pennsylvania Railroad at the close of 1926 was $2,375,674,983, with a total of 141,202 stockholders and an average of 217,700 employes.

Each day this transportation system operates 3,800 passenger trains, moves 2,500 to 3,000 freight trains, or a total of about 6,700 daily trains, and carries daily 384,000 passengers.

This splendid service, admittedly well performed, is made possible by the fact that the system covers 11,640 miles, with 28,040 miles of rails. This trackage, if extended into a single-track line, would girdle the earth with an overlap approximately equal to the width of the American continent between Savannah, Ga., and Los Angeles, Calif.

It reaches by its own tracks from Washington practically every section of the populous Middle States east of the Mississippi, and is the desirable scenic route and the Broad Way of passenger travel between Washington and New York and both Chicago and St. Louis, the gateways of the trans-continental lines to and from the Pacific Coast.

With its convenient connections it provides adequate, direct and through service to and from practically every important city and commercial center south of the Great Lakes and east of the Mississippi River.

By the famous Hell Gate Bridge Route and tunnels under the Hudson River, through convenient service is provided between Canadian points and important New England centers and the National Capital.

All-rail service via the Delaware River Bridge Route gives to Washingtonians adequate and convenient service over the Pennsylvania Railroad to and from Atlantic City and Cape May, New Jersey's famous seashore resorts.

PENNSYLVANIA STATION, IN THE HEART OF NEW YORK

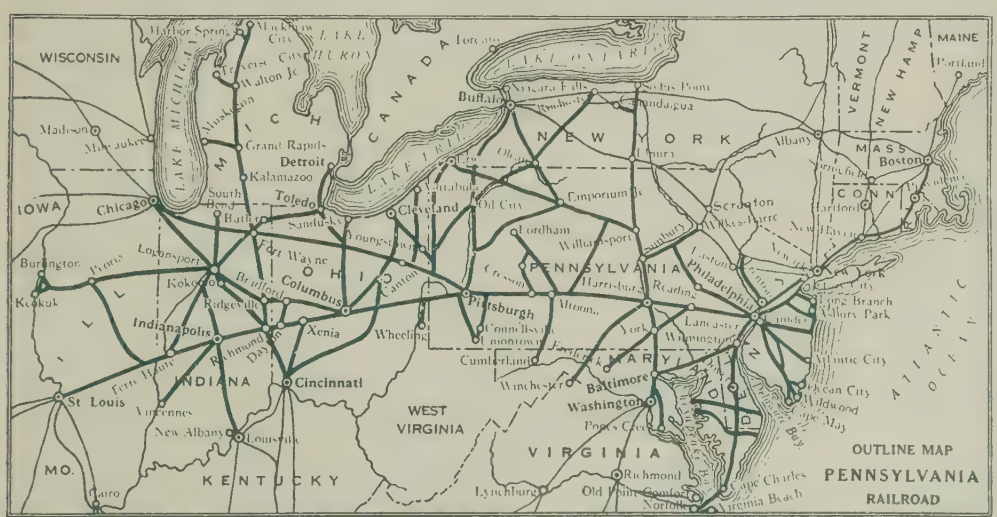
Thus, in many ways, the Pennsylvania Railroad is recognized as the advantageous national highway to the National Capital, and, for the convenience of those whose tickets read over the Pennsylvania Railroad, exceedingly liberal arrangements are in effect, under which tickets between the West and East may be routed via Washington, with stopover privileges and without extra charge.

For the convenience of its patrons a well-equipped ticket office is maintained in Washington in the Pennsylvania Building, 613 14th Street N.W.

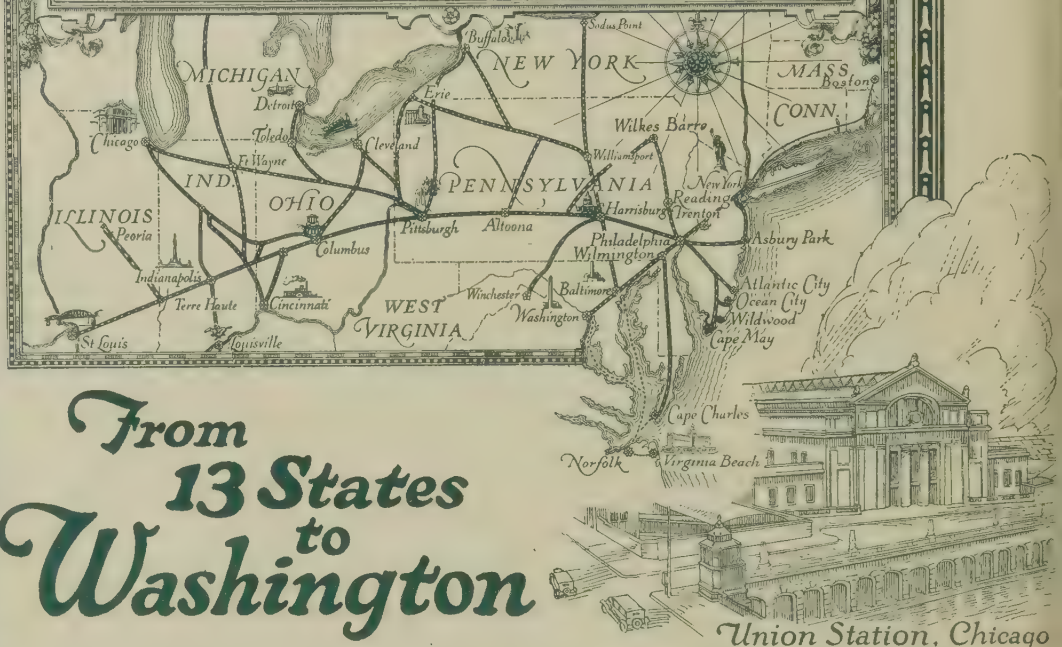
Ever alert to the interests of the traveling public, the Pennsylvania Railroad has developed a personally-conducted system of pleasure travel, which annually brings many thousands to Washington, and is educating others as to the beauties of this attractive city and its many sight-seeing features.

School parties are organized, guide-books and maps of Washington printed and distributed, personally conducted tours are advertised and, in charge of experienced touring agents, are taken to Washington and cared for while in the city by the splendid organization of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

During the year 1926, nearly 150 school parties, many three- and five-day tours from New England, New York, Philadelphia and other localities, were taken by its tourist department to Washington, as Pennsylvania Railroad's contribution to the continued growth and prosperity of the National Capital and its varied interests.



Look at the Map—It Points the Way—The Great Broad Way of Travel



From 13 States to Washington

Union Station, Chicago

From as far west as Chicago and St. Louis; from Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh; from Boston, Montreal, New York, Philadelphia and many other large cities in the territory in which half the population of the United States lives, the Pennsylvania Railroad provides through service to Washington.

By its comprehensive service it brings practically all the important cities between the Mississippi River and the Atlantic Seaboard as far north as the Great Lakes, the Dominion of Canada and New England, into close communication and relationship with Washington.

Daily 6700 trains, 3800 carrying passengers and from 2500 to 3000 hauling freight, are operated over this extended system with its up-to-date equipment and 28,040 miles of track. Every day it carries an average of 384,000 passengers whose annual total amounts to 140,000,000—actually more than the entire population of North America.

Its nationally known fleet of famous trains serving Washington includes The Liberty Limited, The American, The St. Louisan, The Red Arrow, Cincinnati Limited, Buckeye Limited, The Washingtonian, Congressional Limited, Federal and Colonial Expresses, and others like the Broadway Limited, The Pennsylvania Limited and The Manhattan Limited serving the Nation.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

The Standard Railroad of the World

THE OVERNIGHT TRAIN BETWEEN CHICAGO & WASHINGTON
PROVIDING EVERY CONVENIENCE AND TRAVEL COMRORT

The Liberty Limited

Union Station, Washington

The Liberty Limited is recognized by traveling representatives of industrial and national affairs, and by many distinguished foreign visitors, as the superlative achievement in modern passenger transportation. It spans the distance between Chicago and Washington in 19 hours.

Leaving in the afternoon to utilize the night hours for a journey with speed and security, over an interesting route, its splendid service promotes the prompt dispatch of business between the National Capital and Chicago and the West.

The distinctive features and luxurious appointments include club car, observation car, unexcelled dining facilities, stenographer, barber, bath, services of valet and ladies' maid, stock quotations, newspapers and magazines, baseball and football scores in season, reports of national events, and telephone connections at terminals.

Selected crews, expert and specia ly schooled porters, chefs and waiters, valets and ladies' maids, assure punctual and attentive service.

EASTWARD

Lv. Chicago (Union Station)..... 1.10 P. M.
Ar. Washington (Union Station)..... 9.00 A. M

WESTWARD

Lv. Washington (Union Station)..... 3.10 P. M.
Ar. Chicago (Union Station)..... 9.00 A M

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

The Broad Way of Commerce

Ninety-One Years of Constant Service

BACK IN the days when the first hardy pioneers were beginning to conquer the West, another pioneer began to develop land already won—the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company was chartered February 25, 1834, only five years after the construction of the first successful steam locomotive.

Two years later the first train was operated from Richmond to the South Anna River, about twenty miles. The road reached Fredericksburg in 1837, and a short stage line to the mouth of Potomac Run made connection with steamboats on the Potomac River for Washington. In 1842 the rail line was opened to the steamer wharf on Aquia Creek, and the romantic but somewhat uncomfortable stage coach service was permanently discarded.

While the clouds of civil war hovered over the Southland, the R. F. & P. was engulfed in the conflict. Emerging from the strife with bridges burned and great stretches of track torn up and with nearly $1,000,000 of worthless Confederate securities and currency in its treasury, the Company set about restoring its shattered service and extending its line. Quantico was reached and a connection made with the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1872, forming an all-rail line to Washington.

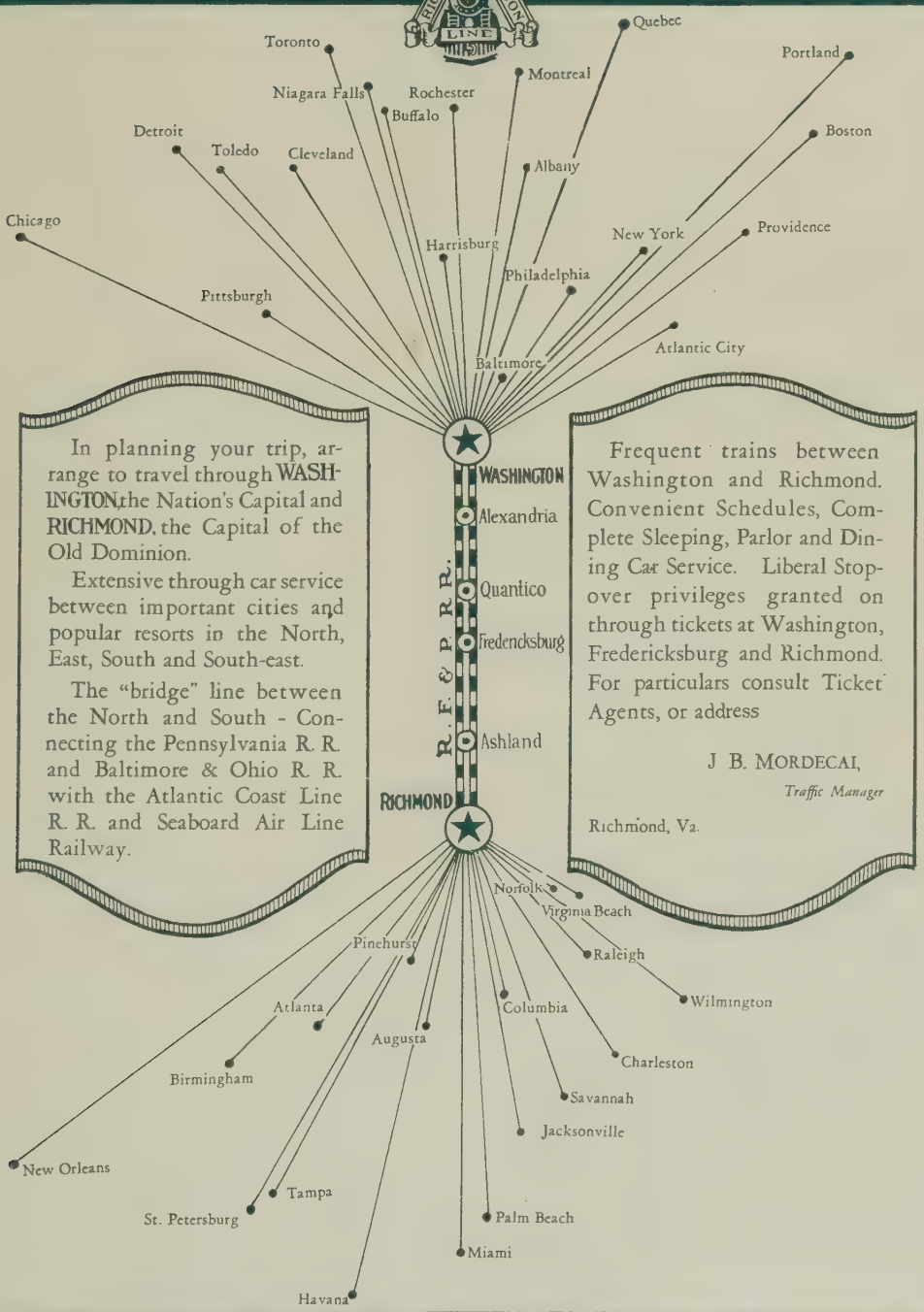
During the short Spanish-American War, the R. F. & P. formed an indispensable link in the transportation of troops and supplies between the North and Florida.

When our nation entered the World War, the R. F. & P., strengthened and rebuilt during the tranquil years of peace, plunged whole-heartedly into the struggle and performed notable service to the country. Lying between several of the largest cantonments in the South and the chief ports of embarkation for oversea movements and with two great camps on its line, this road was called upon to transport 1,340,000 troops and vast quantities of munitions.

The line of the R. F. & P. may be compared somewhat to the stem of a gigantic hour-glass, with the sifting sands of commerce between the North and South focused at Washington and Richmond for distribution to the wide territories reached by the great trunk lines diverging from those cities. Completely double-tracked, equipped with modern automatic signals and train control devices, and with unsurpassed terminal facilities for both freight and passenger traffic, the R. F. & P. offers service to meet the most exacting requirements.

Founded in a period of uncertainty, reflecting the struggles and achievements of the past, and through it all constantly serving its patrons and its country, the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac, operating today under its original name, is at once among the oldest and the most modern of American railroads.

RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG *and* POTOMAC RAILROAD



In planning your trip, arrange to travel through **WASHINGTON**, the Nation's Capital and **RICHMOND**, the Capital of the Old Dominion.

Extensive through car service between important cities and popular resorts in the North, East, South and South-east.

The "bridge" line between the North and South - Connecting the Pennsylvania R. R. and Baltimore & Ohio R. R. with the Atlantic Coast Line R. R. and Seaboard Air Line Railway.

Frequent trains between Washington and Richmond. Convenient Schedules, Complete Sleeping, Parlor and Dining Car Service. Liberal Stopover privileges granted on through tickets at Washington, Fredericksburg and Richmond. For particulars consult Ticket Agents, or address

J B. MORDECAI,
Traffic Manager
Richmond, Va.

Ship Your Freight The Way You Travel

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

THROUGH THE HEART OF THE SOUTH

Fertile and Productive Lands Ideal Climatic Conditions Along the Seaboard System

IN THE great progressive and growing South served by the Seaboard System will be found the most fertile and productive lands in this or any other country. Situated free and far from the cold winters of the East and Northwest, the producing qualities of these lands and their diversity of crops are nowhere excelled. Costs of living are greatly reduced by a generally mild and pleasing climate which is also conducive to accomplishing much more out-of-doors work than elsewhere.

Southern Produce First on the Market

Agriculture, livestock, dairying and poultry raising are nowhere engaged in with greater success than in this huge Southern area served by the Seaboard. The many large centers of population along its rails are great consumer markets of such produce and much of it is first, or among the first in season upon the eastern markets.

The South Welcomes Industries

In no section of the South is a more friendly hand extended to new industries than in the "Seaboard South"—Virginia, both Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Practically all conditions are favorable to large and steady production and abundant power at favorable rates from great plants is an important factor. Building materials are near at hand and here, again, mild climate reduces many operating and living costs.

Your Requests for Information Will be Given Thoughtful Attention

The Development Department of the Seaboard maintains a corps of experienced agricultural and industrial investigators who know conditions throughout its territory. Whether you are interested in lands, industrial or other business opportunities, or in agriculture, livestock, poultry or dairying, write us fully and freely without obligation. Complete information and illustrated literature will be promptly sent you.

CLEMENT S. UCKER, *Director of Development*
R. M. COFFEY, *Director of Real Estate*
J. N. MCBRIDE, *General Agricultural Agent, Savannah, Georgia*

WARREN T. WHITE, Act. Gen. Indus. Agent
Norfolk, Virginia

The Progressive Railway of the South
Its Territory and Train Service

"ORANGE BLOSSOM SPECIAL"

Florida's
Distinguished Winter Train
No Extra Fare

One Night Out—All Pullman De Luxe—between Eastern Cities and Both Coasts of Florida—will Return to Service with the 1927–28 Winter Season.

AS ONE LOOKS at the map and notes the vast Southern territory served by the Seaboard System, its importance as a direct North and South line through Virginia, both Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, passing through their six capital cities, must be apparent.

To the Seaboard belongs the distinction of being the only railroad operating over its own rails, south of Richmond, to Florida's East and West Coasts, through Central Florida, without transfer or interchange with any other railroad.

Opening of the Seaboard's New Florida Extensions

In January, 1927, the Seaboard's New Extensions, West Palm Beach-Palm Beach to Miami and Miami to Homestead and Florida City, on the East Coast—and Fort Ogden-Fort Myers-Naples on the West Coast—were opened to passenger traffic. Perhaps the outstanding feature of the Seaboard System in Florida is that it reaches, always via the shortest line, all important cities and resorts and Florida's greatest agricultural sections.

Seaboard Superior Train Service

Occupying this prominent position, naturally Seaboard train service developed with the rapid growth of the huge territory it serves. "Seaboard Service" has become an institution, embracing the finest modern equipment, carefully selected personnel, fast schedules with conservative maximum speed limit of all trains, smooth roadbed, heavy steel rails, carefully handled trains and the latest type automatic block signal devices, all insuring on time operation.

During the spring, summer and fall months excellent trains are operated from eastern cities through Washington, Richmond and Norfolk to the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida, among which are "The Southerner"—one night out—"New York-Florida Limited"—The Busy Man's Train—"Seaboard Fast Mail" and "Atlanta-Birmingham Special" with connections to and from the Southeast.

During the winter is added the famous "Orange Blossom Special"—Florida's Distinguished Winter Train—"Seaboard Florida Limited"—"Suwanee River Special" and "New Orlean-Florida Limited." During the winter season, 16 through Florida trains operate daily.

The Seaboard is the only line to the famous mid-Carolina resorts—Camden, Pinehurst and Southern Pines. It is the only line selling reduced rate round trip tickets to West Palm Beach-Palm Beach and Miami permitting going or returning via Tampa, etc., without extra charge.

Seaboard Passenger Representatives in all Principal Cities to Attentively Serve You.
Consult Telephone Directories

PASSENGER TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

Where to Go—When and How —via the Seaboard System

WHEN Nature's wonderlands beckon to be explored—or business trips become a necessity—it may or may not occur to the great traveling public that the service of the American railways is the finest in the world; and that in few countries are obtainable such travel comforts and luxuries, such safety and reasonable certainties of reaching one's destination on time. Yet, among even such admittedly fine transportation systems, some must stand out in unusual prominence because of peculiar advantages here and there that make great impressions on the public mind.

Though the Seaboard System has always occupied a position of prominence as a direct north and south line, it has lines to Atlanta and Birmingham on the west as well as to Montgomery; and a line to the southeast with through train service to New Orleans. During recent years its position has been greatly strengthened by its constant improvement in service and the great expansion of its lines in Florida. Its Cross Florida Short Line—204 miles, Coleman to West Palm Beach—completed two years ago, was the longest and most important mileage constructed since the close of the Great War, the most rapidly constructed in transportation history; and, being 96 per cent straight, is the straightest in America. This line connects both coasts through Central Florida and shortens the time across Florida fifteen hours.

Highly important, also, was the completion last January of the Seaboard's new extensions between West Palm Beach-Palm Beach and Miami; between Fort Ogden, Fort Myers and Naples and the acquisition of the Charlotte Harbor & Northern Railway into Arcadia and South Boca Grande, providing a marvelous network of trackage in Florida all via short line, covering practically all its important cities and resort areas and agricultural sections. Consequently the distances between Central Florida, its East and West Coasts and the great cities of the East, North and West are much lessened by the fast schedules of the Seaboard's splendidly equipped trains through Georgia, the Carolinas, historic Virginia and the nation's capital, over greatly improved roadbeds protected by all modern devices that automatically insure safe and comfortable travel.

Though Seaboard train service at all times of the year is noted for its excellence, its winter service is greatly augmented by the return of several fine seasonal trains, including the "Orange Blossom Special"—

Florida's Distinguished Winter Train—and the "Seaboard Florida Limited." During the winter season the Seaboard operates 16 through Florida trains, and notwithstanding the de luxe features of several, no extra fare is charged. Seaboard dining car service is without a parallel for its many excellencies, as most travelers of experience will testify.

Seaboard Offers Extra-Good Service to Both Summer and Winter Vacationlands

If the Seaboard System is pre-eminently the "All Florida Route" for winter vacations in that paradise of sunshine, and to the celebrated mid-Carolina resorts, Southern Pines, Pinehurst, Pine Bluff, Camden, etc., in the high, dry air of the Carolina pines and sandhills, it is similarly the outstanding route from the south, with its many direct and important connections, to all of the great summer vacation lands. Among these are the Maine coast and Jersey shore resorts, the Adirondacks, Virginia Beach and Ocean View near Norfolk, Va., Wrightsville Beach near Wilmington, N. C., to say nothing of the Canadian resorts, the Northern Lakes, the Rockies and National Parks of Colorado and the Northwest, California and the great Pacific Northwest, all of which have their individual and spectacular or more quiet attractions.

Seaboard Establishes Service to a New Summer Playground In the Delightful Chimney Rock Mountains of North Carolina

That a railroad system of more than 4,400 miles of line in the South, with heretofore not one mountain resort on its lines, has just arranged for direct train and bus service to the cool Chimney Rock Mountains section and Lake Lure, is considered as one of the major steps in the forward progress of Western North Carolina. Yet, by this far-reaching stroke, does the Seaboard make a bid for one of the greatest potentialities in mountain and lake resorts in eastern America. A new train and sleeping car service is thus provided from both coasts of Florida, Norfolk-Portsmouth, New York, Washington, Richmond, Raleigh and Wilmington to Charlotte-Rutherfordton, N. C., with direct bus service by The Motor Transportation Company of the South into the Chimney Rock Mountains and Lake Lure. This subsidiary of the Seaboard System has purchased several new and palatial Pullman seat type of busses, each carrying 23 passengers, with truck service for baggage. The busses will be operated. at a safe, sane speed over the new scenic North Carolina concrete highway, by trained railroad men.

Through sleeping cars will operate from St. Petersburg, Miami, West Palm Beach-Palm Beach, Jacksonville and Savannah on the Seaboard's crack train "The Southerner" and from Wilmington, Norfolk-Portsmouth, Richmond and Raleigh on night trains through Hamlet and Charlotte over this new passenger route.

Great development has taken place in the Chimney Rock region since the creation of Lake Lure, a charming body of water covering 1,500 acres, with a shore line of more than 30 miles, and in the opening this spring of Lake Lure Inn, a modern hotel designed in the architecture of the Northern Italian Lake Region. Many new hotels are being built, old ones enlarged and numerous new cottages and beautiful homes are under construction along the shores of Lake Lure in the very shadow of that towering monolith, Chimney Rock.

Lake Lure with its great size and depth, surrounded by majestic mountains, will be a mecca for aquatic sports of all kinds; and one of its greatest attractions this summer will be the water sports to be arranged for the 1927 season. It has recently been heavily stocked with bass, bream and trout under government supervision, with a shipment of 50,000 steelhead salmon to follow this fall.

Nearby are the celebrated separate summer camps conducted under highly approved methods, for boys and girls, who come from all parts of the south for a health-building and worth-while vacation in the midst of ideal surroundings.

Seaboard System Passenger representatives in all principal cities will give information on this and all other vacationlands and aid in planning your trip. See telephone directories for office addresses and telephone numbers.

Southern Railway System
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
THE CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
THE ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY
NEW ORLEANS & NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD COMPANY
HARRIMAN & NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD COMPANY
NORTHERN ALABAMA RAILWAY COMPANY
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA RAILWAY COMPANY
Indicates Double Track
GULF OF MEXICO
ATLANTIC OCEAN
6096
POOLE BROS. CHICAGO. 6-17-'26

The Land of Opportunity

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM serves the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Northern Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Southeastern Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Southern Indiana and Southern Illinois.

This is a region abounding in agricultural and industrial opportunities of great variety.

Soil and climatic conditions are such in the different parts of the territory that all of the staple field crops, fruits and vegetables of the temperate zone can be economically produced and in the Gulf Coast and Northern Florida regions many subtropical fruits do well.

Dairy cows, hogs and poultry offer particularly good opportunities for the farmer, and the keeping of sheep for the production of spring lambs, with wool as a by-product, is highly profitable

For manufacturing industries this region offers a great variety of raw materials abundant electric power, cheap coal, excellent labor conditions and a climate in which mild winters and moderate heat in summer add to human comfort and efficiency.

Through Central Kentucky, Eastern Tennessee and Western North Carolina, into Alabama and Georgia, Southern Railway System traverses one of the most richly mineralized regions in the United States in which most of the valuable metallic and non-metallic minerals are found in commercial quantities. Many deposits are now being operated, but there are many others that present undeveloped opportunities

With Southern Railway System traversing all of this region, reaching by its own rails every important city south of the Ohio and Potomac and east of the Mississippi, except two, with lines to the northern, eastern and western gateways and to the Atlantic and Gulf ports, one of the great advantages of this region for the farmer and the manufacturer is proximity to the great consuming localities of the United States and the facility with which farm products and manufactured goods can be hauled to market.

For the homeseeker and the tourist there are, in addition to the winter resorts, many localities, especially in Western North Carolina, where the climate is delightful

in all seasons of the year. This region is so far south that the winters are mild and the elevation above sea level is so great that the summer temperature is lower than in many localities farther north. Hot nights in summer are unknown.

As a good place in which to live is a good place in which to work, and, as transportation facilities in all directions are excellent, this Western North Carolina region is attracting increased attention from the farmer, the poultryman, the fruit grower and the manufacturer as well as from those who are looking for the best location for all-year residence.

The purpose of the Southern Railway Development Service is Service to You.

If you want a manufacturing site close to sources of supplies of raw materials, convenient to coal or hydro-electric power, and where labor conditions are good;

If you are looking for a home where winters are mild and summer heat is moderate;

If you want a farm or orchard where moderate priced lands, long growing seasons, fertile soils and easily accessible markets contribute to profits,

The Southern Railway Development Service will help you find it.

There is no charge for this service. It is based on the sound business proposition that a railroad can prosper only as a result of the prosperity of the people served by it.

It is to our interest to help you find the best location possible. We want to locate you where you can succeed, for if your business is to be profitable to the railroad it must first be profitable to you.

Correspondence in regard to locations in the territory served by the Southern Railway System will have prompt attention.

J. C. WILLIAMS, *Manager,*
Southern Railway Development Service,
Washington, D. C.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co.

"THE HISTORIC LINE"

SERVICE BETWEEN

WASHINGTON, OLD POINT COMFORT
[FORT MONROE], NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
AND THE SOUTH
EVERY DAY OF THE YEAR

Schedule subject to change without notice

NORTHBOUND

Leave Norfolk, daily	5.45 p.m.
Leave Old Point Comfort, daily . .	6.45 p.m.
Arrive Washington, daily	7.00 a.m.

SOUTHBOUND

Leave Washington, daily	6.30 p.m.
Arrive Old Point Comfort, daily . .	7.00 a.m.
Arrive Norfolk, daily	8.00 a.m.

GENERAL OFFICES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
7th Street Wharf, W. H. Callahan, Traffic Manager

CITY TICKET OFFICE, NORFOLK, VA.
305 Granby Street, M. J. Murphy
City Pass. & Ticket Agt.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C
731 15th Street N.W., R. L. Martin
City Pass. & Ticket Agt.

The Trip to Norfolk

THE Potomac trip to Washington or to Norfolk is enjoyed with safety and comfort on the boats of the Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company

Three vessels of the company are maintained for this route, and one steamer leaves Norfolk, with another steamer leaving Washington, every day of the year.

The company believes that comfort and safety are necessary to enjoyable travel as well as beautiful scenery. These new vessels have been built of steel; they are of modern construction and substantial strength. As they are planned specially for the navigation of the Potomac and Chesapeake waters, the smoothness and ease of the trip are assured.

Restful Cabins

It is comfortable to lounge in the main cabins. They are large, well ventilated rooms, lighted by electricity and furnished in attractive style. When the deck has palled, or the weather is unseasonable, a pleasant evening may be spent inside, reading or resting in comfortable chairs, and harmonious surroundings.

The staterooms are large and comfortable, with hardwood floors; they are equipped with double beds, and with private baths when desired. For those who wish it there is a luxurious and handsome de luxe suite. The berth rooms are well ventilated, and offer plenty of space for their occupants. They have upper and lower berths, each berth room accommodating two or three persons, and they are lighted by electricity. All of the sleeping rooms are furnished with plenty of towels and the bed linen is always fresh and immaculate. In every room there is running water, an electric fan, a reading lamp, and a bell for summoning the stewardess, should there be need for her.

Dining on Board

It saves much time and inconvenience to dine and breakfast on the boat. The meals are well cooked and well served. The menu is à la carte and offers all the delicacies of a hotel cuisine, as well as the sea foods, which are a necessary part of every enjoyable water trip.

Officials and Crew

The officers and the crews of all the boats are skilled and reliable men; the officials are competent and thoughtful; they are trained to do everything possible for safety and comfort of our guests.

Attentive Stewardesses

There are several stewardesses for each vessel; and they are always on hand to wait upon the ladies and children who may need their care. Invalids receive their special attention and they are ready to execute any duty which you may require of them.

To the Ocean Breakers

Surf enthusiasts, upon reaching Norfolk, will take the electric trains to Virginia Beach, only 18 miles away from the city. Here are miles of ocean front, with gently sloping beaches of clean, hard sand. The Gulf Stream is nearby, so the water is always of even temperature, and there is a plunging, roaring surf which only the ocean can give.

Though the surf bathing is the first reason for our trip to Virginia Beach, there are other diversions which will please us between dips.

The Casino is the amusement center and it is one of the most attractive buildings of its kind on the Atlantic Coast. It is 600 feet long and 120 feet wide. To the beach it is ballroom, grillroom, convention hall, amusement palace and dining hall. The ballroom is 110 feet by 70 feet, and is enclosed in glass and surrounded by a spacious veranda.

The visitor may choose from a number of hotels. Each has its individual attractions; and the many boarding houses give excellent accommodations at moderate rates. Some of the houses are open all of the year, and it is a custom—and a good one—to week-end here in the winter, as this spot provides the most equable all-the-year-round climate in the East.

A fine new hotel, costing $1,500,000, recently has been constructed.

The schedule of the three Norfolk and Washington boats, subject to change, will be found on page 311.

The Logical Convention City

By WILL P. KENNEDY

WASHINGTON is a convention city—beyond any comparison. This conviction is growing upon the people of the United States, and in increasing numbers great national and international organizations are bringing more and more people into cooperative gatherings here.

Why is Washington in a class all its own as a convention city?

First, there is allurement in the very name. Here we have a Federal city built to order as the seat of government of the greatest nation that ever existed; a city of matchless charm in orderly layout by the genius of Major L'Enfant, in beautiful buildings designed by the greatest architects in the world after careful study of the best types of architecture in all the world, in broad vistas, in monuments that call to mind the greatest statesmen and heroes, in landscaping such as no other city has ever visioned with a wealth of more than 500 parks, and in an environment rich in historic appeal. It is a city whose name and fame call men from the far corners of the earth, and that is a home city to all of the 120,000,000 people in all the 48 states in the Union.

Second, it is neutral ground, where industrial rivalry, where local prejudice, where favorite sons, where denominational differences, where political and religious antithesis do not operate. Here any organizations—either of the two great political parties, any one of several score of religious creeds, capital and labor—can all meet on common ground, each certain of unprejudiced, fair-minded, free-for-all, common council. As proof of this we need but recall recent spectacles on Pennsylvania Avenue when the Catholic Holy Name Society, the Ku Klux Klan, and the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine (Masonic), all were given acclaim and no interference as they did their steps on this historic parade ground of the nation.

Third, accessibility. Washington is the hub of the convention wheel. When we say that it is one hour from Baltimore with a population of 773,826, three hours from Philadelphia with a population of 1,823,779, five hours from New York—the great port of entry and American metropolis—with its population of 5,620,048, nineteen hours from Chicago and twenty-four hours from St. Louis, we begin to realize that Washington is fairly near-neighbor to all the biggest cities in the United States. Eight great railroads use the Union Station here, which is the model for spacious facility and effective grandeur of all railroad stations in America. There are scheduled for daily arrival and departure over these lines 150 trains each way.

But even then you do not get the full picture of Washington's accessibility—by steam and electric railways, by water routes and by airships—superior to that of any other municipality attractive for conventions. Within a radius of 650 miles are 22 of the largest cities in the country, from New York and Boston to Detroit, Cincinnati and Cleveland; from Portland, Maine, to Atlanta, Ga.; from Bennington, Vt., and Manchester, N. H., to Charleston, S. C., and Wilmington,

N. C. These 22 cities have a combined population of more than fourteen million people, besides twice as many in suburban and intercity territory, so that within this radius of 650 miles from Washington we find more than one-fifth of all the people in the United States.

Fourth, we have here the Government establishment: Congress that makes the laws, the Federal departments that carry out the administration of the laws under the general supervision of the President through his Cabinet, and the Supreme Court that interprets the laws and is the balance wheel of government. Every organization of men and women—and stop to think that we are today more organized than ever before, doing practically everything through organization that men previously did as individuals—has some contact with the Government. In matters of taxation, in rivers and harbors and road developments, in irrigation, reclamation, soldier relief, postal service, administration of justice, advancement of social welfare, humane working conditions, in acquiring patents or copyrights or trade-marks, in standards of materials or merchandise—in literally thousands of ways all of the people of the country are dealing with their Government through organizations and what more natural than that the leaders in council should meet here for ready approach to those in authority in the government service?

Fifth, at every convention those arranging the program seek speakers whose names mean much, and here in Washington are found officials who are authorities on every subject and who can most readily, for the public interest as well as to accommodate each organization, address such gatherings and with especial force as they can refer their auditors to records and exhibits and practical demonstrations right here in the capital city.

Sixth, in all industries and in matters affecting various fraternal and religious and humanitarian organizations research is of growing importance. Washington presents unequaled research advantages and opportunities along every line, with great scientific establishments, with research institutions, with superior libraries, especially on technical subjects, and with national headquarters here keeping such valuable information up to date.

Seventh, there must be adequate accommodations, such as meeting places, hotel accommodations and entertainment facilities. Washington hotels, in number and in quality of service, are unsurpassed anywhere in the country. We have more than 60 hotels with a combined capacity of more than 15,000 rooms.

We now have the National Home for Business, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, providing meeting places for the smaller trade and business meetings. We have the new Auditorium for larger gatherings, and a new convention hall is to be built to accommodate monster gatherings up to 10,000 persons. We have the Pan American Union, the D. A. R. Hall, the auditorium at Central High School, the New National Museum and other similar halls also available. The big gymnasium and the crypt of the new shrine and the stadium at Catholic University provided adequate space for the record-breaking Holy Name gathering.

Eighth, the serious program of each convention must be varied with recreation and educative sight-seeing. Here we have the greatest industrial establishment in the world, with widely varied exhibits and processes to interest everyone. We have historic environment, with side trips to Great Falls, Mt. Vernon, Arlington; to historic Yorktown and Jamestown, to Hampton Roads; to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, to Harpers Ferry and Valley Forge; to the Blue Ridge Mountains and the Shenandoah Valley or to the seashore at Virginia Beach, or, a relatively short trip to Atlantic City. Within a limited radius there is no place in all the country so convenient to so many important points of interest.

OUTSTANDING HOTELS IN WASHINGTON

Top: left to right, Wardman Park Inn, Hotel Continental.
Center: Commodore Hotel, Arlington Hotel, Pennsylvania Hotel.
Bottom: Carlton Hotel, Mayflower Hotel.

Ninth, every patriotic American citizen wants to visit his nation's capital, to call on the President at the White House, to see Congress in session grinding out the laws, to browse around in the Library of Congress and pay pilgrimage to the shrine erected there for the original draft of the Constitution which is the corner-stone of our Government, to attend the Supreme Court of the United States while in session, the most dignified and deliberative body in the world. All these, not as side shows for the sight-seers; but as inspirational shrines and altars of our Government, so that each may go back home realizing more than ever that the U. S. Government means US, and increasingly proud to be an American citizen.

Tenth, just as Congress created here the Federal City so that there might be no local feeling or influence to sway the law-making body in making laws for all of the people, so also is it growing upon the people that the great political conventions should be held here also, for the same reason—that local feeling for favorite sons might not influence the selection of candidates.

Eleventh, the various religious denominations are erecting their national churches here, and while this government was an innovation based on the foundation principle of separation of church and state, they find it permeated with the spirit of religion; they find this a city of churches and of two-score creeds living in friendly unity, with the leaders in the Government giving notable example of religious sincerity and almost universal church attendance by the people. They find in Washington several memorial churches commemorating Divine Providence in the hour of the nation's trial, and they like to visit the old church at Jamestown and the Pohick church a short drive away in Virginia, and the church where Washington was a vestryman in Alexandria.

Twelfth, financiers and bankers, while they may worship at the shrine of Mammon on Wall Street, when they seek counsel for stability and integrity of our financial structure, must confer with our Treasury Department, our Federal Reserve Board, our Budget Bureau, our Ways and Means Committee of the House drafting the revenue and tax and tariff measures, and both the banking and currency committees drafting other financial legislation.

Thirteenth, those organizations interesting themselves in the betterment of conditions for women and children find the basic statistics they need in the women's and children's bureaus, find demonstration of advanced principles in the new Welfare Board in the national capital, and in the Policewomen's Bureau here which is an example for all the rest of the country.

Fourteenth, those who are banded together for improvement of measures for protection of society through restraint of those who have offended against society find basic data in the Department of Justice, find inspiration for continued labors in a visit to the model penal institutions of the District of Columbia which are the most advanced step in humanitarian treatment of offenders.

Fifteenth, those who are soul-stirred to aid in care of the unfortunates who suffer in any calamity find their leadership here, and well-organized leadership in the National American Red Cross Society, and they flock here from all corners of the country to this memorial building built as a utilitarian structure in honor of the tender mercy of the womanhood of the land.

Sixteenth, patriots all, whether in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, or in the Grand Army of the Republic, or in the Sons of the Revolution, or just plain you and I who love our country, who want to treasure its memories and best traditions, and who are ready to serve—unto the "supreme sacrifice" if needs be—find no place on all this broad continent so crowded with reminders: Arlington National Cemetery; the old Fort Stevens battlefield, where Lincoln stood under hostile fire; the two fields of Bull Run; Appomattox, where the greatest soldier and hero of them all laid down his sword in a "Lost Cause;" the Westminster Abbey of our heroic statues in so many public squares; our Pension Office and Veterans' Bureau, dedicated to the care of our veterans; our museum of battle-scarred flags, or memorabilia of American heroes in all wars—our living institutions that stir the love of the youth of the land and make them ever ready to defend their country.

The Capital Garage

THE CAPITAL GARAGE—a unique parking and storage institution—dedicated to the interest of motorists—located in the heart of downtown Washington, is headquarters for all classes of motorists in the Nation's Capital.

SITUATED within three squares of the entire business, shopping, hotel and theatrical district, it houses 1,200 cars. Its external design is a distinct contribution to the beauties of Washington; within—it incorporates the d'Humy system of inclined planes or ramps and staggered floors.

THE surprising accessibility of the building; its location; and with its being fire, police, collision, theft and weather proof—it has become recognized as being the safest place in Washington in which to leave one's car. The aisles—great broad avenues—are always clear, while the parking spaces are of generous proportions. Behind all of the mechanical advantages and desirable contiguity there is an unobtrusive service—rigidly maintained—which has placed the institution in the minds of the public as something different in garages.

EVERY effort is made to satisfy the patron—with all manner of real service aids being provided for each class of patron — transient, hourly, residential, shopping, theater, or business.

ALL of this combined with the cordial, clean, and efficient employees of the garage inspires a confidence which is reflected in the constantly growing patronage of this splendid institution.

WASHINGTON is proud to have stepped to the fore with this solution to the down town parking and storage facility—a real means to making the Nation's Capital a delight to the motorist.

The 4-M Hotels

WASHINGTON D.C.

OPERATED BY

MADDUX, MARSHALL, MOSS AND MALLORY INC.

CAIRO HOTEL
Q STREET AT 16th

COLONIAL HOTEL
15th AND M STREETS

COURTEOUS AND EFFICIENT SERVICE
EXCELLENT CUISINE

EXCELLENT CUISINE
COURTEOUS AND EFFICIENT SERVICE
MODERATE RATES

ARLINGTON HOTEL
VERMONT AVE AT K & 15th

THE MARTINIQUE
SIXTEENTH ST. AT M

THE FAIRFAX
MASS. AVE. AT 21ST

TILDEN HALL
CONN. AVE. AT TILDEN

The Hamilton Hotel

THE HAMILTON HOTEL, a hostelry which, in luxurious appointments and complete equipment, stands second to none other in the national capital, recently was purchased at a cost of $3,000,000 by Maddux, Marshall, Moss & Mallory, Inc., all of whom are well-known service men.

The Hamilton is being operated by Maddux, Marshall, Moss & Mallory as a link in their chain of "4-M" hotels, now seven in number, including the Arlington, Cairo, Colonial, Fairfax, Martinique and Tilden Hall.

The remarkable success which this firm has attained in the real estate, investment and hotel business of Washington is no doubt a source of pleasure and satisfaction to their many friends and clients throughout the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

THE HAMILTON HOTEL, FOURTEENTH AND K STREETS

In speaking of the success of the "4-M's," as the firm is popularly and abbreviatedly called, Maj. H. C. Maddux, president of the company, said: "We attribute our success in a great measure to our Army and Navy training. We have followed in our business the same fundamental principles of organization, administration and command that govern in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, modifying their application to conform to the psychological and other conditions of the business world. For example, we have a purchasing department in charge of Maj. Courtland Nixon, who bought millions of dollars of supplies for the Panama Canal. All supplies for our seven hotels, various apartment houses and other properties and departments are purchased on requisition approved by Major Nixon. We have an inspection department which operates as a miniature inspector general's department. As company commanders in the Army are required to inspect their barracks daily, so are our hotel and apartment managers required to inspect their hotels and apartments every day, from cellar to attic. Our hotel managers submit to the main office, not later than noon each day, a report that may be compared to the daily morning report that company commanders in the Army are required to submit. The importance of sanitation is stressed as it is in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, and we insist upon loyalty and proper discipline amongst employees.

"We back up our managers 100 per cent. No officer of the firm ever gives an order to an employee except through the manager under whom that employee works. In my judgment, based on the gratifying experience of Maddux, Marshall, Moss and Mallory, training in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps gives an ideal foundation for success in business. The only thing necessary is to adapt the basic principles of this training to the conditions of the business world, and that is simply a question of plain, everyday common sense."

The CARLTON HOTEL

THIS new hotel shares its ownership and basic management with the famous Wardman Park Hotel and brings a new note of the cosmopolitan to the Wardman service in Washington.

The Carlton puts an end to the question as to whether the ultimate in luxury and comfort are really found outside of homes of preeminent wealth. They are at the command of the guest at the Carlton Hotel; together with a profusion of conveniences for which American hotels are famous the world over.

The European manner of keeping a hotel, with cordial yet respectful and attentive service, is distinctive here. The moderate-size of the Carlton permits each guest a personality; and preserves the individual relationship between the guest and those who serve him during his stay.

The passing of the old Shoreham Hotel places Leon Kost and Jacques Haerenger at the service of Carlton guests in all matters of cuisine. Private banquet room, Garden Restaurant, special collations in the Giardino, and the culinary delights of the Carlton Club are under their direction.

Today for the Washingtonian and for the international traveler there is a hotel in our Capital where those demanding the best in good living will feel at home.

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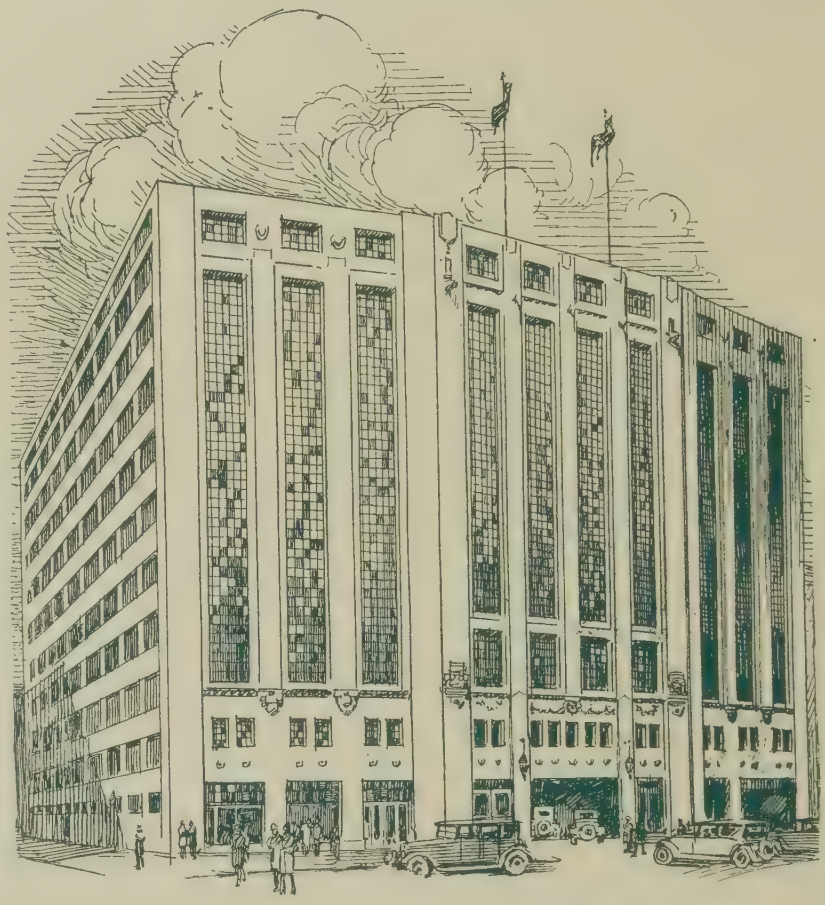

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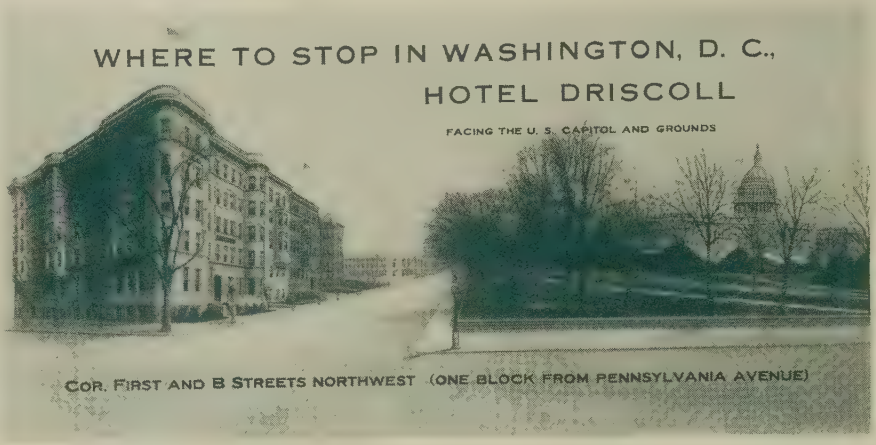

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NEW WINSTON HOTEL

First Street and Pennsylvania Ave. N.W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Overlooking U. S. Capitol and Grounds

W. A. BERKELEY, Prop.

American Plan
$4.00 up

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A GROUP OF PROMINENT HOTELS

Top, left to right: The Cavalier, Virginia Beach. New Winston Hotel.
Center: Grace Dodge Hotel.
Bottom, left to right: McAustin Hotel, Driscoll Hotel.

New Winston Hotel

THE NEW WINSTON HOTEL, at First Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, is a particularly desirable location for tourists. Situated as the hotel is, directly opposite the Capitol, it is within walking distance of the Congressional Library and Botanical Gardens, as well as of easy access to all other points of interest, including the shopping districts and theaters of the Nation's Capital.

Fully equipped baths and all the conveniences one would expect to enjoy in an attentive hotel of New Winston popularity are provided. All rooms without bath have hot and cold running water.

The New Winston Hotel is an official hotel of the American Automobile Association. The management specializes in collaborating with guests in planning enjoyable trips.

A modern garage with every facility is in connection with the hotel and at the disposal of its patrons.

The hotel's restaurant provides most excellent cuisine, either a la carte or table d'hote, at very moderate rates.

Hotel Driscoll

The Hotel Driscoll is located at the corner of First and B Streets Northwest, facing the U. S. Capitol and Grounds; near Union Station and one block from Pennsylvania Avenue. An addition of one hundred rooms each with private bath has just been completed and is now open, and we now have a total of two hundred rooms; a ninety-foot veranda facing the Capitol and grounds; quite a number of rooms facing the Capitol and grounds; spacious lobby; new elevators, and a dining-room seating 500 persons.

Unlike some hotels which maintain their room accommodations and their dining-rooms as separate enterprises, the Driscoll combines both, and to those who prefer it, the popular American plan of service is available. The dining-rooms of the Driscoll constitute an important factor in the hotel's bid for popularity among the traveling public. At its tables have feasted epicurean appetites finding every demand fulfilled.

Despite the high quality of service obtainable at the Hotel Driscoll and the faultless equipment of the establishment, the rates are unusually moderate, making it possible for the tourist or visitor to enjoy a stay at the Driscoll for a purely nominal sum.

The Carnegie Public Library

The main public library is situated in Mt. Vernon Square, K Street, between 7th and 9th Streets N.W. It was established by Congress in 1896 as a municipal library and supplement to the public educational system of the District of Columbia and was opened to the public December 16, 1898. It is a free circulating and reference library of 275,000 volumes of general literature, including books in the principal foreign languages and 58,000 mounted pictures. It has a general reading room with reference books, current and bound sets of periodicals and special reading rooms with industrial literature and books for children. It also circulates books through social settlements and schools. The central library contains a unique Washingtonian collection of books, pamphlets and clippings on the city of Washington. It is of great value to persons interested in local history.

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of the National Capital

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ONE OF the leading institution supply houses in the country is the distinction accorded M. E. Horton, Inc., Washington's pioneer wholesale food supply house. This business was established by Browning and Middleton at 610 Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest, in 1847 and was succeeded by the present firm in 1910.

Located in the downtown section at 606–620 C Street, Southwest, the House of Horton is admirably equipped to serve institutions within a radius of 120 miles of the national capital.

This firm has its private railroad siding and the advantage of being able to unload its products direct from the trains to the second floor of the plant. It also is near the wharves of the Potomac River which facilitates prompt shipments by water.

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The National Capital Press

THE LARGEST single industrial activity in Washington is printing, with its allied industries, while the outstanding printing establishment is the National Capital Press, 1210–1212 D Street N.W. In fact, the National Capital Press has the largest and most up-to-date equipment of any purely commercial printing organization in the Middle Atlantic section of the United States.

Washington is a logical printing center, and the National Capital Press, located in the heart of the business district, is the natural choice of printing establishments for the discriminating customer.

Campaign material of all kinds is given special attention by this big organizations, and many members of the Congress have made use of its excellent service and facilities for the preparation and production of political and other printed matter.

With its large equipment ranging from the smallest job presses to a battery of three late-model web magazine rotaries, the National Capital Press is producing all classes of commercial and magazine work from the smallest stationery order up through the entire range of booklets, books, color catalogues, broadsides, calendars and foreign language publications to high-class magazines of large national circulation.

Nation's Business, the official publication of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, is one of many prominent periodicals produced by this organization.

In the matter of service to its publisher clients the National Capital Press ranks among the foremost. It is entirely feasible—and safe—to place in the hands of this organization the copy and specifications for any character of work, with entire confidence that the product will be satisfactory in every respect. The men composing the organization are expert in the many operations and functions needed in the production of high quality work, and complimentary letters from patrons both in widely separated parts of this country and many foreign countries attest the wide reputation won by strict observance of the highest standards of the industry.

One of its recent achievements was the production of an 800-page document, complete from manuscript to cloth bound book, in less than one week's time—a severe test of the organized resources and facilities of any printing plant, however large.

The National Capital Press was incorporated in 1909 and began business with two small cylinder presses on the second floor of what is now Schneider's Cafe on 11th Street. The business had grown to such proportions in 1913 that it was necessary to move to larger quarters—this time to a seven-story building, with 15,000 square feet of floor space, built by the corporation, which they believed would be a permanent home for the plant. In less than three years, however, this building was outgrown, and a part of the expanded plant was housed in other buildings, until 1920, when the entire plant was moved to its present location—a five-story fireproof building, at 1210–1212 D Street N.W., containing 30,000 square feet of floor space. A remarkable feature of this move was the fact that there was no delay to any of the work being produced, the motto "On Time All Time" being as scrupulously observed as in times of normal operation.

The rapid and successful growth of this printing organization is attributable to the high ideals and inflexible standards of business ethics actuating the policies of the National Capital Press. These policies were laid down early in its business life by the active founders, Mr. Oscar T. Wright, Mr. Denwood S. White, and Mr. J. E. Jenks. Mr. Wright, in addition to being the president and treasurer of his corporation, is internationally known for his outstanding contributions to the upbuilding and welfare of the printing industry, and has been for several years chairman of the Cost Commission of the Master Printers International Organization, the United Typothetae of America. Mr. White, vice-president and production manager, is a nationally recognized authority on printing processes and equipment. Mr. Jenks, the secretary, is editor of the *Army and Navy Register* and one of the highest authorities on military and naval affairs.

Among the services used by clients of the National Capital Press are the following:

Editorial and research work for publications.

Supervision and care of subscription mailing lists.

Complete advertising service for small periodicals.

Copy and layout for all classes of work.

Competent advice on postal requirements.

Planning of sales and advertising campaigns.

Compiling special-purpose mailing lists.

Proper attention to foreign and domestic shipments.

Translation to or from foreign languages.

A Medical Center

By WILL P. KENNEDY

THE GREATEST medical center in all the world, with which the entire medical profession of the United States is cooperating for most humane treatment of suffering humanity and to safeguard against disease and other menaces to vitality, is located in Washington.

The convention of 10,000 leading physicians and surgeons from every State in the Union, arranged by the American Medical Association, held during the spring of 1927 in the national capital, emphasized this fact. It called attention also to the fact that the doctors and the medical department of the Army are coworkers for the relief of physical ills.

Here we have the great Army Medical Center, including the world-famous Walter Reed Hospital, where about 500 disabled veterans of the World War are receiving treatment as beneficiaries of the Veterans' Bureau.

Here is the renowned government psychopathic institution, St. Elizabeth's, perhaps the greatest and most modern hospital of its kind in existence, with a staff of experts drawn from the army, navy and civilian life.

Here is one of the largest municipal hospitals in the country, the Gallinger Memorial Hospital, founded by Act of Congress in memory to the late Senator Jacob H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, who had practiced his profession as a physician among the poor of Washington during his long tenure in the Senate.

Here is the United States Naval Hospital, the famous medical instruction, research, and hospital center of the American Navy—located on a verdant promontory overlooking the new Memorial Bridge in Potomac Park.

Here Uncle Sam has collected from all over the world and assembled in an unmatched medical museum and library a priceless treasury of medical books, periodicals, original papers by pioneers in medicine and surgery, and "lesions" or material illustrating disease, available for study to all doctors of the country.

In the Army Medical Museum, started sixty-five years ago, an effort has been made to collect all the pathological specimens available for the benefit of the medical profession. This institution is cooperating with every physician in the country in an intensive drive such as was never before known in the history of the medical profession to focus the entire medical experience of the country to overcome the ravages of certain diseases.

The library of the Surgeon General of the Army has no real rival in all the world, the nearest approach in wealth of material being the medical library of the University of Paris.

Then there is the anthropological collection in the National Museum of the Smithsonian Group, where there are thousands of skulls, originally collected for the Army Medical Museum by military officers of the Government scattered all over the world. Such collections are pictured as the lighthouse which indicates the course the few have followed to success, as it does also the rocks upon which the many have gone to their literary oblivion.

Those in charge of these collections confirm the statement that Washington is unquestionably the greatest storehouse in the world of medical literature, of modern medical books and periodicals, with more than 4,000,000 cards of books and titles of articles in medicine and allied subjects, conveniently arranged for ready reference and research by students.

Walter Reed Hospital

DURING and since the World War Walter Reed Hospital has been the mercy spot of the continent to which the sympathies of all the country have been drawn. In its very foundation it is heroic, memorializing the supreme sacrifice of Major Walter Reed, an army surgeon who risked his life in demonstrating that the yellow fever germs were communicated to man through the medium of mosquitos.

This Army Medical Center, located on a tract of nearly 110 acres of land on the site of the skirmish of the Civil War known as the Battle of Fort Stevens (which was the only time a President of the United States, Lincoln, stood on the ramparts under fire) is the culmination of many years of effort by the Medical Department of the Army to secure in the national capital suitable facilities for the furtherance of the educational system of the Medical Department.

It comprises the Walter Reed General Hospital, the Army Medical School, the Army School of Nursing, the Army Veterinary School, and the Army Dental School.

The Walter Reed General Hospital is maintained for the treatment of the sick and wounded of the Army and discharged disabled soldiers of the World War who require further treatment as beneficiaries of the Veterans' Bureau. It has a capacity of 1,500 beds with a daily average of about 1,000 patients. This hospital offers the following training courses: post-graduate, for medical officers; practical, for student nurses; dietetics, for hospital dieticians; in physiotherapy, for aides; in occupational therapy, for aides, for hospital internes and for enlisted specialists.

Congress has started on an immediate program of $3,000,000 in new buildings for the hospital—wards and mess. The first million dollars worth of buildings will be completed in the fall of 1927.

AIR VIEW OF WALTER REED HOSPITAL GROUNDS

Army Medical Museum

THE ARMY Medical Museum and Library are an integral part of this great medical center. The entire medical

profession of the country is in close co-operation with and deriving direct benefit from the Army Medical Museum through the American Congress of Physicians and Surgeons which meets every three years in Washington. The only two other medical museums in all the world at all comparable with the Army Medical Museum are the Musee de Val de Grace in Paris and the German War Museum in Berlin. But the Washington museum is the only institution in the world that has the books of reference and the "lesions" or material illustrating disease under one roof in such large quantities for convenient study.

This museum, unsurpassed anywhere in importance of service rendered to all the people, was started in 1862 for the purpose of collecting specimens of morbid anatomy for study of those diseased conditions, medical and surgical, occurring during the Civil War. The Government had in view the education of medical officers to better understand and to cope with diseases to which the military are particularly liable and thereby increase military efficiency.

The finest collection of material representing the injuries of war and a great many medical conditions has been made, and these are considered to have been the greatest single factor in advancing our knowledge of war injuries and disease.

St. Elizabeth's Hospital

ST. ELIZABETH'S HOSPITAL is the United States Government's institutional establishment for the reclamation and treatment of men and women afflicted with loathsome or incurable diseases and insanity in all its phases and of criminal degenerates. Patients are brought to this institution from all the territories and dependencies of the United States, from all government works and operations, from the Army and Navy and from the seas where they come within the jurisdiction of the United States Government, as well as those from the District of Columbia.

During the World War shell-shocked soldiers were treated there, as well as all soldiers and sailors found to be mentally afflicted during the war.

Its staff of doctors includes a detail from the United States Navy, a detail from the Army, a large civilian list who mostly are authorities on their respective lines and have written books on the subject they are selected to treat, and a large staff of women doctors, who are directed by the superintendent of the institution, Dr. William A. White, an eminent alienist.

The total acreage of the grounds of the institution owned and under lease, including farms and gardens and sites occupied by buildings, is 803 acres. The total acreage of the grounds under cultivation during the past year was 450 acres. There are more than one hundred buildings in the hospital group.

The instititution was founded in the year 1855. The total value of the entire property at the end of the fiscal year 1925 was given as $11,000,000. The number of patients under treatment during 1925 were 4,295.

Gallinger Hospital

THE GALLINGER Municipal Hospital is located on the District of Columbia reservation on the western section of the Anacostia River Park in the eastern section of the city. The initial appropriation made by Congress for the building of the institution, the structures of which have been in course of erection since the first appropriation was made, was $100,000 made by the Third Session of the Sixty-fifth Congress. The District of Columbia appropriation bill for 1919 carried an additional appropriation for the work of the hospital of $353,590. This increase was secured passage through the Senate by Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey on February 24, 1919.

The act of Congress making additional appropriations for the District of Columbia for the year ending June 30, 1920, carried the item as follows:

"*Gallinger Municipal Hospital:* For continuing the construction of the Gallinger Municipal Hospital in accordance with the provision for that purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1918, $100,000; and the limit of cost of said hospital and accessory buildings is increased from $500,000 to $603,590."

Subsequent District of Columbia appropriation bills have carried minor items for needs of the institution, and the work

of construction has been carried forward until the group of buildings have risen in cluster form to become one of the great charities institutions of the city. Its operation is under control of the municipal government of Washington.

Naval Hospital

THE GROUP of buildings on the Naval Hospital Reservation includes the United States Navy Medical School, the Naval Nurses Training School, the Naval Dental School, the Naval Interne and Helpers School, the Museum of Hygiene, the Naval Medical Experimental Station, Naval Medical Dispensary, seat of the publication of the Naval Medical handbook for doctors and numerous medical pamphlets, the seat of a number of medical societies and the seat of the United States Naval Hospital.

In 1902 the Surgeon General of the Navy removed the Naval College from New York to the Reservation, and with that event its real history as a great medical institution began. Some idea of the magnitude of this institution can be gained from the annual report of the Surgeon General of the Navy, E. R. Stitt, to the Secretary of the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, which shows that during the year 76 new medical officers were commissioned, 55 of whom were internes, bringing the total number in the service of the Navy up to 824 men; the Dental Corps, numbering 159 or one to every 730 officers and men, and the actual strength of the Navy Medical Corps 3,834 men; the authorized allowance being 3,692 plus 250 corpsmen in excess of the required number for the Naval and Marine forces for care of the Veterans' Bureau patients.

AIR VIEW OF ST. ELIZABETH'S HOSPITAL GROUNDS

War Caused Expansion

The main hospital is near the center of the grounds and faces north to the Medical School. At the northwest part is a junior medical officer's house and the nurses' home; to the rear of the main hospital is the contagious disease hospital building; to the southwest corner are the power-plant, steam-laundry, stables and green-houses.

Although the further development of this institution began with the movement for "preparedness" prior to the United States entry into the World War, its greatest activities and growth did not take place until after the formal declaration of war, when millions of men and hundreds of nurses had to be equipped for the conflict and when Washington was the center of the work of equipping them. Men and women were rushed to Washington for training from all parts of the country, and the thousands of civil employes here under the Navy Department had to be cared for as well as the enlisted personnel. Then came the influenza epidemic, the burden of which demonstrated the proficiency of the corps and taxed it to the maximum of effort.

The S. H. Hines Company

ESTABLISHED in 1873, the spacious funeral parlors of the S. H. Hines Company, located from 2901 to 2907 Fourteenth Street northwest, enjoy a prestige unequalled by any other undertaking establishment in the city.

The parlors are under the personal supervision of the owner, W. R. F. Hines, who also maintains an efficient and courteous ambulance service.

Outstanding features of the establishment are: Pipe organ, large funeral parlor, lady assistants, facilities for conducting four funerals at the same hour, apartment for use of out-of-town patrons, services available at all hours.

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FOR MENTAL AND NERVOUS CONDITIONS

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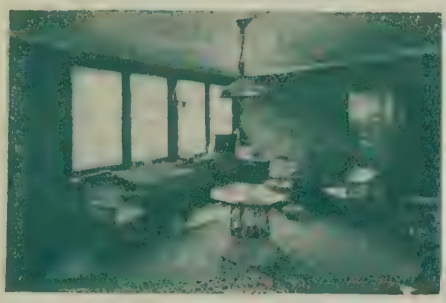

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A Literary Center

By MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

Internationally famed Author and Resident of the National Capital

I BELIEVE that Washington will become, and that before very long, an important literary center. Possibly the center of the country, so far as the production of literary material is concerned. There is every inducement for writing people to come here. The charm, the stimulating contacts, all provide the background of which I speak. There is even a leisureliness of life, provided one is not caught too imperatively into the social life.

Again, Washington is within easy distance of New York, which is the author's market for his wares. For writers are not only authors, but must be in business as well. But the real inducement to the professional writer lies quite beyond either the comfort and beauty of the capital as a residence or its accessibility from the publishing center.

Cities have well marked characteristics. Some are commercial, some are industrial; others are based on oil or mining or agriculture for their prosperity. Practically all American cities are materialistic in outlook, self-centered, more or less localized.

But Washington is none of these. It is commercial only in the sense of satisfying the needs of its citizens. It can never be localized, drawing as it does from every state in the Union and every country on the globe. And it looks out, not in. It deals with affairs and ideas; sometimes even with ideals. And these affairs and ideas are concerned with the affairs and ideas of the rest of the world.

THE CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY

The question of actual material aside, although actual material lies here in abundance, this breadth of outlook, these unusual contacts, are both broadening and stimulating. And they are accessible. Well mannered people who come here to live will find not only quick and friendly hospitality, but also that there are practically no closed doors. And that, not wealth, but intelligence and some measure

of achievement are the recognized standards.

Unfortunately, this cannot be said of many American cities. The measurement of success in terms of money is only too common elsewhere.

There are, of course, many other obvious advantages. There is not the pressure and strain of living in a vast commercial metropolis; there is even neighborhood life, a thing almost unheard of in large cities in recent years. There is a matchless dignity of living which is quite different from a hard and cold formality. Quite aside from the many monuments and parks, the wide tree-lined streets, with their 500 miles or so of shade trees, make it what Philadelphia used to be, a city of homes. Indeed, save for the business section downtown, and the great apartment buildings, soon to be augmented by a new building program at vast expense, Washington is only a city of homes.

For the fiction writer this is a real asset. He may live in a great capital and still remain in touch with the home life of the American people. And this, even more than his stimulating contacts with statesmen and diplomats, is the field from which he must draw his material. How important this is to the writer is shown by what may be called the "Hollywood" attitude of mind, where writers have found themselves involved in a circumscribed and exotic life and have been gradually losing touch with the normal and healthy psychology of the American family.

In Washington one finds a cross-cut section of our people, as representative as our army during the war. And nowhere else does one find it. For good or bad, as one may decide, Washington is the composite American mind, modified only by southern friendliness and diplomatic dignity of attitude.

For the non-fiction writer the advantages are even more obvious. There is no subject which he may not investigate here at the fountain head, outside of actual industry. And for even that he will find authorities and statistics not to be obtained elsewhere. Already the capital is the headquarters of most of the great national associations and organizations. The Library of Congress and the Public Library are his at command, and at the Library of Congress he will even be given his own desk and a locker for his reference books!

With most writers, how they work is largely dependent on how they live. Contentment and a satisfactory environment are essentials to their best work. When to that are added interest, beauty and stimulating contacts, it is not hard to believe that the present influx of writing people will continue and increase.

And as all the arts are allied in these fundamental requirements, it appears certain that Washington before long will be the cultural center of America, as it is now the political and, very largely, the social.

Headquarters for the Nation

THE HOME of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, built on the historic site of the old red brick mansion which was occupied for many years by Daniel Webster, is one of the most imposing privately owned buildings in the nation's capital. It looks out upon the northwest corner of Lafayette Square—the fashionable residence district from the forties to the eighties, the vestiges of which still exist in the house in which Admiral Decatur died, on an opposite corner, the Dolly Madison House and the old Cameron House, both of which are now occupied by the Cosmos Club. Adjoining the Chamber building were the houses of John Hay and Henry Adams, and directly across Lafayette Park is the White House, the home of the Presidents. Within a stone's throw are a dozen houses where American history has been made.

THE ARCADIA

14th and Park Road N.W.

Washington's Madison Square Garden

This Beautiful Building Houses—

Arcadia Sporting Club
Beautiful Lounge
Arcadia Market
Auditorium
Rest Rooms
Bowling
Billiards
Dancing Classes
Pocket Billiards
Small Ball Room
Card Party Room

The Auditorium in Which Can Be Held—

Boxing Exhibitions
Fashion Shows
Basketball
Track Meets
Tennis
Fairs
Dances
Lectures
Ceremonials
Exhibitions
Wrestling Matches

Officers

JOHN S. BLICK
President and Gen. Mgr.
HON. WM. A. RODENBERG
First Vice President
EUGENE S. COCHRAN
Second Vice President
C. CHESTER CAYWOOD
Secretary
HARRY M. CRANDALL
Treasurer

ARCADIA

MARKET & AMUSEMENT CO.

INCORPORATED

14TH STREET AND PARK ROAD

PHONES: COL. 9800, 9801, 9802, 9803

Directors

HON. WM. A. RODENBERG
Chairman
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C. CHESTER CAYWOOD
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HARRY M. CRANDALL
G. W. FORSBERG
M. G. GIBBS
J. SHULMAN

The building was dedicated in 1925 as the national headquarters of American business. The cost of construction was defrayed by the contributions of approximately 13,500 business men, members of business organizations in every state in the Union. From this building, the National Chamber staff renders services to 1,500 local chambers of commerce." By the same analogy, the National Chamber building could be called a "temple of commerce." It will, at least, probably stand for many decades to come as a monument typifying the present period in national industrial and commercial development, as the old guild halls in European capitals bear witness to the existence of an industrial and com-

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

merce and trade associations, with an underlying membership of more than 800,000 corporations, firms and individuals.

In historical perspective the structure is not merely a striking example of modern architecture, which gives it place among the more notable public buildings of the national capital. It is the architectural expression of a modern development of American business activity, just as the Woolworth Building in New York, designed by the same architect, Cass Gilbert, is the architectural expression of another and somewhat different phase of American business activity. The latter has been called the "cathedral of commercial order of things long since obliterated in the dust of centuries.

The unusual character of the building is disclosed not in the exterior, unusual as it is from an architectural viewpoint, but in the interior, in which respect it differs from any other in the capital. The entire first floor is given over to halls and chambers for the convenience of member organizations holding conventions or meetings in Washington. Already, hundreds of business organizations from all parts of the country have taken advantage of the meeting facilities offered by this building.

A Gratifying Success

"Oh, Sally, I am terribly distressed! The man said his supply has run low, so he can't let me have even a pound of ice. What shall I do?"

Of course, Mrs. Smythe was perturbed. Wouldn't you be if it were one of those oppressingly hot days for which Washington is noted, and you were giving your first luncheon to newly found capital friends.

" 'Deed, Ma'am, we better do something quick. Dat food sure will spoil. Now, my Mammy has been with the eleitest famblies of dis here city for more'n twenty years, and dey allweys gits ice from the Terminal Ice and Fuel Company. Why don't you call 'em?"

"Well," said Mrs. Smythe, going to the phone in despair, "if they are like the rest they will tell me that they are too busy to give a new customer any service, much less extra service."

Nevertheless, Mrs. Smythe called Main 990.

That afternoon, at the delightful luncheon served in an old-fashioned Georgetown garden, Mrs. Smythe was heard to say, "— yes, I have never had such prompt and considerate ice service in my life!"

Mrs. Oscar Denick, who was sipping iced tea near the little marble fountain, looked up and said, "Pardon me for interrupting, Mrs. Smythe, but you are talking about the service given by the Terminal Ice and Fuel Company, are you not?"

Then the success of the luncheon was doubly assured for the group of women had hit upon a subject on which they all could agree.

TERMINAL ICE AND FUEL COMPANY

COAL

JOHN S. BLICK
President and General Manager
C. CHESTER CAYWOOD
Vice President and Counsel
A. E. THOMAS
Secretary
R. S. MILLER
Treasurer

MAIN OFFICE

3RD AND K STREETS, NORTHWEST

TELEPHONE MAIN 990

FUEL OIL

DIRECTORS
WRISLEY BROWN
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FRANCIS J. BECKER
Secretary
C. CHESTER CAYWOOD
SIMEON T. PRICE
JOHN S. BLICK
ROBERT D. MARSHALL
G. W. FORSBERG

Utmost in Quality and Service

Grand Caverns

MORE THAN a hundred years ago a lad in coonskin cap and leather jacket followed his hunting dog through the forest-clad hills of the wide valley of Virginia. On his shoulder he carried a long-barrel squirrel rifle, for Bernard Weyer sought game for food. Soon the dog found a trail and for an hour the boy and dog followed the groundhog through the tangled underbrush. The sun was already sinking behind the purple wall of the Blue Ridge Mountains when the groundhog reached his den. Eagerly young Weyer dug into the loose earth around the hole. A shower of falling rocks and dirt rewarded his efforts. In the hillside a black opening appeared. Cautiously he entered. With flint and steel he lighted a resinous knot of pine wood. Far above him and around him the flaring torch disclosed a room—vast, glittering, painted in roseate colors, a vestibule to an unknown fairyland. The Grand Caverns of the Shenandoah were discovered.

Exploring parties were soon formed, and in the yellow glare of their fat pine torches they penetrated deeper and deeper into the hillside. At every turn new wonders confronted them. Room after room glittered in the smoky light, strange shapes of nature's making appeared, rainbow colors bewildered their astonished eyes. Here were vast columned temples, vaulted cathedral rooms; here were arches and mighty columns, white and sparkling as though diamond encrusted, or vivid with gorgeous coloring—white, pearl gray, sapphire, gold—colors beautiful beyond man's power adequately to describe.

Soon the glories of this great natural wonder spread throughout the valley, and the caverns became a local pilgrimage. But beyond the mountains the world still waited, ignorant of the great discovery which would one day bring scientists and travelers from every corner of the world.

Then came war and the peaceful valley became an historic battle ground. In the vaulted chambers of the caverns officers and men found refuge. Today can be seen the smudge of their torches on the high walls. Muskets were stacked within the entrance. Wounded men lay on the stone floors and watched the firelight glitter and gleam on the far-distant roof of these wonderful caverns.

The war ended and peace again descended on the Valley of the Shenandoah. With every passing year, more and more tourists sought out the caverns and viewed with amazement their splendid grandeur. In a crude way the owners capitalized this natural treasure house of form and color and provided rude accommodations for the comfort of visitors. A primitive system of electric lighting was installed, and native guides led wide-eyed visitors through the rooms and grottoes of this subterranean fairyland.

Today the advance of civilization has brought this natural wonder to your very door. In relatively few hours fast trains will carry you there in ease and comfort. Concrete roads lead in from every direction, and over these smooth white ribbons each year thousands of motorists find their ready way to these caverns of beauty and wonderment. From Florida, Georgia, Tennessee and the Carolinas, through Roanoke across the Natural Bridge and on through Lexington and Staunton, the wide roads invite you. Or, should you come from the westward, another great system of highways leads in by the Midland Trail, through Huntington, Charleston and Gauley Bridge and on by a route which offers a shifting panorama of scenery comparable to any in the world. The famous White Sulphur Springs are but a few miles distant. Hot Springs, Virginia, are not far away. And everywhere at every turn lie pictures of grandeur and peaceful beauty that will make a motor trip to the Caverns a lifelong memory.

The grounds in which the Grand Caverns are situated extend more than a hundred acres in a vast park, where guests will find splendid parking facilities, playgrounds which include baseball diamonds, tennis courts, roque courts and, in fact, every kind of outdoor recreation. At the foot of the park the river affords delightful bathing in its crystal waters, and beyond the park rises the mountainside in which are hidden the wonders of the Caverns.

For those who wish to spend consider-

THE GRAND CAVERNS OF THE SHENANDOAH

Five views of the glittering columned temples and vaulted cathedral rooms of the Grand Caverns of the Shenandoah. To appreciate the full grandeur of the Grand Caverns they must be seen. Special excursions are made to the Grand Caverns by the Southern Railroad.

able time at the Caverns, and there is no place in America which offers more natural beauty and greater scenic wonder combined with every facility for recreation and entertainment, a club house has been erected which will provide the guests with every comfort and convenience. Built of native gray limestone and designed by a distinguished architect, the building has become an inherent part of the landscape, a charming spot in which to spend the days or weeks of your vacation. Here you will eat the true Southern food that you have so often heard about, cooked by colored women whose recipes have been handed down through generations from the early plantation days long years before the Civil War. Here on the wide piazza you can sit in the moonlight and look out across the glorious valley to the far-off Blue Ridge. Or, if you would dance, the smooth and polished floor will call you, and you can do the latest steps to the strumming of a Southern banjo orchestra.

Far better than words, the picture on the preceding page will indicate the glories of the Grand Caverns. But even the most carefully prepared pictures are inadequate and give but a slight idea of their mysterious and exquisite grandeur. Here, brought together by nature in a single vast series of caverns, seem to be all of those characteristics which have made other, and until now better known, caverns famous. The Grand Caverns are vast and mysterious in their extent. Nowhere else can be found such a collection of strange shapes created through millions of years by the slow processes of time. Nowhere else can your eyes find such prismatic colors, for here you will think it is the palette on which were mixed the colors of the world. The Grand Caverns are dry and a trip through them is characterized by the utmost comfort and safety. There are no pitfalls, or holes, or places of danger.

In order that the full grandeur of the Grand Caverns may be seen, a most elaborate and costly system of flood lighting has been installed. All the old wiring and lights have been removed. Through leaden cables skilfully concealed from the eye the power from the new electric plant is conducted to hidden flood lights. A turn of the switch and a burst of light discloses a scene that beggars description. Another switch closes and from a different angle other bars of light awaken a million sparkling diamonds into life; colors, soft and vivid, seem to glow under the flood light's torch; strange shapes, delicate as a woman's veil, phantastic, awesome, shapes of every kind and character confront you. Professor M. Luckiesh, director of the lighting research laboratory of the General Electric Company, the author of more than a dozen books on lighting, and the foremost authority on that subject in the world, is the designer of this marvelous system of lighting in Grand Caverns. Nowhere in the world is there anything comparable to this installation. And how appropriate it is that light, under the guidance of a wizard's hand, should after millions of years, awaken the glories of one of nature's most glorious accomplishments.

Do not put off your trip to the Grand Caverns. Hear the call of the open road. See the Valley of the Shenandoah, "the Garden of the Lord." See the seventh wonder of the world, the Grand Caverns of Virginia.

Clubs of Washington

Advertising Club of Washington, Aero Club of Washington, Alibi Club, Analoston Boat Club, Army and Navy Club, Capital City Chess Club, Chevy Chase Club, Capital Yacht Club, City Club, Club of Colonial Dames, Civitan Club of Washington, College Woman's Club, Columbia Country Club, Congressional Club, Corinthian Yacht Club, Cosmos Club, Elk's Club, George Washington University Club, Gridiron Club, Herzl Club, Kiwanis Club of Washington, Knickerbocker Club, Metropolitan Club, National Press Club of Washington, D. C., National Yacht Club, Old Colony Club, Players' Club of Washington, Potomac Boat Club, Potomac Gun and Fishing Club, Riding and Hunt Club, Rotary Club of Washington, Town and Country Club, University Club, Washington Canoe Club, Washington Baseball Club, Washington Club.

A Real Factory In the National Capital

Making the Finest Paper Disc Milk Bottle Cap

FOUNDED in 1906 by residents of Washington, supported by local capital, the American Dairy Supply Company introduced the Certified Cap for milk bottles.

The Certified Cap is now shipped to every one of our Forty-eight States, and all over the world. It is acknowledged to be the most convenient and attractive of paper disc caps. The ***red*** fiber flap does not tear off. It can be easily seen. It is easily lifted. This cap feeds in automatic capping machines.

Wherever your home, YOU can have Certified Caps on your milk bottles. You can secure them not by asking just for caps "with handles," but by specifying "The Cap with the *RED* Flap."

Visitors entering the city by rail from the south pass the factory just before entering the tunnel.

AMERICAN DAIRY SUPPLY COMPANY

Washington, D. C.

London, England
Waxed-Papers Limited
Nunhead Lane, S. E. 15

Toronto, Canada
Purity Milk Cap Limited
76 Stafford Street

THE CAP WITH THE *RED* FLAP

American Dairy Supply Company

THE DELIVERING of milk to households began by moving from door to door the original milk factory itself—the cow. Progress has brought us from unsanitary cans, conveyed through the streets, to the modern milk bottle with neat fitting, attractively printed cap. The American Dairy Supply Company, of Washington, D. C., has been a great factor in this development, especially from the old time plain disc difficult to remove from the bottle to the convenient pull cap of today.

The Certified Cap offers the housewife these improvements: She can grasp the flap and safely remove the cap without a fork or other implement. She can lift the cap from the bottle with ease. The flap can be distinguished in dim light. The cap is not damaged in the process of removal, and so can be replaced to maintain a good seal.

A demand has developed recently for a cap which can be operated in capping machines, so an improved Certified Cap, known as the Depressed Handle style, has been devised.

Not only for household trade is the Certified Cap convenient, but also for hotel and restaurant proprietors. Here it is of service in the capping of milk bottles and of individual cream portions. Thus the customer is assured of receiving the milk as originally bottled. Dust is excluded, and the diner easily removes the cap without danger of soiling clothes. Individual miniature bottles, sealed with small Certified Caps, are used for cream or syrup. All of the bottles can be filled during slack periods and kept on ice, ready for instant use in rush hours.

Few products manufactured in the United States enjoy a wider distribution than Certified Caps with *RED* Flaps. They are used in all of our Forty-eight States and in such far-flung places as New Zealand, Australia, Switzerland, England, Canada, Mexico, Alaska, China, Guatemala, and Java.

Branch factories have been established in London, England, and in Toronto, Canada.

The machinery for the manufacture of Certified Caps is designed, built and owned by the American Dairy Supply Company. The main factory is located two blocks south of the great Capitol Building in Washington, and was specially designed to embody the latest improved ideas. The machines are automatic. From the inception into them of raw materials to finished article, cut, printed, stapled, paraffined, counted and packed in sanitary tubes, they work without the necessity of human hand touching the product.

Bromo-Seltzer

ONE OF THE showplaces of Baltimore is the Bromo-Seltzer Tower Building. The height of the tower is 357 feet. The bottle, on top, a facsimile of the regular ten cent Bromo-Seltzer bottle, but about 10,000,000 times larger, is 51 feet high, 20½ feet in diameter, weighs 17 tons, and revolves at the rate of 107 feet per minute. There are 596 electric lights in the Bottle and Crown surmounting it, which can be seen at a distance of 20 miles.

The Bromo-Seltzer clock is the largest four-dial gravity clock in the world. The dial is 24 feet in diameter. The minute hand is 12 feet 7 inches long, and weighs 175 pounds. The hour hand is 9 feet 8 inches long and weighs 145 pounds. The pendulum is 15 feet long and weighs 475 pounds. The clock is automatically wound by an electric motor every six hours.

Bromo-Seltzer has been on the market for thirty-nine years and is universally recognized for its prompt and effective action in relieving headache.

Emerson's Aperio is a pleasant, effective laxative and cathartic which has recently been placed upon the market.

Emerson's Ginger-Mint Julep is a refreshing soft drink that quenches the thirst.

The Emerson Drug Company dispenses dry ginger-mint julep in 7- and 12-ounce bottles, known to the trade as family or club sizes.

If interested, you are invited to write the company which will promptly advise you the names of one or more dealers in your locality where you can procure the bottled goods. Such communications should be addressed to the home office:

Emerson Drug Company

Bromo-Seltzer Tower Building
Baltimore, Maryland

Phone, Plaza 6180

Top, left to right: Southeast plant of the Washington Gas Light Company. Maddux, Marshall, Moss and Mallory, Inc., headquarters at 923 Fifteenth Street.
Center: Section of plant of American Dairy Supply Company.
Bottom: Emile's Connecticut Avenue parlors. Federal Storage Company.

The Educational Center of the Western Hemisphere

WASHINGTON is the educational center of the Western Hemisphere stretching its helpful and guiding hand into every state in the Union and to far-flung foreign lands. For the whole nation looks to Washington for educational leadership and from Washington's institutions go forth men to make and administer the nation's laws, to direct educational advancement and research, enriching life by increasing the sum total of human knowledge, and to be educated leaders of the people, and to ably represent our Government at home and abroad in the highest positions.

These Washington alumni treasure in their hearts appreciation for their teachers here, echoing Goethe's tribute:

"The godlike man, the noble pedagogue,
Who cast a people in heroic mould."

Indeed, Washington has been called a university itself, because the whole atmosphere here is one of liberal education to an eager, receptive mind. Merely to live here with faculties alert is highly educational.

Public education is a people's deliberate effort to form a nobler race of men. It recognizes that the way to improve society is by improving men because human beings are the greatest resource of any nation, and the noble mind of the race is renewed and sustained by the education of the young.

It was this thought that President Coolidge had in mind when he said: "America has but one great staple product. We till the soil, operate our industries, develop transportation, engage in commerce, encourage the arts and sciences—but these are only means to an end. They are all carried on that America may produce men and women worthy of our standards of citizenship."

So it is eminently fitting that this capital city, the only city in all the world designed exclusively for the conduct of a nation's business, should have grown into the world's greatest center of well-rounded and balanced education linked in with practical business sense and efficiency.

It is eminently fitting that youth from all over the land can come to the capital and, while working as a page boy in Congress, or running an elevator in the Capitol Building, or working as a clerk in some government establishment, can have opportunity to fit himself for any profession, to represent the greatest of nations in foreign lands, for any chosen line of science or to add to his general mental development and store of knowledge.

"Before each one of us an image
floats of what he ought to be
And 'till he this attains, his life is
never full and free."

Though the Constitution of the United States makes no mention of education, and the establishment of schools was left to the individual states as an unmentioned power by the 10th Amendment, ratified in 1791, yet from the foundation of the Republic the Federal Government encouraged education in the several states and made provision for schools in the territories.

U. S. Bureau of Education

The necessity of some central office for the collection and study of educational statistics and data was early seen and appreciated by schoolmen. In response to this need, the United States Bureau of Education was instituted "for the purpose of collecting such statistics and facts as shall show the condition and progress of education in the several states and territories, and of diffusing such information respecting the organization and management of schools and school sys-

tems, and methods of teaching, as shall aid the people of the United States in the establishment and maintenance of efficient school systems, and otherwise promote the cause of education throughout the country."

It was first created by Congress as a Department of Education, on March 3, 1867, and continued as an "independent establishment" until July 1, 1869, when, according to a provision contained in one of the annual appropriation acts, approved July 20, 1868, it was constituted an office or bureau in the Department of the Interior.

The bureau has no administrative functions except those connected with the expenditure of the funds appropriated by the Federal Government for the maintenance of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts in the several states and territories, and those connected with the education, support, and medical relief of natives of Alaska. The bureau was instrumental in introducing the reindeer into Alaska from Siberia, for the benefit of the natives. There are now over 400,000 reindeer in Alaska, two-thirds of which are owned by natives. With its system of public schools for the natives, it has lifted the aborigines of the territory from an absolutely primitive state to industrial and economic importance.

The bureau serves as a clearing house for accurate and comprehensive information on education in the United States and foreign countries; it advises legislatures, school officers, teachers, and others in promoting and directing education; and it conducts surveys of educational conditions in particular institutions, localities, counties, and states. Such surveys have become in recent years a most valuable method of seeking out the weaknesses in school systems and educational institutions and discovering programs of improvement. Requests for surveys have become so numerous that the bureau has not been able to comply with all of them. It has recently completed a survey of the entire educational system of the State of Utah at the request of the state authorities, a survey of a building program for the city of Portland, Oreg., a survey of the normal schools in the District of Columbia and, at the present time, is making a survey of Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.

This bureau issues a monthly educating periodical and biennially a statistical and textual survey of education, administers a system of 85 schools for the natives of Alaska, and maintains the largest exclusive educational library in the world. It promotes an annual American education week, bringing public attention to the schools and their needs.

One of the outstanding activities of the Federal Bureau of Education is the promotion of home education. During the past few years it has enrolled over 20,000 readers in its thirty home reading courses, planned by experts and granted certificates to those who completed the courses. These reading courses involve general culture, parental education, and citizenship training. They are proving popular among young people as well as adults.

Almost without exception the various departments and bureaus of the Government are educational along specialized lines. The Interior Department, which is essentially an engineering group, has been well called a Federal University of the People, because many of its activities are devoted to the discovery and dissemination of knowledge. Its curriculum covers many fields of learning. Its faculty includes hundreds of scientists, professional men and technicians, specialists in many branches of education. Its student body is the people of the United States.

It has schools of education, in botany, engineering, geology, geography, anthropology, zoology, psychiatry, chemistry and research. Propagation of knowledge on these subjects by the various bureaus comprises their major duties in many instances.

Similarly the Department of Commerce educates the business men and manufacturers in their special fields and the Department of Agriculture educates the rural communities in many ways, with the radio and moving pictures as very effective agencies.

The education agencies of the Federal Government and of private but public-spirited nature that are congregated here are too numerous to be detailed. By authority of Congress all government collections, together with facilities for research and illustration, are made accessible to the students in institutions of higher learning here.

National Educational Association

The National Education Association, a voluntary organization of persons actively engaged in educational work, with more than 160,000 active members covering every type of educational worker—classroom teachers, principals, supervisors, college presidents and professors, research workers, and superintendents of schools—which was organized nearly seventy years ago, has its headquarters at 1201 Sixteenth Street N.W., where it owns a handsome four-story brick building, purchased in 1918. This Association has developed in Washington an expert headquarter's staff which regularly includes more than one hundred persons, who are constantly at the service of the teaching profession.

The Association holds annually two inspiring conventions which stimulate thought on educational problems and bring together the chosen representatives of the teachers of the nation. The meeting of its department of school superintendents held in this city in February, 1926, was a splendid gathering. All Washington hotels were filled to capacity. Many notable persons, including the President of the United States, addressed the convention.

The Association publishes a monthly magazine, the *Journal of the National Education Association,* which carries to all members reports of its activities, accounts of educational progress, and material which every teacher needs for professional growth. It also publishes a Research Bulletin which deals primarily with educational facts and statistics, a bulletin for elementary school principals, and yearbooks for the benefit of its more important departments.

At the Washington Convention in 1926 the superintendents of schools distributed a yearbook dealing with problems of the course of study in elementary schools, which bore the significant title, "The Nation at Work on the Public School Curriculum." Over three hundred school systems, eighteen state departments of education, and twenty-seven educational institutions cooperated in furnishing and preparing the material for this yearbook. It told how the different cities had gone about the task of revising their courses of study. Special emphasis was laid on the fact that the public schools are for all of the children of all of the people. It pointed out that the modern public school must teach its children not only those things which promote his individual well-being, but also the great truths which will make him a useful citizen of the Republic.

Modern education has become very complex, because modern life is making many new demands on the schools. To meet this situation the National Education Association has seventeen departments studying problems in their special fields and making valuable contributions to educational advance. It has more than a score of committees conducting important investigations.

The Association is sponsoring before Congress a bill providing for a Department of Education with a secretary in the President's Cabinet, which it is claimed will do for education what the Department of Agriculture does for the farmer, the Department of Labor for the workingman, and the Department of Commerce for the business interests of the country.

In cooperation with the American Legion and other national organizations, it annually promoted American Education Week, focusing the attention of millions of citizens upon the basic needs of public education.

The first plank in its printed platform urges a competent, well-trained teacher in hearty accord with American ideals, in every public school position in the United States.

The last plank states that the National Education Association is committed to a program of service—service to the teachers, service to the profession, service to the nation. Its supreme purpose is the welfare of the childhood of America.

If these high ends are attained, we may feel confident that the next generation will be well grounded in the principles of good citizenship and useful living.

The mere mention of the Federal Board of Vocational Education and for vocational rehabilitation of those maimed in industry and the women's and children's bureaus of the Department of Labor opens up a beautiful panorama picture in the mind of man, helpfulness to weaker and maimed fellow beings.

This means economic recovery from the junk-pile of industry and giving the little ones a fairer start in life.

Along lines of broad education for willing minds there are the museums and libraries supported by the general government of the United States as well as similar institutions belonging to the city of Washington, presenting advantages unsurpassed in any other city in the land. And in near-by Maryland and Virginia pilgrimages can be made to areas richer than any others in crowded historical reminders.

For the public school education of the children of this municipality and children of government employees who live even outside of the District in Maryland and Virginia suburbs we are providing through 160 school buildings more than 3,000 teachers and an annual school budget of 12½ million dollars for some 70,000 enrolled pupils.

For higher and specialized education there are literally scores upon scores of universities, colleges, academies, institutes, seminaries, and houses of study. Many of these are of national and even world-wide recognition.

It is not well known to some of the people of Washington that their city has, within its boundaries, an absolutely unique institution of learning, since it is not duplicated elsewhere in the world.

The Columbia Institution for the Deaf, a corporation founded in 1857 by Congress, has maintained on its grounds at 7th and Florida Avenue N.E., familiarly known as Kendall Green, since the year 1864, a collegiate department for the education of deaf young men and women. This department, known as Gallaudet College, receives from the various states and territories of the United States, and from foreign countries as well, deaf students who have finished their preliminary education in special schools for the deaf and carries them through five years of preparatory and collegiate work.

Except for their deafness, these young people are very normal in their feeling and action and life. Their course of study in college covers English, foreign languages, mathematics, science, history, philosophy, and a number of bread and butter courses such as library cataloguing, domestic science, domestic art for the young women and printing, chemistry, agriculture, and mechanical drawing for the young men.

Basketball and tennis are favorite sports for the young women, while the young men, in addition, have wrestling, baseball and football. In the latter sport they are particularly proficient, and their teams are well known in the college sport world.

The social side of the students' life is well taken care of by their organizations, together with dramatic, literary and social clubs.

The United States Government has long been trustee and has been the benefactor of the college by providing free scholarships for many of the students. That the United States funds have been well invested is shown by the fact that the graduates of the college enter all kinds of professions and soon become self-supporting citizens. Graduates are now engaged in many parts of the government service and in civil engineering, mechanical drawing, agriculture, library cataloguing, accounting, teaching in schools for the deaf, illustrating, printing, publishing, chemistry, bacteriology, architecture and many other useful occupations.

Washington has always been a fountain head of literature. Novelists, poets, philosophers, geographers, geologists, zoologists, botanists, astronomers, mathematicians, scientists of every description, tacticians, financiers, sociologists, metaphysicians, religionists, journalists and historians unnumbered have contributed to the education of the world by their writing here.

The first book on economics written in America was printed here. Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star-Spangled Banner," was one of our early and most forceful lawyers. John Burroughs, the great naturalist, began his work here. Joaquin Miller was another. Harriet Beecher Stowe's famous novel, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," was first printed in the *National Intelligencer,* which was being published before this became the capital. Walt Whitman was once a government clerk in the office of the Attorney General and began his literary career here. George Bancroft, the great historian, lived and wrote here many years. He was Secretary of the Navy under Polk and was responsible for establishment of the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Among other Washingtonians whose literary work is well known were Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, George Alfred Townsend, Thomas Nelson Page, Molly Elliott Seawell, Anna Hanson Dorsey, Francis Hodgson Burnett and Frank Carpenter.

One great advantage about acquiring an education in Washington is that the youth is always in the historic atmosphere and that the student in any department has ready opportunity to see just how any particular line of education works out. In civics, how the Government operates; in law, how Congress makes the laws and how the Supreme Court interprets the Constitution and the laws made by Congress; in medicine, what is done at the world's greatest medical center, Walter Reed Hospital, and with access to the unrivalled Army Medical Museum and Library; in science, its practical application to daily life at the Bureau of Standards, Bureau of Chemistry, Bureau of Mines, etc.; in business, how the basic rights of a manufacturing concern are safeguarded in the Patent Office; how geography is kept up to date by the Hydrographic Office and the Coast Survey and the National Geographic Society.

From these illustrations it can readily be seen not only how the student can couple his textual study with observation of the practical application by experts, but he can even have a part in the application by working in some branch of Uncle Sam's great workshop that specializes in the line of work for which he is fitting himself. Thus the youth gets the best possible education—theory from textbook and classroom research in libraries and museums and specialized institutions going hand in hand with actual technical work in the world's greatest industrial establishment.

Macaulay gives a hint at what this inspirational leadership from Washington in education of all the people means when he says:

"To give to the human mind a direction which it shall retain for ages is the rare prerogative of a few imperial spirits."

National Oratorical Contest

WASHINGTON annually is the scene for the finals in the National Oratorical Contest when seven young orators of high school age representing as many regions of the country engage for the national oratorical championship. The event usually is held at the Washington Auditorium in May and the tickets are distributed through the office of Randolph Leigh, national oratorical director, The Star Building.

In October the winner in the national contest and similar winners in France, England, Canada, Mexico and Japan engage in an international oratorical contest at which the President of the United States usually presides.

Inasmuch as the finalists in the national oratorical contest represent the best talent among 2,000,000 school children, the interest in the event is intense and yearly wins thousands of new auditors who follow the fortunes of the youthful orators with enthusiasm.

The Public School System

By HARRY O. HINE

Secretary, the Board of Education

UNDER the able leadership of Dr. Frank W. Ballou, superintendent of schools, and former president of the Department of Superintendence, National Education Association, the public school system of the national capital has enjoyed a marvelous development within the past seven years and, with the completion in 1931 of the five-year building program, it will take its proper rank among the finest school systems in the world.

Dr. Ballou has worked out for the Washington system the 6-3-3 plan of education and has won the admiration of educators all over the United States through its pioneer work in the junior high school field. There are now ten junior high schools in the city, and soon the seventh and eighth elementary grades will be eliminated entirely in favor of the three-year junior high school course.

Growth of the School System

The growth of the public schools of Washington may be learned from the tabular statement which follows, covering a period of twenty-one years that have elapsed since the passage of the organic act.

Whole Number of Pupils Enrolled in the Public Schools of the District of Columbia: 1904–05, 51,230; 1905–06, 51,992; 1906–07, 52,739; 1907–08, 53,385; 1908–09, 54,792; 1909–10, 56,136; 1910–11, 56,784; 1911–12, 57,781; 1912–13, 58,153; 1913–14, 56,563; 1914–15, 57,533; 1915–16, 59,526; 1916–17, 60,284; 1917–18, 61,536; 1918–19, 62,239; 1919–20, 65,298; 1920–21, 67,064; 1921–22, 69,541; 1922–23, 71,503; 1923–24, 72,573; 1924–25, 72,967; 1925–26, 74,903.

A statement of the cost of public education would show increases even more marked. In 1906–07 the expense of school administration was approximately two and one-half million dollars. In 1925–26 it was approximately twelve millions. The proportion of the available revenues for the operation of the government of the District of Columbia devoted to public education during these two decades has usually been from 30 to 33 per cent of the whole District budget. Much of this advance in cost is due to increase in salaries, an elementary teacher's basic salary in 1906 being $500, in 1926 $1,400. It was also due to the expansion of the school plant, in the erection of new buildings with greatly increased construction costs. This may be illustrated by noting a comparison of the costs of construction. The eight-room John Eaton School in Cleveland Park was built in 1910 at a cost of $58,850. When an eight-room addition to this school, alike in design and size and material to the original, was contracted for in 1922, the cost was $114,169. These figures are typical of the recent rise upward of the cost of permanent school equipment.

The Five-Year Building Act

During the Great War schoolhouse building construction in Washington, in common with the other cities of the na-

Top, left to right: Academy of the Holy Cross; Sidwell's Suburban Friends School.
Center: Central High School with Emory Wilson Stadium in the foreground; Gallaudet College.
Bottom: Eastern High School.

tion, remained at a standstill. In this period, however, Washington grew rapidly in population with corresponding increases in the attendance upon the public schools. The shortage of building accommodations and the augmented population created an unusual congestion and the Board of Education initiated legislation to correct this situation. Congress on February 26, 1925, enacted into law a far-reaching piece of legislation known as the Five-Year School Building Program Act, to provide a sufficient number of school buildings to make possible the following:

1. To abandon all portables;
2. To eliminate the use of rented buildings.
3. To abandon the use of undesirable rooms.
4. To reduce elementary school classes to a standard of not more than forty pupils per class.
5. To provide a five-hour day of instruction for elementary school pupils, thereby eliminating part-time classes.
6. To abandon all school buildings recommended for early abandonment in 1908.
7. To abandon other school buildings which have become unfit for further use since 1908.
8. To provide a full day of instruction for high school pupils, thereby eliminating the "double shift" program in the high schools.
9. To provide for the annual increase in enrollment of pupils during said five-year period; and, in general,
10. To provide in the District of Columbia a program of schoolhouse construction which shall exemplify the best in schoolhouse planning, schoolhouse construction, and educational accommodations.

To meet the provisions of this law required an appropriation estimated at approximately four million dollars per year, or an aggregate of about twenty millions. Since the enactment of the statute two years ago, two appropriation acts and several deficiency appropriations have been passed by Congress, all of which carried funds that have remedied in part the conditions heretofore cited. Unfortunately, the annual quota of four million dollars for permanent improvements has not been met. This lapse from the original figures will doubtless extend the corrective period of five years to a six-year school building program.

Junior High Schools

One of the leading advances made in the curriculum of public school instruction within the past ten years is that of the adoption of junior high school courses. Under the traditional regime the school courses consisted of eight grades of elementary school attendance preceded generally by a year of kindergarten play school for the five-year children. Then followed four years in the high school with its elective courses in secondary instruction. This was known as the 8–4 plan.

The conviction grew that this system was inelastic, that too many students upon completion of the elementary grades failed to enter high school and thus lost the opportunity for high school instruction to which every American boy and girl is entitled as a minimum intellectual equipment for the serious business of making a living and enjoying life.

To fill this need the junior high school system was adopted, as a middle course between the grades and the senior high school. The first six years remain elementary as heretofore; the seventh, eighth and ninth years of student life are devoted to junior high school work. Three years then follow for senior high school instruction. This is known as the 6–3–3 plan, predicating twelve years of study as a preparation for college.

Washington enjoys the distinction of being among the foremost cities of the country to recognize the merits of junior high school courses. The first schools were organized in 1919. One, known as the Columbia Junior High School, was located in the spacious but old Central High School, at Seventh and O Streets. The Shaw Junior High School was provided for colored pupils. The patronage at these schools was city wide rather than contributing to the needs of a particular geographic section. Their popularity was immediately established. Appropriations for other junior high schools from time to time were provided by the Congress and the Macfarland and Langley were constructed. These are new schools designed as a type.

The Powell, the Jefferson, the Hine,

Top, left to right: Holy Cross Seminary; St. Mary's Academy.
Center: Lucia Gale-Barber School; Montessori School.
Bottom: Marjorie Webster School of Expression; Gunston Hall.

and the Randall Junior High Schools were organized and placed in existing commodious schools and adapted to junior high classes. In February, 1927, the Stuart Junior High School, named in memory of the beloved superintendent of schools, and the Francis Junior High, representative of the dignified type above referred to, opened their doors to students. At the same time contracts were being entered into for the Gordon Junior High School at 35th and R Streets and for the Garnet-Patterson at Tenth and U Streets. The estimates placed with Congress for 1928 carry items for the Paul Junior High School in Brightwood and for the Garnet-Patterson Junior High School.

Safety Measures

Precautions for the safety of the school buildings and their occupants have greatly increased within recent years. In this the public has taken a keen and jealous interest. A statutory provision requires all doors to open outward; numerous and spacious exits are required in all new schools which are built fireproof or of the fire-resisting type. Extraordinary safeguards are accorded all buildings in the universal use of fire extinguishers always available and in whose use the janitorial staff is trained. The inspection of all schools made at frequent intervals, by the fire marshal of the District, affords additional precautionary measures to insure safety at all times. In the infrequent occasions when a genuine alarm of fire has been sounded in schools, the building has been emptied in perfect order in less than two minutes.

To lessen the dangers to school children through automobile traffic a unique organization has been developed known as the "School Boy Patrol." This patrol consists of a group of sturdy boys possessed of discretion and judgment who are given a badge of authority of the character of a Sam Brown belt, for the purpose of patrolling the highway crossing at or near school buildings, warn motorists, and help the smaller children to cross the streets in safety. In this movement the American Automobile Association has rendered much help and advice.

No boy is admitted to the patrol except with his consent and that of his parents. The plan has proven so successful that it has been extended to 68 schools in the District. The lads, with their distinguishing baldric, have won the good will of all sensible motorists. When arrests have followed a report made by a police officer on information furnished by one of the patrol the courts have sustained the patrol.

Better Playgrounds Needed

A crusade for more spacious grounds about school buildings has recently been started as one of the fruits of the joint conference of citizen groups and the Board of Education. The proposition originated with former Engineer Commissioner J. Franklin Bell through his association with the National Capital Park and Planning Commission. This took concrete form in a proposal to request congressional authorization and funds to employ landscape engineers to attend to the beautification of school grounds and to provide educational and cultural environs, displacing the past and present rugged and uncouth bare surfaces of many playgrounds.

The High School Cadets

To the Washington high schools belongs the distinction of inaugurating in 1884 physical training combined with a knowledge of military tactics in the high school cadet organizations. Not only is *Washington* the pioneer in this respect, but the Washington high school cadets have long been regarded as a model for other cities. This honor was recently accorded them by officials of the War Department. The Washington high school cadets have always provided the most colorful features of all the local activities. The annual reviews of the companies on the White Lot by high government officials have been enlivening spectacles. It is the competitive drills with several regiments and twenty-four companies of cadets participating that afford the occasion for the highest exultation. For pride of achievement, keen interest *in wholesome rivalry,* for manifestation of school loyalty, for effervescent patriotism these drills reach high-water mark; for neither football nor track athletics, debate or theatricals, nor even the dignity of graduation can displace the ever-growing popularity of the classic annual competitive drill of the high school cadets.

The New Health School

The construction and operation of the Washington Health School marks an innovation, so far as the District of Columbia is concerned, in providing suitable instruction amid conditions designed to restore health to pupils in the incipient stages of tuberculosis.

This school, recently dedicated, presents a number of unique features. In planning it, one aim was held constantly in mind, that of providing facilities, first, for restoring the physical vigor of unfortunate pupils, and, second, to furnish the means for training their minds and hands. In doing this, sunshine, good lighting, fresh air, warm, nourishing food and comfortable rest rooms, coupled with immaculate cleanliness, were made the distinctive characteristics as to health features; a curriculum especially adapted to the needs of the pupils was arranged for the school features.

A distinctive departure from the ordinary school is shown in the provision of rest rooms, and their equipment of cots and blankets, a dining room with kitchen accessories, a secluded sick room, shower and wash rooms for boys and girls, all rooms of ample dimensions.

Pupils come to the Health School from all parts of the city, and their transportation has always been provided. Formerly they made use of the street cars with the necessity for transfers and frequently the use of more than one road. Now the pupils are collected by busses and carried to the school, returning to their homes by the same conveyances used exclusively for their use.

The Americanization Schools

The Americanization work of the Washington public schools is an experiment in extension education for adults who have come to our city from the various countries of the world.

In 1925–26 the total enrollment in all classes reached the highest point yet attained, 2,080 students. The personnel of this group is most interesting when analyzed. More than thirty-six nationalities are represented; ages range from seventeen to seventy; educational backgrounds vary from the illiterate adult to university men and women who come to the public school to learn the English language or to prepare for naturalization.

To meet the need of people who are employed the school is open both day and night. In both the day and evening schools there are classes for those who speak no English, those who speak only a little, and those who have a conversational command of the language but who are striving to attain a greater vocabulary and better pronunciation. These are known as beginning, intermediate and advanced English classes.

There are also citizenship classes. Students enrolled in these classes are petitioners for naturalization and are in the school for the specific purpose of gaining knowledge concerning the functioning of our government and the history of our country. There is close cooperation between the school, the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and the Bureau of Naturalization. The educational examination required to show the fitness of the applicant for naturalization is given at the Americanization School by an examiner of the Bureau of Naturalization. The total number of citizenship students in the school the first semester of 1926–27 was 504.

Americanization to be vital must aid the newcomer to make his social, ethical, economical and political adjustments to his new environment. The Americanization school and its great aid, the "Americanization School Association," is endeavoring to help establish contacts for the newcomer which will lead to real assimilation.

Many patriotic organizations of Washington are cooperating in this work not only with their far-reaching influence with agencies and people devoted to civic betterment, but also with liberal contributions of money. Among these are the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Federated Women's Clubs, the Women's City Club, the Civitan Club, and the American Women's Legion.

Community Center Work

The community center activities of the public schools were legislated into existence in 1915. The movement for community centers had been carried forward by Miss Margaret Wilson, the late Miss Frances Fairley, and Mrs. Cecil Norton Broy. In 1917 a department was created by the Board of Edu-

cation to conduct and control these activities.

The community center department establishes and oversees certain educational and recreational activities in all its centers, notably athletic work in gymnasiums, dramatic presentation, musical activities, both choral and instrumental. In addition, privileges are granted to many civic, patriotic, and educational organizations to use the public school buildings for meetings and programs.

The department also arranges for city-wide celebrations of national holidays and other civic programs in which dramatic and musical groups participate and other organizations of the city cooperate. The national community Christmas tree celebration was planned by the department in cooperation with the office of public buildings and public parks. A community harvest festival draws together the community organizations of the city in the autumn. The July Fourth celebration for the city is entrusted to the community center department.

Specialists are employed in dramatics, rhythm, athletics, music. During the current year many parent-teacher associations and many citizens' associations have held their meetings regularly in school buildings. The Washington Opera Company, the Washington Choral Club, and Federation of Colored Choirs rehearse regularly in the community centers. A community center basketball league, including some thirty teams, has been established. A movement is on foot to develop a community band which will represent every section of the city.

Vacation Schools

Summer schools are devoted primarily to pupils doing review work, but special pupils doing advanced work are permitted to enroll provided first that their previous record justifies the effort and next that accommodations for them are available.

Two senior high schools, two junior high schools, and thirty elementary schools were in operation during the summer of 1926, together with the adjacent school yards under a ground supervisor who received the pupils in relays for physical training, games or handicraft work.

Night Schools

No small part of the educational facilities of the public school system is that contributed by the night schools. As the gleaners of olden times went about gathering stray fragments of grain from the harvest fields, so the evening schools open the doors of opportunity to older students and adults and provide desired schooling previously neglected or denied them. And this is done at night, while the student during the day is a wage-earner.

The usual program is for a two-hour session for three nights a week. While a standard or fixed course of instruction is offered, there is considerable flexibility to adjust the course to the wants of the students. Along with the academic subjects as a necessary basis, individual projects are offered in shopwork, sewing, millinery, cooking, in which the students cooperate in furnishing the necessary material for instruction. In the colored schools a leading attraction is the work of the automechanics. Classes in stenography and typewriting, bookkeeping and business law, or what are known as bread-and-butter subjects, are popular.

The tuition is free to Washingtonians, and to nonresidents practically so, being subject to day-school statutory requirements which are liberal.

The continued usefulness of the night schools is attested by an average normal enrollment throughout the city of about 6,000 students. A surprising number of entrants, some 800, applied to the various classes on February 1, 1927, and began work.

Top, left to right: St. Albans (National Cathedral School for Boys); Holton-Arms School
Center: Georgetown Visitation Convent; Misses Stone School.
Bottom: Chevy Chase School for Girls; National Cathedral School for Girls.

Leading American City for Student Population

By RANDOLPH LEIGH

Organizer and Director, International Oratorical Contest

NO AMERICAN city has a more promising educational future than Washington. Among the twenty-five leading cities in the United States it stands out culturally for five things:

First, it has the largest per capita student population.

Second, it is the only large American city which draws its strength from non-commercial sources.

Third, its library facilities are unrivalled.

Fourth, as the seat of government of the most powerful nation in the world, it exerts a quickening influence on all eager minds.

Fifth, in its physical beauty and its treasurers of art and architecture, it is unsurpassed.

The modern tendency in education, typified by the great city universities, is away from isolated rural institutions toward great centers of thought, located in and energized by large centers of population. This cityward drift of educational institutions has gone on with increased speed within the last quarter of a century. In many instances, however, the educational institutions, which have moved to or have grown up in large cities, have represented such a small part of the total population that they have surrendered much of their cultural assets to the mere rush and whirl of city life. In other instances they have, as a protective measure, walled themselves around within the city so that, sacrificing the benefits of a spacious rural location, they have, at the same time, by their policy of isolation within the city, failed to secure the benefits of their urban location.

It is of the utmost importance, from the educational standpoint, that the ratio of students and total population be high enough to allow the educational element to make itself felt in the community. Washington, which leads all large American cities in the number of students to each 100,000 of the population, meets this important requirement perfectly.

The city college has often seemed to sacrifice its cultural ideals to the commercial realities of the community to which it has attached itself. Education, perhaps, needs the stimulus of a large and thriving community to keep its processes attuned to life. At the same time, it is certain that if education is to be of any permanent worth to the individual it must give him a breadth of vision and a cultural attitude of mind which is not generally the product of a tightly grooved commercial community. The ideal location for a city college or other educational institution, therefore, would be one in which the grim realism of a large community is tempered and refined by a strong cultural element. In other words, the American student who desires contact with large cities is likely to miss the best half of his education if he seeks it in a community which is dedicated primarily to commerce or industry. Great cities flourish on the seed thoughts which spring up in distant, quiet places. Only

rarely do they produce those seed thoughts. The problem for the American student, therefore, if he desires to seek his training in a large community, is to find one in which the immediateness of business is somewhat offset by other and more idealistic factors. Therefore, Washington, an essentially non-commercial city with a large educational population, should be highly attractive to the discriminating student.

In the Library of Congress, Washington has an educational asset which cannot be duplicated in any other community. Copies of every book copyrighted in the United States are to be found in that great institution. Since practically every worth-while book printed in Europe or the Americas is now offered for sale in the United States, this means that the students in Washington, having access to the Congressional Library, can secure, without cost, the use of any worth-while book printed in modern times. These research facilities (since valuable ancient manuscripts as well as modern books are available in Washington) offer a superb opportunity to the ambitious student desirous of more light for himself or of transmitting more light to others.

See Government at First Hand

By being at the seat of government the student unconsciously becomes familiar with the workings of the finest piece of governmental machinery which has been devised by man. In remote communities students familiarize themselves with governmental principles at second hand and only after diligent study. In Washington they familiarize themselves with government at first hand. They can actually see the legislative body in process of making the laws of the land and by their close contact with all of the departments of government they come to understand them naturally and clearly. Mere residence in Washington is in itself a course in civics. Furthermore, in Washington, national and international news becomes local news and the true Washingtonian moves in an atmosphere of large and inspiring events. Washington is, in addition, the storehouse of a wealth of practical information regarding almost every line of human endeavor. From the many governmental branches students may keep themselves informed on matters of foreign and domestic commerce, inventions, standards of efficiency, codes of practice for public utilities, labor in the most general and comprehensive use of that word, patents, geology, biology, forestry, chemistry, animal husbandry, plant industry, soils, dairying, mines, hydrography, the economy of agricultural production and marketing, and numerous other subjects of vital importance from both an educational and industrial standpoint. In short, the Government of the United States is the greatest research agency in the world, and the student in Washington can avail himself easily and quickly of its findings.

The ultimate goal of education is symmetry—the best possible balancing and coordination of individual talents. Surely "the most beautiful city in the world today" (Lord Bryce's description of Washington) is an ideal place in which to work toward that goal. The full perception of beauty is in itself education. And beauty is abundantly at hand in Washington. It is the most perfectly laid out city to be found in any land. Its public buildings and parks are not surpassed by those in any country. Its paintings, statuary and other art objects are superb.

For those who love *power,* Washington is the world-capital—heir to Nineveh, Rome, Constantinople, Madrid, London, and all that long line of proud cities which in the distant or recent past have set the pace for mankind. For those who love *beauty,* Washington is the Athens of the modern world.

Strength and beauty—could there be two finer lights for the young mind (or any mind) to follow?

Washington's Outstanding Educational Institutions

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National Park Seminary

A Junior College for Young Women

(Washington, D. C., Suburbs)

NATIONAL PARK SEMINARY, a Junior College for Young Women (called colloquially "The Glen School"), is located in the suburbs of the National Capital and is but twenty-one minutes' ride from the city proper. Its buildings and grounds and its equipment are unsurpassed by any private school in this country or abroad. The grounds are adjacent to the great National Rock Creek Park, one of the most beautiful reservations of the Nation's Capital, which extends north of Washington along the banks of Rock Creek to the District Line near Forest Glen. This whole region is strikingly lovely and picturesque with its combination of forest, stream, hill and dale. It rises gradually from the city until, at Forest Glen, the elevation on which the Seminary stands is about four hundred feet above sea-level.

THE motive for the selection of a suburb, rather than the city itself, as the site of the school, came from the conviction that student life is happier and freer when removed from the distractions and social allurements of a large city, to where no artificial restrictions are rendered necessary by the nearness of temptation, and where character, as well as the physical being, is free to expand and develop without the system of espionage that so often irritates and represses the moral nature and renders it suspicious, secretive and resentful. A city school must either impose these hurtful restrictions or face the risk of damaging criticism. It is undeniable, therefore, that the ideal location for a boarding-school is out of and yet near a great city, near enough to appropriate all its educative advantages and influences.

THE material equipment is undoubtedly as complete for its needs as that of any school in the land. It comprises thirty buildings—twelve school buildings, including four dormitories (Main Building, Senior House, Aloha and the Villa), the Chapel, Auditorium, Gymnasium, Recitation House, Science and Art Building, Practice House, eight recreational club-houses, the Miller Library, the detached fireproof Kitchen, "Braemer" (the Home Economics Cottage), Storage House, Stables, Heat and Power Plant, Greenhouse, Help's Dormitories, Shops, etc. In fact with its street lights, its concrete walks and macadamized roads between the various buildings, the place presents the appearance of a small village. The dormitory buildings are connected with one another, and with the Gymnasium, the Recitation House, the Practice House and the Odeon by covered passageways.

THE Seminary was first opened in the fall of 1894, at which time the property was acquired by Mr. and Mrs. John Irvin Cassedy, principals of a seminary in Norfolk. Its corporate charter was issued by the State of Maryland in the year 1903. In the summer of 1916 Mr. Cassedy transferred his interest in the corporation to Mr. Joe Clifton Trees, of Pittsburgh, and Dr. James E. Ament, and since that time extensive improvements, especially of a material character, have been made. The ideals so long associated with the school remain the same, and

with its resources largely augmented, the Seminary is in a position to assure its great circle of alumnae and patrons a future of even greater promise and usefulness.

THE definite object of the Seminary is to provide education for girls and young women. It recognizes two forms of effort: I. Education by means of Textbooks. II. Education acquired outside of Textbooks.

THE school, beginning with about fifty pupils, grew rapidly in numbers and in esteem and speedily became national in its scope and clientele. Its courses have been extended to cover six years, four of high, or preparatory school, grade, and two of college curriculum. Special courses in Art, Music, Dramatics, Gardening, Home Economics and Secretarial subjects are offered.

THE Seminary makes no attempt to parallel the work of other schools nor does it foster any "entangling alliances" that give any other institution even the semblance of a right to dictate its policy or its courses of study.

ALL students enrolling for entrance in the Junior College must have completed the equivalent of a high-school course, usually representing sixteen credits or units, based upon the unit formulated by the Committee on Standards of Colleges and Secondary Schools. No entrance examinations are required.

DUE to the urgent demand of patrons the Seminary reopened its preparatory department several years ago, a department that had previously been maintained at the Seminary for a quarter of a century. Girls who have completed the eighth grade are admitted to this department, preparing them for admission to the Junior College courses or qualifying them to take the comprehensive examinations of other colleges.

THE admirable location, beautiful grounds and mild climate encourage outdoor exercise. Horseback riding, cross-country walking, tennis, hockey, soccer, basket ball, and archery afford outdoor sport. The annual Indoor Meet and the Field Day exercises supply incentive to competitive endeavor to the less ambitious students.

THE Seminary is open to visitors throughout the year. Someone in authority is always present to meet prospective patrons, to show them about, and to give such detailed information as may be desired.

THE School's colors are forest green and white, and its flower is the white carnation. Graduates and seniors alone may wear a special pin representing the Coat of Arms of the school. The School's mottoes are: for the Faculty, Cum natura, non contra; for students, Amor omnia vincit.

Members of the Board of Trustees are:

James E. Ament, President, Forest Glen.
Joe Clifton Trees, Pittsburgh.
The Honorable John S. Weller, Pittsburgh.
Teresa Catharine Ament (Mrs. J. E.), Forest Glen.
George M. Leimbach, Secretary-Treasurer, Forest Glen.

NATIONAL PARK SEMINARY

Top: A riding group coming in over "Castle Bridge."
Center: An old Sienna marble seat that graced a garden in Italy about 900 years. Gymnasium in the background.
Circle: The Odeon (Little Theater) and the Music Hall.
Bottom: A Dutch windmill house used as the club house for Kappa.

University of Maryland

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, located at College Park, Md., less than five miles from the District of Columbia. The professional schools are in Baltimore. It is one of the few institutions in this section on the approved list of the Association of American Universities, the highest accredited list in the country.

Colleges at College Park are:

Agriculture, Arts and Sciences, Education, Engineering, Home Economics and Graduate School. In addition the Agricultural Experiment Station and Extension Service are at College Park and a Summer School is held annually there. There also are departments of military science and tactics and physical education and recreation, the Reserve Officers' Training Corps having received "distinguished" rating for six consecutive years.

Colleges in Baltimore, the offices being located at Lombard and Green streets, are:

Dentistry, Law, Medicine, Nursing and Pharmacy.

The University offers the following degrees:

Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Master of Arts, Master of Science, Doctor of Philosophy in Arts, Doctor of Philosophy in Science, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Medicine, Doctor of Dental Surgery, Graduate in Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Chemist.

Any high school graduate, provided he or she is sixteen years of age, may enter the University.

The University offers a specialized training in almost any line of work for which one may care to prepare and at the same time gives opportunities in elective courses that permit a student to become broadly acquainted with other fields of endeavor.

The University has well-equipped laboratories for highway, civil, electrical and mechanical engineering, for the sciences, and for practical agricultural studies.

The University is owned by the State and by reason of the State and Federal appropriations is able to furnish education at a very low cost. The University maintains dormitories and a dining hall for the benefit of the students. Room and board also may be obtained with private families off the campus. Many of the students after their first year live in fraternity houses.

The student body is governed under a system of student self-government, in which all affairs that relate to the students are handled by a joint committee composed of members of the faculty and the presidents of the classes. Students and teachers meet on common ground to maintain a sense of fair play and co-operation in all things. In this way the students are encouraged to accept the responsibilities of government, establishment of law and good citizenship. The student body is organized into a unit known as the Student Assembly. A student executive council handles the affairs of the Assembly.

Many opportunities are offered for participation in student activities. The University maintains teams in intercollegiate competition in football, baseball, track and field, lacrosse, basketball and tennis. Fraternities, literary societies, dramatic club, the band, glee club, orchestra, social organizations, technical and cultural societies, student publications also are maintained.

The aims of the University are **"to teach the application of Science to industry, to advance the cause of civilization through better health and a knowl-**

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

Circle: Front entrance to Ritchie Gymnasium.
Left: A view of the front of Byrd Stadium looking down the hill from the "Ag" building.
Right: View looking from front of Agricultural Building where executive offices are located. Calvert Hall, one of the men's dormitories, is seen in foreground.

edge of how to live well, to train students to be leaders and better citizens, to inspire them with lofty ideals and high-spirited loyalty to state and nation."

Training in the R. O. T. C. leads to commissions in the U. S. Army and Marine Corps or in the Reserve Corps. The U. S. Government pays each student taking this work in the junior and senior years nine dollars per month. Equipment, uniforms, etc., are furnished all students.

Besides training the student in the fundamentals of military discipline, in squad, platoon, company and battalion drills, the military department teaches the theory and practice of modern warfare. Actual work in the construction of trenches, sham battles, target practice and everything of that character are gone through diligently.

Besides these things, the department seeks to develop in the student a high feeling of responsibility to his government, physical and moral courage, pride in personal appearance, unselfish honesty, and intelligent concentration of effort. United States Army officers are in charge of the work.

Athletics at Maryland, just as at all other institutions, are the basework of student activities and form a big part of university life. They help to build character and a strong body, aid in giving the student the fine conception of loyalty which marks the college man, develop keen minds, resourcefulness and

courage; they form the strongest of ties that bind the student and alumnus to their institution.

Many notable victories have been scored by Maryland teams, such as the football triumph over Yale in the 1926 season; over the Penn eleven in 1923; over Syracuse on the gridiron and in track, baseball, basketball and lacrosse over the leading combinations of the East and South. All of Maryland's teams are developed out of students at the College Park Schools, where there were less than 800 boys for the 1925–26 term. It is said that more athletes have been "made" at Maryland than any other institution in the country. A notable example was the 1925–26 relay team that scored over Yale twice and beat Penn, Dartmouth, Boston College, Columbia, New York University, Fordham and Bowdoin. Not a single member of the quartet ever had worn a spiked shoe before entering the University.

Freshmen as well as Varsity teams are maintained in all sports in which the University is represented. The Freshman teams play high and preparatory schools and freshmen teams of other universities.

All athletics for girls is controlled by the Women's Athletic Association. This organization has a managing committee, known as the Executive Board, which manages schedules and decides all questions that relate to recreation and competitive sports for girl teams.

In 1926 the Maryland girls won great distinction by capturing the national rifle championship. A basketball league plays through a regular schedule annually and Spring and Fall tennis tourneys are held. Field hockey and track athletics are planned.

Until the Fall of 1924, Maryland had little in the way of facilities for athletics, but now has about as good as any other university in the South.

A spacious gymnasium provides an excellent floor and seating arrangements for basketball games. It contains also offices, a locker room for 1,200 lockers, dressing rooms for teams, store rooms, and a special suite of dressing and entertainment rooms for use at social functions.

A new athletic field also is in use. This field consists of a quarter-mile running track with 220-yards straightaway, gridiron, and diamond. Lacrosse games also are played on this field. The field has a concrete grandstand with seventeen rows of seats. Under the stands are dressing rooms for the outdoor athletic teams, office, heating plant and showers, and rest rooms for women.

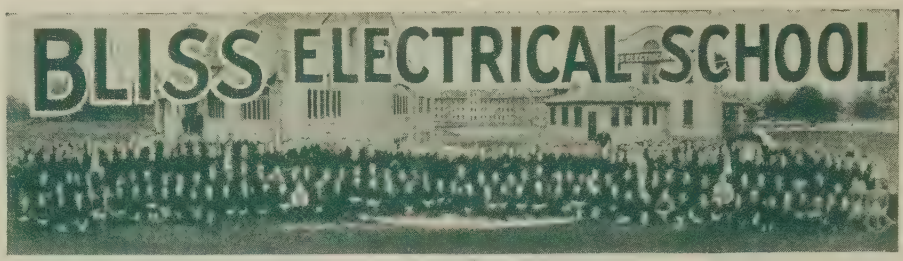
Besides the athletic field in use by Varsity teams a separate field is maintained for Freshman football and baseball teams.

Tennis courts also are available. These courts always are in good shape in season and in almost constant use from sunrise until sunset.

Dr. Raymond Allen Pearson, for fourteen years president of Iowa State College, is head of the University. He came to Maryland in the Fall of 1926, succeeding Dr. Albert F. Woods, who resigned to become director of scientific work at the United States Department of Agriculture.

H. C. (Curley) Byrd is assistant to the president, athletic director, football and track coach and until a couple of years ago also handled baseball and track. He is an alumnus and has been associated in some official capacity with the University since the Fall of 1912. All of the assistant coaches are Maryland products.

Maryland is governed by a board of regents of which Samuel M. Shoemaker is chairman. Other members are: Robert Crain, John M. Dennis, Dr. J. Frank Goodnow, John E. Raine, Charles C. Gelder, Dr. W. W. Skinner, E. Brooke Lee, and Henry Holzapel.



ESTABLISHED 1893

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A SPECIAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL

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ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

The regular course in this institution is designed to be

COMPLETED IN ONE COLLEGE YEAR

The curriculum includes Mathematics, Mechanical Drawing and intensive Shop Work. Students actually construct alternating and direct current motors, install wiring and test electrical machinery. Non-essentials are eliminated. A thorough knowledge of underlying principles is emphasized. Theory and practice are closely interwoven in classroom and laboratory. It assures a maximum amount of training in a limited time to earnest and ambitious young men.

Bliss trained men hold responsible positions throughout the world. The School has thoroughly equipped, fireproof Dormitories, Dining Hall, Laboratories and Shops. *Prepare for your profession in the most interesting city in the world.*

For Catalog, address

Bliss Electrical School

200 Takoma Ave., Washington, D. C.

Bliss Electrical School

BACK of every institution is a man, and back of the Bliss Electrical School is Louis Denton Bliss. His was the idea that gave birth to the school in 1893 and his is the personality that has made it what it is today, a successful school where young men from all parts of this country and abroad learn the *why* and *how* of electrical engineering.

Mr. Bliss was an engineer with the Edison Company when he conceived the idea of a school where men unable to attend four-year colleges might gain sufficient knowledge of the fundamentals of electrical engineering to enter that fascinating field. Electricity was then, in 1893, just emerging from its dark ages and many of its now familiar applications were either undreamed of or still in a state of experiment. Alternating current, through the perfection of the transformer, was only beginning its work of replacing 95% of direct current; incandescent lighting had but recently progressed from experiment to assured success in the lighting of the World's Fair buildings at Chicago, while industry was just beginning its demand for trained workers to handle these newer applications of electricity.

Mr. Bliss determined to train some of these workers. Opposition to his idea was not lacking—money was. Nevertheless he started his school, in one room of a downtown office building, with a class of twenty men in attendance three evenings a week.

The progress of the school from evening to day classes, from day course to resident course, through financial depressions and wars, complete destruction by fire in 1908, and rebuilding to the present very complete plant, is a story too long to be told here. It is the story of Mr. Bliss' life, of his unswerving will, of his love for his work.

IT IS the story of lifelong concentration upon one chosen aim—providing for young men the most comprehensive yet concise course of electrical engineering possible in one year. There are four-year colleges for the men who can attend them—there is here a special technical school, concentrating upon the engineering essentials, for those who must prepare in less time. Here the student is taught not only theoretical electricity, which the engineer must have, but he receives in the laboratories, under conditions to be met in industry, the practical applications which fix the principles and prepare him for the work he must do after graduation.

The question is often asked Mr. Bliss, can men be trained successfully in one year for the difficult profession of electrical engineering? The answer comes from the graduates, who send every year more than half of each class; it comes from their individual successes in business and in responsible positions throughout the world; it comes from their employers who in increasing number each year make places for new graduates.

Mr. Bliss is vitally interested in the technical preparation of young men for their work. More than that, he is interested in them personally and individually and concerned that they shall also learn that real success comes only to the man of character. Therefore the school endeavors consistently but unobtrusively, through the influence of example and right moral surroundings, to point the way to the worthwhile things of life.

The visitor to the school is impressed with its order and organization; there is a spirit of success about it; it is as complete as a sphere. Mr. Bliss has had the opportunity that comes to few men of spending a lifetime in the development of one single project. It is not to be wondered that the product of those years of wise planning and concentrated work, of shaping and polishing, is a very complete thing.

Top: Dormitory housing 200 men.
Center: Administration building, offices and classrooms.
Bottom: Dining hall seating 360 men.

The

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY *of* AMERICA

WASHINGTON, D. C.

RT. REV. THOMAS J. SHAHAN, D.D.
Rector

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AND TECHNOLOGY

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The Catholic University of America

FOURTH AND MICHIGAN AVE. N.E., WASHINGTON, D. C.

MANY Catholics of the United States, and not a few in the City of Washington, have little knowledge of the numerous and varied activities of the Catholic University of America. To our non-Catholic brethren it is hardly known. It seems proper and fitting that those who are interested in the progress and growth of the University, especially those who perform services for us and who sell us goods, should be acquainted with our accomplishments of thirty-seven years and our services to education in the future.

The first of the University buildings, Caldwell Hall, was opened in 1889. Today

McMAHON HALL

there are forty-eight buildings, all told, situated in the suburb of Brookland. Of these, twelve major and nine smaller buildings belong to the University, including a beautiful church (the completed Crypt of the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception), a magnificent Library, a Gymnasium and a Stadium. These are all under the general management of the University. Besides there are twenty-seven other buildings belonging to the Catholic Sisters College, Trinity College and the different religious communities, each under separate ownership.

The University and its surrounding colleges own a large tract of land and are so close to the United States Soldiers' Home grounds that the two sites seem to blend into one. The estimated value of the buildings is $25,000,000. The University spends over a million dollars each year in the city of Washington for food, clothing and educational supplies. Furthermore, its professors and students spend large sums with the merchants for similar items. It is one of the large educational institutions of the city of Washington and contributes greatly in many ways to the business and social life of the city.

The University started in 1889 with a School of Theology. For this reason there is a general impression that it is conducted solely for training young men for the Catholic priesthood. The University proper does not conduct seminary courses for young men studying for the priesthood. It accepts in its schools of Sacred Sciences and of Canon Law only graduate students in these sciences. Such students must be ordained priests before taking up their studies at the University.

There are twenty houses of study established by the different Religious Orders of the Church: the Dominicans, Franciscans, Marists, Holy Cross, Capuchins, Paulists, Carmelites, Benedictines, Oblates, Sulpicians and others. Besides following courses in their own houses the young men of these Orders take undergraduate courses in Philosophy and Letters and are given instruction in higher branches of learning at the University.

The University has added practically every branch of learning since the establishment of the School of Theology in 1889. The original staff of four professors has increased to one hundred and ten; about one-third of these are ecclesiastics and two-thirds laymen. With few exceptions the professors are Americans by birth. Besides offering courses in Law, Philosophy and Letters to young laymen, the University has a splendid School of Sciences, established in 1906, with departments of Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Mechanics, Astronomy, Biology, Drawing, Architecture, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering and Mechanical Engineering.

The University draws a large number of students from the city of Washington. Non-Catholics are admitted, and are not required to follow courses in Religion. Many parents living in Washington prefer to educate their boys and girls at home, and find that in this way they can save considerable, besides having their children with them at home. The instruction given young men aspiring to be architects, engineers, chemists, physicians, lawyers, bankers, accountants and business men is of the highest order, and our degrees rank with those of the leading universities of America.

Last year 2,311 students received instruction. 732 were candidates for degrees in regular course, 724 in the Summer School, 357 in Trinity College, 135 in the Catholic Sisters College, and 363 in the other colleges mentioned above.

The University is erecting on its grounds a magnificent church. Funds are being collected by a nation-wide appeal, started in 1903, and are kept separate and distinct from funds donated for other University activities. No work is undertaken until the funds are in hand. The work so far completed on the Crypt has cost nearly one million dollars. Construction is progressing rapidly, and the completed church will be one of the largest and most beautiful edifices in the world.

Nearly 400,000 volumes have been collected in the libraries of the University and neighboring colleges. Most of them will be housed in the John K. Mullen Library, now under construction, an edifice unsurpassed in our city for architectural beauty. Nearby is the Maloney Chemical Laboratory, with its splendid new Auditorium, the gift of Mr. Martin Maloney of Philadelphia. The University has a high-grade museum in which visitors find hours of delight and interest. The Great War had hardly been declared when the University offered its buildings and facilities to President Wilson. It organized a Student Army Training Corps, conducted a school for paymasters of the Navy, placed all its laboratories at the disposal of the Government and cooperated in very important chemical research for war purposes, conducted a rehabilitation school for wounded soldiers, and administered the Knights of Columbus Scholarships for ex-service men.

The University has a number of publications explaining its work and activities, which may be obtained on application by anyone interested.

Southern Brothers Steward Business University

LEE P. SOUTHERN

President, Southern Brothers Steward Business University

LOCATED right in the heart of the business district of Washington in its splendidly appointed new home, on the third and fourth floor of the New Adams Building, at 1333 F Street N.W., is Southern Brothers Steward Business University, one of the outstanding business training institutions to be found anywhere. The term outstanding is used advisedly, as it is believed that the rigid requirement demanded by this school, that every member of the faculty must be a bona-fide graduate of a recognized university or college and possess a Bachelor's or Master's Degree, is a distinct innovation in business education practice and marks a forward step that will place commercial teaching on a higher plane generally.

Southern Brothers Steward Business University, for many years known as Steward School for Secretaries, was founded by Frank C. Steward, September 1, 1913. For many years under the management of Mr. Steward, the school was located in the Brentano Building at the corner of Twelfth and F Streets N.W. It was the first school in Washington to train students as private secretaries and has maintained the leadership in that field to the present time.

Early in the spring of 1927, this school was purchased by Lee P. Southern of Southern Brothers, and the name changed to its present form.

The classrooms of the school are unique. In addition to the large assembly-typewriting and bookkeeping classrooms—there are many smaller classrooms designed especially for individual instruction. The student's comfort, health and convenience have been the chief note in the interior planning—and are in evidence everywhere. The lighting and ventilating arrangements are of the best. There are four modern white-tiled lavatories, sanitary drinking fountains, and every room is equipped with large ceiling electric fans. The equipment of the school is complete, modern and adequate in every respect and lacks nothing which would aid the student in getting the best results from his course.

A double elevator service which has every aspect of being private places the visitor right in the spacious reception room of the school, from which open the

FRANK C. STEWARD

Vice-President, Southern Brothers Steward Business University

DAVID B. SOUTHERN

President, Southern Brothers Miami Business University, Miami, Florida

general and private offices of the school's executives.

The sides of the walls of the reception room are covered with pictures and testimonials of scores of people of prominence in Washington and government circles. In the school's files are also hundreds of original letters from these men —and hundreds of others of equal prominence—the majority unsolicited, endorsing the management, methods and ideals of the school. Here, too, in the files are also hundreds of letters of gratitude and endorsement from some of the thousands of successful graduates the school has turned out during the fourteen years of its existence.

An elaborate catalog has just been published by the management of the school, and contains complete outlines of all courses with much interesting information. This catalog can be obtained without charge by anyone interested in business education by writing or calling for it in person at the school's offices.

Southern Brothers Group of Business Universities

The group of business universities, operated by Southern Brothers, of which the Washington School is the pivot, consists of schools at Ashland, Ky.; Portsmouth, Ohio, and Miami, Fla.

Among the certain advantages enjoyed by the students of these schools is that all tuition and employment are interchangeable—and that all derive the benefit of the combined advice and cooperation of the management and faculty of each school of the group, and the personal contact with the Southern Brothers and the privilege of absorbing some of their enthusiasm and spirit are of invaluable worth to the student.

It may be argued that the placing of graduates and competent undergraduates is not a required part of a school's service, but Southern Brothers have always felt that a moral obligation, at least, rests upon them to see their young men and young women so introduced to business opportunity to give them the largest possible chance for success in their chosen work. For this purpose the school maintains an Employment Bureau under the management of a vocational expert. Through this department the graduate is placed in positions for which he is particularly fitted.

The success of this method is testified to by the fact that thousands of Southern Brothers graduates are holding responsible positions today in every state in the Union, the majority of these positions being secured by the aid of Southern Brothers Employment Bureaus.

SAM C. SOUTHERN

President, Southern Brothers Business Universities, Ashland, Ky., and Portsmouth, Ohio

American University

UNUSUAL in its inception, American University has continuously followed an unbeaten path. It was a preacher-scholar who foresaw the fulfillment of President George Washington's dream for making our national capital the site of an institution of advanced learning, which should be "Protestant, evangelical, democratic and free."

Hamilton and Chancellor John William Hamilton, later emeritus—gave great impetus to the expansion of American University.

Located at Washington, it is in the field of its greatest opportunity. Developing in close relation to the literary, scientific, historic, art and government treasuries of the capital city, Washing-

THE BATTELLE MEMORIAL

American University is young and old. Considerable time passed since its establishment was authorized in February 24, 1893, and March 2, 1895, by special acts of Congress. Those years were devoted to the accumulation of funds. No classes were organized; no faculties assembled; no schools of the University formally established.

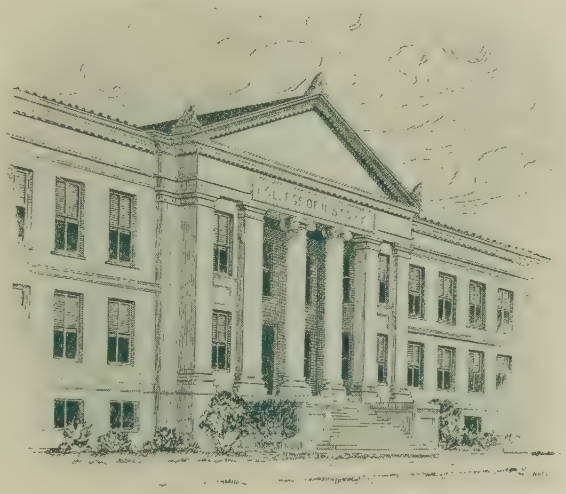
But American University was growing those years. Men of great brains were at its helm. Pertinent propaganda went far and wide. Funds were invested for it and the foundations were being laid. Four men—Chancellor John Fletcher Hurst, Chancellor Charles Cardwell McCabe, Chancellor Franklin

ton is the essentially cosmopolitan background for its rich life.

American University has three schools under the administrative direction of Chancellor Lucius C. Clark. The Graduate School at 1901 F Street recently brought Dr. Edward T. Devine, fourteen years a professor at Columbia University, from an important social service post at New York City to be its dean. Dr. Devine is internationally known as a social economist. He was for many years editor of the *Survey Magazine* and Executive Secretary of the United Charities of New York City. To this Graduate School come students from many states and lands to carry

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

WASHINGTON, D. C.



College of Liberal Arts

Campus, Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues

Faculty of twenty well-trained men and women. All have had successful teaching experience. Small classes insure individual attention. Unusual opportunities for student leadership. Students from twenty-two states—fifty scholarships.

George B. Woods, Ph.D., *Dean*

School of the Political Sciences

1907 *F Street, Northwest.*

Offers last two years of college work leading to the degree of Bachelor of Political Science. Faculty of experienced teachers—experts in their subjects. Courses in Diplomacy, Economics, Foreign Trade, Government History, and Law.

Albert H. Putney, Ph.D., *Director*

Graduate School

1901 *F Street, Northwest.*

Courses of advanced character offered to graduates of recognized colleges. Leads to degrees of Master of Arts, Master of Political Sciences and Doctor of Philosophy. Faculty of specialized teachers. Courses in Economics, Education, English, Fine Arts, History, Philosophy, Political Science, Dramatics, Psychology and Religion.

Edward T. Devine, Ph.D., *Dean*

For catalog and information address
Deans of the respective schools,
or Lucius C. Clark, Chancellor

forward their investigations under university supervision and within reach of the Library of Congress, the Smithsonian Institution and other scientific laboratories, records and authorities of the Federal Government.

The Professional School of the Political Sciences at 1907 F Street is under the direction of Dr. Albert H. Putney, who for some years held an important post in the state department and whose official relations to government brought him into intimate relations with foreign affairs. Associated with him are men of wide reputation in the political science world. Students from many countries who are preparing for diplomatic service or who desire major courses in international law, jurisprudence, foreign trade and related technical subjects find here an outstanding opportunity. Many foreign legations at Washington register their ranking members as students at this school.

In September, 1925, on its 90-acre campus at Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues, the College of Liberal Arts, which is the youngest school of American University, was opened. That first year registered students from twenty-two states and four countries. The second year's enrollment doubled that of the first year. Dean George B. Woods from Harvard University brings to the development of the college wide educational experience and technical training. He has the cooperation of a faculty of strength. On the campus the Fixed Nitrogen Plant carries forward its investigations in the McKinley building. In addition are Hurst Hall of History, the Battelle Memorial, the gymnasium, the Woman's Residence hall and the chancellor's residence.

The college is as virile as it is young, as rigid in standards as it is hopeful, and as full of life as college students know how to make it. Thus the trinity of schools of American University is complete.

The Maret French School

THE MARET FRENCH SCHOOL is situated on Kalorama Road, opposite the Connecticut Avenue bridge, in the most select residential section of Washington. The new building erected in 1923, overlooking the Rock Creek Valley, was specially designed to meet all requirements of a modern school.

The proximity of Rock Creek Park enables the pupils to enjoy horseback riding on many miles of bridle paths. Swimming and athletics are under the supervision of the physical culture teacher.

The aim of the Misses Maret, when they founded the school in 1911, was to procure for American students a complete course of studies including preparation for college, music and art, with the added advantage of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the French language, such as can be secured only by a sojourn in France. According to the school's program, the students are given the opportunity of learning to understand and speak French fluently without detriment to the progress of their general studies in English.

The High School, for girls, includes boarding and day departments, with a complete academic course and college preparation. Girls are accepted in the boarding department from the age of twelve.

The Lower School is a day school open to boys and girls. The program consists of a complete course of studies, in English and French, from the first grade to the high school. The program of the Junior High Schools is followed, with French in every grade and Latin from the fifth grade on, and the pupils are promoted from the seventh grade to the first year high school. Boys who have gone through the grades in the French School may remain through their first year of high school.

The faculty is composed of experienced American and French teachers, all college and normal school graduates.

The Maret School is the only school in Washington having a course of Jaques-Dalcroze Eurythmics under the direction of a graduate of the Jaques-Dalcroze Institute of Paris and Geneva.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Incorporated by Special Act of Congress

THE LAW SCHOOL

Undergraduate Department of American and English Common Law

Three-year course, for employed students, covering the usual undergraduate American and English law courses, leading to the degrees of LL.B. and J.D.

Undergraduate Department of Civic and Comparative Law

Three-year course in civil and comparative law, designed for students intending to practice in foreign countries, and especially in Latin America and the Philippines. In addition to selected American law subjects, the courses include thorough study of Roman Law, Evolution of Modern Civil Law, Canonical Law, Jurisprudence and Legal History, International Law, and Lectures on Legal Systems of Various Foreign Countries. This course leads to the degree of B.C.L.

Graduate Department

The Graduate Department consists of a one or two-year course of study. The graduate courses include such subjects as Admiralty, International Law, Medical Jurisprudence, Patent Law, Interstate Commerce Law and Procedure, Roman Law, Federal Trade Commission, Evolution of Modern Civil Law Canonical Law, International Claims, Government Contracts and Claims, Land and Irrigation Law, Federal Tax Laws, Trusts and Monopolies. These courses lead to the degrees of LL.M., S.J.D., and M.P.L. The two-year course of study leads to the degree of D.C.L.

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND GOVERNMENT

Courses held at hours convenient for employed students, and leading to degrees upon the completion of 180 term hours of classroom work, are offered in Economics, Government, History, English, Banking and Finance, Investments, Business Organization, Administration, Psychology, Modern Languages, and other standard collegiate subjects.

A pre-legal course of two years may be selected from the subjects offered in this department.

For further information apply

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
Washington, D. C.

The National University

THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY was first incorporated in 1869, and was re-incorporated under a Special Act of the Congress of the United States. It has now begun its 59th year of activity in the two schools maintained by it, the Law School and the School of Economics and Government. The registration during the past year was in excess of one thousand students, nearly all of whom were adult men and women employed either in the Civil Service of the Federal Government, or employed as secretaries to senators or representatives, or in the banks, trust companies, and other business institutions of Washington.

The faculty of the Law School consists of the following: Frederick L. Siddons, LL.D., Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, D. C.; Charles H. Robb, LL.D., Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals, D. C.; Conrad Syme, LL.D., late Corporation Counsel for the District of Columbia; Albert H. Putney, LL.D., Dean of American University, School of the Political Sciences; Jennings Bailey, LL.M., Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, D. C.; Charles S. Lobingier, D.C.L., Assistant U. S. Attorney General, and late U. S. Judge, Philippine Islands and China; Hon. Thomas Sterling, formerly Dean of the Law School of the University of South Dakota and U. S. Senator from South Dakota; Peyton Gordon, LL.M., U. S. Attorney for the District of Columbia; Thomas E. Robertson, LL.D., U. S. Commissioner of Patents; Milton Strasburger, D.C.L., late Judge of the Municipal Court, D. C.; D. Percy Hickling, M.D., LL.D., Alienist for the District of Columbia; Charles P. Sherman, D.C.L., formerly Professor of Law, Yale University; Charles M. Neff, LL.M., Counsel, Federal Trade Commission; J. Robert Anderson, LL.M., Special Assistant to U. S. Attorney General; Richard Flournoy, LL.M., Assistant Solicitor, Dept. of State; George Percy Barse, LL.M., Assistant U. S. Attorney General; P. H. Marshall, LL.M., formerly Assistant Corporation Counsel; W. Clark Taylor, LL.M., formerly Deputy Register of Wills, D. C.; O. L. Mohundro, LL.M., Examiner, Interstate Commerce Commission; Herbert L. Davis, LL.M., Auditor, Supreme Court, D. C.; Thomas C. Havell, LL.M., Assistant Commissioner, U. S. Land Office; Bertrand Emerson, LL.M., Assistant U. S. Attorney, D. C.; Hon. Henry R. Rathbone, LL.M., Representative at Large, State of Illinois; John B. Keeler, LL.D., Examiner, Interstate Commerce Commission; Russell P. Bellew, LL.B., Assistant Clerk of the Supreme Court, D. C.; C. I. Kephart, LL.M., Senior Examiner, Interstate Commerce Commission; and the following members of the Washington, D. C., Bar, in active practice: Charles F. Carusi, LL.D.; Hayden Johnson, LL.D.; Thomas H. Patterson, LL.M.; Julius I. Peyser, D.C.L.; Richard Ford, LL.M.; Roger O'Donnell, LL.M.; William A. Coombe, LL.M.; Glenn Willett, LL.M.; Walter M. Bastian, LL.M.; Vernon E. West, LL.M.; Howard LeRoy, LL.M.; Turin B. Boone, LL.M.; Theodore Peyser, LL.M.; George E. Edelin, LL.M.; H. Winship Wheatley, LL.M.; Godfrey L. Munter, LL.M.; H. B. McCawley, LL.M.; Clinton Robb, LL.B.; Everett F. Haycraft, LL.B.; Fred P. Myers, LL.M.; and John L. Cassin, LL.M.

The faculty of the School of Economics and Government is as follows: Charles Pergler, D.C.L., formerly Czechoslovak Minister to Japan, and lawyer and publicist; John E. Bentley, A.M., Th.D., Professor of Psychology, American University; W. Boyd Craig, A.B., writer and journalist; Alton R. Hodgkins, A.M., attorney; Bernard Mayo, A.M., Instructor in History; Fred P. Myers, A.M., LL.M., attorney; Frederick P. H. Siddons, A.B., LL.M., Secretary, American Security and Trust Company; William H. S. Stevens, Ph.D., Assistant Chief Economist, Federal Trade Commission; and Edson L. Whitney, Ph.D., Economist, U. S. Dept. of Labor.

The law course is of three years in the undergraduate department, and one or two years in the graduate department. The requirements for admission to the Law School are those of a minimum of four years high school work or its fair

academic equivalent, and either two years of college work or, in the alternative, maturity and occupational experience. The average age of the first year students in the Law School is about twenty-seven. Immature students, unless they have had at least two years of college, are not encouraged to enter the Law School.

The entrance requirements for the School of Economics and Government are the usual four years of high school or its fair academic equivalent. One hundred and eighty term hours are required for a degree in this school. Many students wishing to make up two years of pre-legal academic work, do so by electing from the courses offered, those which are especially valuable to students who are about to undertake the study of law.

The University is coeducational, and all of its work required to be taken in residence. The administrative offices are located at 818 Thirteenth Street N.W., Washington, D. C.

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Top: One of the units of George Washington University; King-Smith Studio.
Center, left: The Eastman School for Girls.
Circle: Gunston Hall.
Center, right: Chiropractic Research University.
Bottom, left to right: Edna Bishop Daniel Studio of Music; one of the units of Georgetown University.

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Graduates and former students are occupying positions of trust and importance not only in this country, but abroad. It is not simply a local school but its undergraduate body consists of representatives from thirty-nine states, the District of Columbia and foreign countries.

The Faculty numbers thirty-one men and women. Individual instruction, so necessary to thorough training, is ever present, and small classes give personal contact between teachers and students. Commodious, well-lighted and well-ventilated classrooms contribute to the comfort of the students. A library of over two thousand volumes includes the complete reports of the United States Supreme Court, the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, as well as reports of English and New York Courts, and standard encyclopaedias of law, legal dictionaries and textbooks.

Further information will be given by correspondence or personal interview.

Address the Dean

WASHINGTON COLLEGE OF LAW

Phone Fr. 4585 2000 G Street N.W., Washington, D. C.

The Washington College of Law

THE WASHINGTON COLLEGE OF LAW is unique in that its establishment was a response to a real need. The schools of Washington some thirty-one years ago were less progressive than many throughout the country at that time, and law colleges here refused to admit women to their classes.

Women from all parts of the United States were yearly coming to Washington, many of them to accept positions in the government service, and perhaps in no other city of its size did women feel so much the desire or need for the study of law. Consequently, when they were denied the privilege of entering existing schools it was only within reason to expect that the "will" would find a "way."

That "way" led to Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey and Miss Emma M. Gillett. Mrs. Mussey had studied law in her husband's office and taken over his practice at his death, and Miss Gillett's determination to become a lawyer resulted in her entering in 1880 the Howard University, a school for colored students, it being the only school in Washington willing to admit women. Both these women had gained for themselves recognition in the profession, and when urged by serious-minded, earnest women, they realized that out of their experience others could be helped, and they decided to do what they could to open the door of opportunity in the legal profession to women. Encouraged by many of the leading lawyers of that day, a school was organized February 1, 1896, by the institution of a professional curriculum leading to the degree of LL.B. and two years later was incorporated as Washington College of Law under the Revised Statutes of the United States for the District of Columbia.

With these women as founders and leaders, the growth and influence of the school have been marked. The faculty has always been composed of leading members of the bar whose interest in the development of the school for many years impelled them to serve when their only recompense was the satisfaction of teaching and the knowledge that they were rendering a real service. A three-year course of study has been maintained from the beginning, but the curriculum has been enriched and expanded from time to time until today the amount of weekly instruction is almost doubled.

Wholly non-sectarian in policy and controlled at all times by broad-minded, public-spirited men and women, the college has become one of the most important institutions of learning in the District of Columbia. Financial profit to benefit individuals is not allowed by the statute under which the college is incorporated, and financial profit, other than for the development of the college as an institution of learning, has no place in its ideals or conduct.

Established primarily for women, in order to give them an equal opportunity, it has always been co-educational, its doors always open to students without distinction of sex, and men as well as women have taken advantage of its efficient faculty and excellent curriculum.

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THE CRITCHER SCHOOL was established October, 1924, at 1603 Connecticut Avenue, one of Washington's finest business avenues and convenient to the residential section.

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Catherine C. Critcher, the director, who formerly conducted an art school in Paris, is an exhibitor in national and international exhibitions. She was recently instructor of painting in the Corcoran School or Art.

The Commercial Arts are under the direction of Margaret L. Comegys, graduate of Maryland Art Institute.

Alma Bostick, pupil of E. Ambrose Webster and Catherine Critcher, is assistant instructor.

The secretary is L. K. Critcher, Phone North 1966.

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CHARLES W. LYONS, S.J.
President

George Washington University

THE George Washington University is the successor of the Columbian College in the District of Columbia, which was chartered by an act of Congress approved February 9, 1821. In 1873 the name was changed to Columbian University and in 1904 to The George Washington University.

The first commencement of Columbian College was held on the 15th of December, 1824, with the President of the United States; the Honorable John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State; the Honorable John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War; the Honorable Henry Clay, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and General Lafayette among those present.

Work in the college was confined to the Arts and Sciences until March, 1825, when the Medical Department was established under the conduct of Dr. Thomas Sewall. The Medical Department is thus in the chronological order of establishment the eleventh medical school in the United States. In 1826 the Law Department was founded with the Honorable William T. Carroll and Mr. Justice Cranch as its professors. Shortly afterward the school was discontinued, but was reopened in 1865. A Theological School founded also in 1826 was soon moved to Newton, Mass., where it now flourishes. On October 1, 1884, the Corcoran Scientific School, now the College of Engineering, was founded. The School of Graduate Studies was organized in 1893. Teachers College was started as The Division of Education in 1907. In 1919, the National College of Pharmacy was organized in 1905 as an affiliated college of the university.

The educational organization of George Washington University comprises the Department of Arts and Sciences, the Department of Medicine and Pharmacy and the Department of Law. The Department of Arts and Sciences includes the School of Graduate Studies, Columbian College, the College of Engineering, Teachers College and the Summer School. The Department of Medicine and Pharmacy includes the Medical School, the School of Pharmacy and the Nurses School.

The university is located at Twenty-first and G Streets N.W., and its holding comprises Corcoran Hall, Stockton Hall, Lisner Hall, the administration buildings and other properties in use for the women's department, classrooms, offices and the gymnasium.

Within the past three years Corcoran and Stockton Halls have been added to the university holdings. The third unit of the proposed greater George Washington University will be started shortly.

The enrollment for the past three years has averaged 5,000 during the regular terms. An additional 1,000 students enrolled in the summer school and law school and other departments brings this total to about 6,500 for the year.

The institution is non-sectarian. Dr. William Mather Lewis was the president until 1927, when he resigned. The board of trustees is composed of many of Washington's best-known and influential citizens.

Georgetown University

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY, the oldest Catholic institution in the country, has kept pace with the development of the Government and the capital city. Known first as Georgetown Academie, it was founded in the same year as our Constitution, 1789, and the site where the Capitol Building now stands was first selected for this great institution of learning. It is the oldest university in Washington, projected as early as 1785 by Rev. John Carroll, afterwards first archbishop of Baltimore, a cousin of Charles Carroll, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Nearly the entire original faculty was made up of men who performed service in the Revolution, and through the more than a century and a quarter Georgetown graduates have served in every war of

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the United States, and one was on the U. S. S. *Constitution* during its early fighting.

Its first student was William Gaston, of North Carolina, who later was in the House of Representatives and was considered by Webster the greatest parliamentarian the House ever had. The Jesuit Society took the academy over when the Jesuit Order became recognized in the United States. The right to confer degrees was granted by Congress March 1, 1815. The graduate school was in existence as early as 1856; the medical school opened in 1851 and the law school in 1870. The University Hospital opened in 1898; dental school in 1901, and School of Foreign Service in 1919. This foreign service school was the first of its kind established in the United States when there was only one other, in Paris. It is now the only complete department of a university devoted to foreign service in this country, though many universities have established courses.

George Washington first visited the school in the second term of his administration and later was a frequent visitor. It was the custom of the Presidents to deliver the diplomas and prizes on commencement, a custom kept up until the Civil War. U. S. Grant and several others have done the same service, including President Coolidge.

The late Chief Justice, Edward Douglas White, was a student at Georgetown College at the outbreak of the Civil War. He left to join the Confederate Army in Louisiana, but later received his LL.D. degree from Georgetown. Randal, who wrote "Maryland, My Maryland," also was a student there at the same time. He and White were in the cadet company together.

George E. Hamilton and Dr. George M. Kober, law and medical deans, have been associated many years. Mr. Hamilton graduated about 55 years ago and has been connected with the law school about 50 years. He is the oldest dean in the United States in point of service.

Georgetown now has about 3,500 students. The law school, up to a few years ago, when entrance requirements were stiffened, was the largest in the country, with 1,200 students. It is now a class A school, as are also the medical and dental schools.

The Old North Building, where Washington, Lafayette, Marshal Foch and others, including Lincoln, visited, recently has been remodeled. It is one of the oldest buildings here, built in 1789.

When the Capitol was burned in 1814, the Congress chose the Old North Building to use as a temporary capitol, but it never was for some reason or other. During the Civil War the campus and buildings were used as temporary hospitals.

The archives of the university are very interesting; so also are Father Tondorf's seismograph machines. He was the first to register the Tokio earthquake. In the archives are the most valuable collection of papers relating to early Maryland history in existence; letters of nearly all the Presidents and early colonial leaders; also a copy of "The Star-Spangled Banner" in Key's hand, presented by him.

The Knights of Columbus Evening School

THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS EVENING SCHOOL is now in its ninth year. It has a faculty of forty-two members recruited largely from the faculty of the Catholic University, and a student body of over eight hundred. Its high school and college credits are accepted at the Catholic University.

During the first six years of its existence the Knights of Columbus school gave special attention to the problem of educating World War veterans whose education had been cut short by their entrance into the service. During those years the veterans were given absolutely free tuition, and they came to the school by the thousands. In one year there were 2,000 war veterans receiving free instruction at the school.

At the present time courses are given in law, accountancy, stenography and typing, in high school and collegiate subjects and in the elementary subjects of arithmetic, spelling and English. In the beginning of its career the most popular subjects were accounting, short-

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The separate pre-academic department for younger girls will be located in one of the two new residences recently acquired adjoining the main building.

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hand and typewriting because of the very great demand on the part of the Government at that time for workers skilled in these lines. The considerable demand for high school and college courses was a later development. The law school was organized four years ago. It has now over a hundred students. Its first graduating class made a very remarkable record in the local bar examination, a larger percentage of those taking the examination from this school being successful than from any other school.

The school is located at 1314 Massachusetts Avenue N.W.

Lewis Hotel Training School

HOW much do you know about your own city and its vast educational opportunities? You know of its libraries and colleges, its schools for secretarial work, but have you ever visited the Lewis Hotel Training Schools?

This is a unique institution located at Washington Circle in the original and only building in America devoted exclusively to the purpose of training men and women for hotel positions. Its trained staff of experts, in foods, accountancy, advertising, front office operation, sanitary housekeeping and interior decorating assist in guiding the destinies of thousands of students enrolled for courses in hotel and tea room management. At the present time all classes at the school meet in the evening, thus giving students employed throughout the day an opportunity to train for something better or more to their liking after working hours. However, because of the insistent demand for intensive work, there is already being planned a summer course for college students, teachers and others who can devote their entire time to this training.

The army of literally thousands of students all over the world, on the rolls of the extension department of this school, is an indication of the ever-growing popularity of home study courses for self-education, by mail during spare moments.

The president, Mr. Clifford Lewis, is secretary-treasurer of the National Home Study Council, an organization recently formed, for keeping up the standards of correspondence schools.

On the advisory board of the Lewis Hotel Training Schools are found such men as F. W. Bergman, Stephen N. Bobo, S. E. Bonneville, L. M. Boomer, Roy Carruthers, Louis M. Davenport, Louis J. Dinkler, Frank A. Dudley, Chas. E. Gehring, Elmore C. Green, Edson J. Hockenbury, John Mac F. Howie, "Oscar" Tschirky, and many others who are held in high esteem in the hotel profession.

The hotel business is undoubtedly growing more rapidly than any other single industry. Over a billion dollars worth of new hotels and restaurants being built will require a vast army of trained men and women to operate them. There is no doubt about the opportunities open to those who are trained in any profession or industry and the hotel business is no exception to the rule.

Spanish School of Washington

THIS SCHOOL, located at 1338 H Street N.W. during its sixteenth years of existence, has devoted, and will continue to devote itself to: first, the teaching of Spanish or Castilian only; second, making known the habits, customs, history, and art of Spain and Spanish-American countries. The following combined advantages are offered:

Modern Methods of Conversation.—The only true method of acquiring a foreign language is through conversation. Our pupils learn the familiar phrases of everyday life, and are taught not only grammatical construction but to use Spanish just as readily and correctly as their own tongue. We teach sentences; not single, isolated words; we teach practical Spanish, instead of theory; we urge constant repetition, which is indispensable in impressing the memory and training the ear. This School differs from

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others in the fact that its one and only activity is the teaching of Spanish; all its efforts are directed to this, instead of making instruction in Spanish incidental to the teaching of other subjects.

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St. Albans

The National Cathedral School for Boys

THE FOUNDING of St. Albans, the National Cathedral School for boys, long the fervent desire of the Bishop of Washington, was made possible by the generous gift of Mrs. Harriet Lane-Johnston, a niece of President Buchanan, and mistress of the White House during his administration. The family names of the donor and her husband are associated with the bequest, made in loving memory of their two sons, James Buchanan and Henry Elliott Johnston.

The legacy was placed in the hands of the Cathedral Chapter upon the death of Mrs. Johnston in 1904, and in execution of her express wish the first Bishop of Washington, the Rt. Rev. Henry Yates Satterlee, D.D., LL.D., at once appointed a committee to visit the more important schools for boys both in this country and in England, for the purpose of studying their construction and administration. These investigations completed, the committee made its report, and specifications for the building of the new school was drawn up.

The home building of St. Albans, known as the Lane-Johnston Building in grateful memory of the founder, is the result. Its corner-stone was laid by the Rt. Rev. William Paret, D.D., LL.D., on Ascension Day, 1905. The work was pushed forward eagerly, and the building was dedicated by Bishop Satterlee on Ascension Day, 1907, Ascension Day of that year falling, by a beautiful coincidence, upon May 9, the anniversary of Mrs. Harriet Lane-Johnston's birth. The school was formally opened by the Rt. Rev. Alfred Harding, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Washington, upon October 7, 1909.

The Cathedral Close is situated at the junction of Massachusetts and Wisconsin Avenues, 4 miles northwest of the Capitol. It contains about 60 acres of rolling woodland and open fields. The Lane-Johnston Building occupies the southwestern corner of the Close with an entrance on Massachusetts Avenue. The school may be reached by trolley from Dupont Circle in twenty minutes.

An application for admission to the school must be accompanied by a letter of honorable dismissal from the school last attended and by the name of some person qualified to testify in regard to the applicant's moral character. A blank form of application will be sent on request. It is important that all of the questions be answered.

The Washington Montessori School

THE WASHINGTON MONTESSORI SCHOOL was started in 1911 by Mrs. Alexander Graham Bell under the direction of Miss Anne Everette George. Originally the school was conducted in Dr. Bell's study. Later, when more space became necessary, Mrs. Bell purchased and remodeled the house at 1840 Kalorama Road, making an ideal environment for small children.

In 1922, shortly before Mrs. Bell's death, the property was bought by the school board and the school was incorporated under the name of the Montessori Society and School of Washington, D. C., as an educational institution not operated for private gain. The management is vested in a board of trus-

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tees, six in number, who are elected at an annual meeting of members held before Easter Sunday of each year.

Memberships in the society and school are of three kinds as follows:

1. Honorary Members, elected by the Board of Trustees.

2. Life Members, who contribute $250 or more, other than dues to the funds of the society and school.

3. Contributing Members, including parents of pupils or others who shall pay annual dues of $10 each.

Honorary and Life Members are exempt from payment of dues. Life Members and Contributing Members are entitled to vote at all meetings of the society and school and to hold office therein.

The aim of the school is to furnish an environment, as nearly ideal as possible for the young child.

The school building has large airy rooms, pleasant and sunny, opening upon spacious porches, which give protected places for outdoor work or play. An addition to the original building, occupying the entire front of the adjoining lot, has recently been completed.

Livingstone Academy of Arts and Sciences

THE LIVINGSTONE ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES will open its forty-sixth term in September, 1927. The school, located at 1517 Rhode Island Avenue, recently has been expanded to accommodate the large enrollment expected in the fall.

One of the latest courses of study offered to students at the schools is one in advertising. Among others, the following subjects are taught in this course: advertising, what it is; theory and practice, psychology, market analysis and distribution, the advertising agency, its functions; management of general campaigns, English as applied to advertising, layout, typography.

The faculty for the advertising course comprises practical instructors who themselves are doing advertising in a practical manner.

Other classes conducted at the school, both beginners' and advanced, include illustration, posters, lettering, life drawing, caricature and cartooning, fashion drawing, design, interior decoration, journalism and writing.

Eugene T. Dickinson is president, and Jessica Livingstone Dickinson, secretary-treasurer of the school.

Chiropractic Research University

THE object sought to be obtained in the organization and establishment of The Chiropractic Research University, located at 1349 L Street N.W., may be said to be threefold:

First: By research, investigation and demonstration, to make further discoveries and to classify, elaborate and publish the truths underlying and constituting the science of Chiropractic.

Second: To establish and maintain an undergraduate and postgraduate school or college for the instruction and training of practitioners and teachers of Chiropractic, and the establishment of affiliated institutions in the various states and foreign countries over which the university shall have control and through which it may be able to establish and maintain a standard of Chiropractic education and qualification.

Third: To plan and carry on by means of printed propaganda, public lectures and demonstrations a campaign of education for the people so that they may learn from an authoritative source what real Chiropractic is and be advised as to what is not Chiropractic, in order that they may be safeguarded against the pretender and the incompetent.

This institution is separate and distinct from and will be conducted independently of any other chiropractic school or college, and it will be the aim and endeavor of those entrusted with its supervision and control to make it an institution where the demonstrable truths of Chiropractic, regardless of their source, are

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Alonzo Bradley Chatfield, LL.B., D.C., is president of the university.

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PENIEL SCHOOL, a coeducational day and boarding school, located at 1758 N Street N.W., was founded by Austin Cunningham and Mrs. Clotilde M. Cunningham in the year 1923.

Peniel's purpose is to help meet the need of an atmosphere of right thinking in the schoolroom, and to assist the individual pupil to unfold and develop in the light of truth and love. Its paramount desire is to build character and to promote an harmonious home environment.

The curriculum ranges from kindergarten through High School, two years of junior high school. The courses of study closely correspond to those of the schools of the District of Columbia, with the added advantage of small classes.

The school term begins the last Monday in September. Early registration is requested.

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The school holds for its students high ideals, striving for development of a strong, healthy body, an alert mind, a pleasing personality and a sterling character.

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3. The school aims to develop the talents of young women to meet the need of this great physical educational field. That its graduates may acquire professional poise and confidence, they are required to do practice teaching in private schools, playgrounds and settlements of Washington.

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Officers of Administration: Marjorie Fraser Webster, B.E., president; Jessie F. Webster, A.A., manager; Julia MacFarland, A.A., secretary; Ann Hamilton, A.B., dean.

Gunston Hall School

GUNSTON HALL SCHOOL, founded by Mr. and Mrs. Beverley Randolph Mason, began its work in 1892. It is the second oldest private school in the capital. Its name is that of the ancestral home of the Mason family, Gunston Hall on the Potomac, seven miles from Mount Vernon, built by George Mason, the colonial patriot and intimate friend of George Washington. The famous Virginia Bill of Rights, the forerunner of our Declaration of Independence, was drawn up in the library of the original manor house. Mrs. Beverley Randolph Mason before her marriage was Miss Elizabeth Nelson, of Virginia, whose brother was for many years Bishop of Atlanta. The distinguished colonial ancestry of its founders has always been reflected in the sterling character of the school.

Originally intended as a school for the Mason children and their intimate friends, it has expanded in the course of years into a well-equipped private school whose atmosphere is still that of a home. The purpose of its founders was to provide excellent scholastic education and to promote those ideals that develop and mold the Christian gentlewoman.

The school was first located in Georgetown, then at Thomas Circle, and was finally moved to its present site in 1906 when increased registration demanded the new and specially designed central building. In colonial style, fronting on Florida Avenue, it is three blocks from Dupont Circle, the social center of Washington, where President and Mrs. Coolidge are residing during the period of repairing the White House. The location of the school is unusual—in fact, almost ideal, because it combines the advantages of both city and country. Although only twenty minutes by street car from the shopping and theater district, the cars are a square and a half from the school door, which fronts upon Temple Heights, the wooded 8 acre estate owned by the Masonic Order, where eventually they will erect their national headquarters. A roof garden at the rear of the school building provides a pleasant open-air space for leisure moments. Rock Creek is only a fifteen-minute walk from the school, and yet because of Gunston's proximity to the city, the students enjoy the cultural advantages of the national capital without appreciable loss of time from school work.

In 1926 the school acquired a handsome residence at the corner of Nineteenth Street and Florida Avenue, two doors from the main building, and later secured the intervening property, so that in 1927 these three adjacent buildings, occupying more than half a block, will make up the school unit.

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Graduates of Emerson Institute whose work is of sufficiently high grade are admitted to Annapolis and West Point without examination. They are also relieved from taking any part of the Coast Guard examination except the competitive part. Those applying for commissions by examinations will find their record at Emerson Institute accepted in full value as evidence of secondary education.

For those students preparing for examination, the first object of their instruction is to enable them to pass the rigid examination. These students are carried thoroughly through the subject-matter of the examination, and are trained by actual tests frequently given to keep their heads and use their judgment on previous service examinations.

The second object is to cover enough of the subject-matter beyond the examination requirement to insure that those who go to the service schools will with ease pursue their courses after entrance and maintain a high standing in their classes.

For those who wish to obtain their secondary schooling at Emerson Institute, and graduate, thus having waived for them the entrance examination at Annapolis and West Point and the qualifying part of the Coast Guard examination, the course is so arranged that students are given as their elective subjects thorough training in mathematics, languages and science that will be an important part of their work in the service schools.

The complete school faculty consists of twenty-eight men, who are all college trained and experienced in preparing students on special lines. These men handle an enrollment of between seven and eight hundred students.

All discipline is based on the supposition that each student comes to us for a definite purpose. If the student does not try to fulfil this purpose, and if the school cannot make him do so, his parents are requested to withdraw him promptly. The basis of all control is reason, and if reason fails with a student, he is returned to those who are responsible for him.

Dr. Winslow H. Randolph is the principal and proprietor of the school.

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This school is accredited at George Washington University, Goucher College, Stanford University, University of Maryland, Columbia University, University of Minnesota, Randolph-Macon and Sweet Briar Colleges.

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The first Berlitz School was established in Providence, R. I., in 1878, and today there are over 300 Berlitz Schools throughout the world. Lessons by the Berlitz method are not lectures but conversations with the teacher, entirely in the foreign language, in which both take active part. These conversations, based on everyday topics, render the pupil thoroughly familiar with the usual forms of expression for which need may arise when traveling or during a sojourn abroad; they are at the same time so systematized that, even if compelled to interrupt his course after only a few lessons, he will be able to make intelligent use of the knowledge he has acquired.

As soon as the student has progressed sufficiently in this elementary drill, which teaches him to converse on everyday subjects, his instruction is supplemented by the introduction of grammar in a way that does not confuse him.

He is not compelled to memorize a large number of useless rules which he could not apply even if he remembered them, but he learns grammar by comparisons and examples adroitly worked into conversation. The teachers are natives of the countries the language of which they are to teach, and as the student's language is never used, the latter soon begins to think in the foreign tongue and not first in his own and then mentally translating.

One of the greatest shortcomings of many schools is that limited facilities compel them to have the same instructor teach several languages. This cannot be done practically. A man or woman can have but one native language. It is not possible for any one person to teach a number of different languages and do justice either to them or to his pupils. The students will realize this only when they attempt to utilize what they have learned. In the Berlitz Schools every teacher is called upon to teach only his mother tongue.

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Mrs. Woodward is a graduate of Erskine College, Due West, S. C. She is a Legionaire, member of U. S. S. Jacob Jones Post No. 2 of this city.

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THIS semi-military school, exclusively for small boys of grammar school age, is located near the town of Laurel, Maryland, on the Washington-Baltimore Boulevard, 18 miles from Washington.

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The buildings and equipment are modern and complete. The food is plentiful, served attractively, and selected with thought for its use for growing boys.

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Holton Arms School

THE TWO-FOLD educational aim of this exclusive girls' school is to develop keenness of intellect and strength of character.

The Holton Arms School has erected its own buildings and has made every effort to meet the needs of a modern school for girls. It has large, bright study halls and a reference room; a lounge, and a reading room provided with the best periodicals; recitation rooms adapted for instruction in special subjects; a library consisting of a large number of carefully selected books for the use of the pupils; a laboratory thoroughly equipped with modern apparatus for the study of general science, physiography, physics, and chemistry; a studio for instruction in drawing, painting, and pottery; studios for instruction and practice in music; a pergola and outdoor sleeping porches.

The school offers accommodations for seventy resident pupils. The rooms are all completely furnished and vary in price according to size and location.

The school has always offered two courses, a general course in cultural subjects for girls not going to college, and a college preparatory course. Recently it has established a junior college course offering special advantages to girls who have completed a four-year course and wish to continue their studies for two years beyond the high school.

Camp Holton is a camp in Maine which is affiliated with the school and is under the direction of Miss Ethel Ronaldson and Miss Frederika Hodder of the faculty.

Fairmont School for Girls

FOUNDED in 1899 for the higher education of young women, Fairmont has from the first maintained standards of scholarship and character which have won the approval of educators and the adherence of a select and widely distributed patronage.

Fairmont is characterized by the thoroughness of its work, the wholesomeness of its school life, the attention given to well-rounded development of each student, and the effective use made of educational advantages of the national capital.

Six years' work is offered, four-year college preparatory and four-year general courses covering all the work of Class A high schools, and two years of junior college work. For those who have completed a full preparatory course at Fairmont, or for graduates of accredited high schools, two-year special courses are offered in music, art, expression, domestic art and science, costume design, home decoration, secretarial and business training.

While Fairmont prepares and sends students each year to the leading colleges and universities, it recognizes the fact that many girls, after finishing high school, feel that rather than to spend four years in college, they would prefer a shorter course where they may obtain the essentials of college training with an opportunity to pursue some line of work for which they have a special talent and liking. It is Fairmont's aim to give, with these courses, a broad general training by making the fullest possible use of the opportunities which Washington affords in literature, art, music, social intercourse, national and world-wide interests.

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—Poor Richard

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Abbottsford School
For Girls

A Home and Day School for Girls

Boys taken in day school thru fifth grade

The school was established not only for the purpose of imparting the highest educational ideals, with progressive methods and individual attention, but for the upbuilding of character. It is distinctly a home school covering all grades from kindergarten thru preparatory.

The school is housed in a handsome building in the best residential section of the city. Located between Dupont and Sheridan Circles, on Massachusetts Avenue.

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Decatur 1161

MARILYN CAVANAUGH, *Directress*

The Bradford Home School

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Chevy Chase, Md.

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PRIMARY

In Ideal Surroundings

Nutritious mid-day meals
Supervised afternoon play

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Georgetown Visitation Convent

THE CONVENT OF THE VISITATION of Georgetown was founded by the Most Reverend Leonard Neale, Archbishop of Baltimore, in the year 1799, chartered in 1828 and rebuilt in 1873. Situated on the Heights of Georgetown, with a 40-acre park at the rear, it is surrounded by beautiful and picturesque scenery. This situation gives it the seclusion so desirable in an educational institution, and combines every real advantage of the city with the beauty, freedom and healthfulness of country life.

It is the aim of the school to give a secular education of the highest efficiency, combined with sound religious training.

The course of study for diplomas of graduation includes the subjects usually taught in secondary schools, with two years of advanced work. The Preparatory School is accredited to the University of the State of New York.

A corps of about thirty teachers for two hundred students insures small classes and individual attention. Certified teachers from European institutions teach the modern languages.

The maintenance and reinforcement of vigor in normal girls is particularly aimed at in connection with open air and athletic life and is a special feature of the school. Horseback-riding is a feature of the regular exercises of the school.

The Academic year is divided into two sessions. The first session opens about the middle of September and ends with the month of January. The second session opens on the first of February and closes with the annual commencement in June.

Difference of religion is no obstacle to the reception of students, provided they conform to the discipline of the school.

St. Margaret's School for Girls

ST. MARGARET'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, founded in 1887, is located at the corner of California and Connecticut Avenues. It is Christian but nonsectarian and devoted to the preparation of girls for college—for life. The principals of the school are Mr. and Mrs. Frank Amner Gallup.

The residence is a three-story building which, in architecture and in furnishings, is suitable for a refined family. It has nothing "institutional" in atmosphere so frequently found in boarding schools but is a real home, in which the girls lead happy, joyful lives.

In the rear of both the residence and school building is an ample playground for outdoor games and athletics. But the outdoor activities of the students extend to nearby Rock Creek Park. There is plenty of opportunity for walks and drives, and also for the outdoor sports of the municipal playgrounds.

The teachers are graduates of leading colleges, women of refined personality and high character with long, successful teaching experience in their subjects.

St. Margaret's is an officially "Accredited" school.

The Misses Stone's School

THE MISSES STONE are looking forward to the opening of the twelfth year of their school, which was located for seven years in Rome, Italy, and transferred to Washington on October 1, 1923. The school is located at 1700 Rhode Island Avenue N.W. The school has a frontage on Rhode Island Avenue and Seventeenth Street and is provided with all modern improvements; there are no inside or court rooms in the building.

The courses of study are so planned as to make the student appreciative of all that Washington has to offer in art and music, to familiarize her with its institutions and its history, which is the history of our nation; to give her an increasing knowledge of a modern foreign language and to make her familiar with the great American writers whose works are modeled on American life and traditions. The aim also is to prepare for foreign travel.

The social and family life is a special feature. The school is at home to its friends on a stated afternoon each week. The students are under the personal supervision of the principals and subject to their rulings on all matters. The number of students is limited, and no one will be retained who is not considered a congenial member of the household. Three different courses have been developed and tested at the school. For girls not planning college education, a two-year course of intensive cultural study is offered. In a second course of the same length, business methods and training are emphasized, though not to the exclusion of studies of general importance. A third course is planned for those who wish to prepare for college in a thorough and systematic way.

The Anne Tillery Renshaw School of Speech

THIS educational institution is for all vocations in which the spoken word is significant. The school studios are located at 1739 Connecticut Avenue.

During the summer term many classes are held in the school's outdoor theater at the famous Water Lily Gardens. Although the work is given during the morning hours, classes will be repeated in the evening for the benefit of those who live in the city and are employed during the day.

The faculty is made up of able women, who are experts in their subjects. Many of them have many years of university teaching in their experience. Others are authors of their own texts.

The courses are arranged to meet the needs of:

Teachers of speech for advanced and research work, new methods, new developments in the field of speech, special training, fresh inspiration and progress, new material.

Undergraduate students in expression who wish to continue their work during the summer. Personal attention is given to their artistic, remedial and cultural training.

Preachers, teachers, lawyers and club women who wish to find a professional and vocational intensive training to fit their particular problems and to be adjusted to their personal needs.

Among those on the faculty are: Anne Tillery Renshaw, director; Maitland La Grande Thompson, Jennie Hedrick, Mrs. Henry W. Roberts, Lucy Ann Rogers and Isabel Geddes Smith. Ellen M. Dashiell is registrar.

Epiphany School

EPIPHANY SCHOOL is under the direction of The Sisters of the Epiphany, Episcopal Church. It is situated at 3017 O Street N.W.

Although located within the city, this school offers the unique advantage of large recreation grounds which give ample space for outdoor exercise.

The pupils of Epiphany School enjoy many privileges. The classes are taken to Mt. Vernon, Alexandria, to various public buildings, and to see the Senate and the House of Representatives in session and thus become acquainted with the personalities of many of the great men of the nation.

Besides the regular course of study, the instruction in art and music is most thorough. The art classes visit the galleries in Washington, and also make trips to the famous Walters gallery in Baltimore.

Particular attention is paid to the physical development of pupils. The pupils are at all times under the direct supervision of the Sisters, who aim to give to each one the physical, mental and moral instruction best fitted to her individual need.

The pupils attend daily prayers, morning and evening, in the chapel of the school. On Sundays they attend service in church. Communications should be directed to The Sister Superior, Epiphany School.

The Devitt School

THE DEVITT SCHOOL is a high standard fully accredited preparatory school at 1414–1418 Thirty-third Street N.W., Washington, D. C. It occupies a building entirely devoted to school purposes with properly equipped classrooms and laboratories. It is in a quiet locality, free from distractions, and is easily accessible from all parts of the city.

The school prepares for all colleges, for West Point, Annapolis and the Coast Guard.

With a strong faculty of mature college trained men, of long experience in high school work, well acquainted with the problems of secondary education, in close touch with college requirements, and each a specialist in his work, the school not only secures a thorough preparation on a good foundation, but also surrounds the pupil with influences which develop character, fit for life, and impart culture. With these ideals the Devitt School aims to be "the school that really educates."

The Columbia School of Drafting, Inc.

THIS Engineering Drafting School was founded in 1911 by the late president, Roy C. Claflin, for the purpose of giving practical instruction in drafting to students desiring to make drafting a profession.

The school maintains a Correspondence Department and a Local Department and is internationally known for the excellence of its courses and the expert character of its teaching staff.

Students from nearly every quarter of the globe—Hong Kong, China; Calcutta, India; Mauritius, off the East Coast of Africa; South America, and Canada, are enrolled in the Correspondence Department.

The unique methods of instruction, together with the fact that all instruction is personal and individual, has contributed in a large measure to the fame of the school.

The courses have been so designed that anyone having only a public school education can enroll for any of the courses.

Any of the courses can be completed in from three to nine months, depending upon the time the student can devote to the study.

Exactly the same subjects and the same individual methods of instruction are used in the correspondence department as in the local department, thus enabling out-of-town students to obtain the maximum benefits from this training, and the success of the school is based upon this policy.

Under the general term of Engineering Drafting a wide variety of courses is offered and at extremely reasonable monthly rates which are easily adjusted to meet the requirements of those who are unable to pay in full at the time of enrollment.

Complete courses in Mechanical, Architectural, Structural Steel, Patent Office and Topographic Map Drafting may be had and the rates and total cost of each are the same.

Special subjects, such as Mathematics, Mechanics and Strength of Materials, are also taught.

The president, M. M. Claflin, is committed to the policy initiated by the late president, of granting every consultation privilege, free advice and counsel to correspondence students, to the end that they may obtain the maximum benefits from their training, and the corps of specially trained instructors is prepared to give expert advice upon any question relating to any phase of the work, thus insuring to the student expert advice upon all questions.

Since the instruction is personal and individual, students may enroll at any time and the school is maintained throughout the year.

The school catalog, "Drafting Your Success," has just been published and contains a complete outline of each course with many interesting examples of the students' draftsmanship.

This catalog can be obtained without charge by addressing the secretary, Columbia School of Drafting, Inc., Fourteenth and T Streets N.W.

Chevy Chase School

CHEVY CHASE SCHOOL, lying a few blocks north of the Chevy Chase Club and midway between that and the Columbia Country Club, possesses unique advantages for the training of girls and young women.

Chevy Chase aims to reproduce the conditions of a normal home, so far as these are consistent with the educational character of the institution.

The courses of study at Chevy Chase are organized on the general principle of the six-year high school, the scientific administrative organization which is rapidly gaining recognition in the most progressive American secondary schools. Under this scheme the former division of eight years in the elementary school and four years in the secondary school is giving way to what is commonly known as the six-and-six plan—six years of elementary school and six years of secondary school.

Only the last three years of this six-year high school course are found at Chevy Chase. The lowest regular class, therefore, corresponds practically to the second year of the ordinary high school. Certain more elementary work, however, may be given in exceptional cases. This means that the youngest girls normally found will be 16 years of age.

Outdoor life is one of the features of Chevy Chase. Its well-turfed grounds, 12 acres in extent, with a frontage of 600 feet on Connecticut Avenue, dotted here and there with trees and shrubbery, provide ample opportunity for the recreational side. There are courts for tennis and basketball, as well as lawns for baseball, croquet, hockey, soccer, and other field games.

The school year begins on the Thursday which falls nearer the first day of October, and Commencement Day falls 32 weeks from the following Monday.

The Headmaster and Mrs. Farrington believe that girls at Chevy Chase should lead normal lives and should not be confined to any cloistral regime. A reasonable and constantly supervised amount of the society of young gentlemen is, therefore, encouraged.

Top: Left to Right, Maret French School; Bradford Home School.
Bottom: Woodward Boarding and Day School.

St. Mary's Academy

THIS institution, under the direction of the Sisters of the Holy Cross and now in its fifty-eighth year, is pleasantly and healthfully located in the historic old town of Alexandria, Va., 6 miles below Washington, and is easy of access from all parts of the country. Favorably situated as it is, away from the noisy din of a manufacturing city, it affords that quiet seclusion so desirable in an educational institution, while it enjoys the advantage of close proximity to the nation's capital.

The object of the academy is to prepare young ladies for any useful sphere in life; to give them a thorough high school course in science, art and letters, together with a solid moral and Christian training.

The education given at St. Mary's is thorough, practical and comprehensive. The plan of studies is that followed at the Mother House of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, St. Mary's College, Notre Dame, Indiana, which for long years has borne the enviable reputation of being one of the best equipped and most practical educational institutions in the country.

There are three departments—academic, or high school; preparatory, or grammar school; and primary. Twelve years are required for the regular academic course, when a graduate's gold medal and diploma are conferred on pupils who have made at least fifteen required credits. At the completion of the second year high school course, pupils who so desire may enter the commercial class and fit themselves in two years for clerical work.

Pupils are received at any time during the year. Pupils of all religious beliefs are received, and while the utmost care is taken in the religious instruction of the children of Roman Catholic parents, anything like an attempt to force the religious conviction of non-Catholics is scrupulously avoided.

Benjamin Franklin University

ALTHOUGH not an industrial city, Washington holds the unique position of being the national center for commercial and industrial research. Both government departments and private institutions have large forces engaged in collecting information and compiling figures on business.

The Department of Commerce is continuously studying industrial conditions, promoting standardization of products, formulating bases for specifications and recommending improved methods of business procedure. Valuable facts are gathered on labor and labor conditions by the Department of Labor. Manufacturing processes are studied at the Bureau of Standards. Statistical data concerning income and capital is collected by the Income Tax Unit, and important investigations are made of finance by the Treasury Department. Statistics on almost every phase of business are gathered by the Census Bureau. More and more, business men are looking to these departments for important industrial and commercial service.

In addition to these government departments, there are numerous private organizations doing similar work along more specialized lines. These include the United States Chamber of Commerce and various trade and industrial associations, which have their headquarters in Washington.

Among the educational institutions which are utilizing these facilities is the Benjamin Franklin University, a school which conducts business courses of collegiate grade. There are only three schools in Washington which offer courses in advanced business practice, and of these the Benjamin Franklin University is the only school which has day classes, in addition to evening classes.

For the teaching of principles this

university has adopted the nationally known Pace courses which are supplemented by laboratory and research work. Students visit various institutions in Washington which are most intimately concerned with commerce and finance to inspect methods and procedures. A competent lecturer explains these in detail. The student is then expected to make further research and to report the results of this to the university. In this way the university is utilizing the splendid facilities of Washington for commercial and industrial research.

Miss Tomlin's School

THE SCHOOL was begun in 1921 by Miss Tomlin. It is a school with a personal touch. It is a school where every pupil comes under the immediate direction of the principal. The main part of the school consists of the first four grades with an Objective Class, the school's idea of a kindergarten, for children who are too immature to enter grade I. The fifth, sixth and seventh grades have been added for patrons of the school who desire to prolong their children's youth, and who want to continue the simple, direct method of teaching used in the school.

The object of the school is to put the education of little children on as thorough and solid basis as is the education of college preparatory pupils. The staff are enthusiastic and keen and are specialists in the education of little children.

The ideal of the school is to train a healthy, wholesome body to house a keen, alert mind, and to keep its soul in harmony with God. By every means within its power the school endeavors to reach its ideal. The scholarship of the school is high and each pupil is taught to feel his responsibility to do his best.

The morning hours are taken up by concentrated work on the three R's, but during the afternoon the school maintains a supervised study hour, which is not required but which is popular even with the tinest children. A regular schedule of activities is planned for the remainder of the afternoon: work on the annual play; sewing for the girls and carpentry for the boys; painting; modelling; and a class in self-expression. The school knows each child and inspires it to a mastery of his own little powers.

The aspect of the school that impresses the visitor is the happy, enthusiastic atmosphere that prevails to form the background for the charmingly gracious attitude of the little folk.

The school is located at 1758 N Street N.W.

Studio of the Spoken Word

THE Hester Walker Beall Studio of the Spoken Word, located in Stoneleigh Court, Connecticut Avenue at L Street, is devoted to the study of Expression, Voice Culture, Diction, Body Posture Interpretation, Impersonation, Public Speaking and Stage Technique. These subjects are taught as a cultural study, leading the pupils to an appreciation of literature and aiding them in the free expression of their ideas in a pleasing, convincing voice with perfect ease and poise. This course is especially beneficial to those engaged in public and professional life and interested in the art of acting and expression. The Bible, Shakespeare, Tennyson, Browning, modern authors and topics of the day are used as the practical application of the subjects taught.

Miss Beall received an LL.B. degree from George Washington University of Law, a diploma from Leland Powers School of the Spoken Word, Boston, and from Phidelah Rice School, East Chop, Mass.

During the studio term, recitals, plays, receptions and teas will be given, to which the friends of the pupils are invited.

The pupils are available for public entertainments, no compensation being required. They must be announced, however, as being Miss Beall's pupil.

Interviews by appointment. Telephone, Main 2270 or Adams 1514.

The Peirce-Orme School of Natural Education

EVERY child is born with a talent. It is the aim of Natural Education to discover this talent early in life and give it an opportunity for growth.

Children too bright, active and highly organized for the dull routine of large school classes, are here given an opportunity to begin their education under a free, sympathetic environment, with teachers who have time to study the children and give them the proper foundation during the tender- plastic age. Even the five-year-olds are learning music, dancing, history, spelling, reading, writing, drawing, modelling, in the spirit of play.

This school has a way of creating the child hunger for knowledge and making him happy in attaining it. It treats the child as a thinking being, instead of a stubborn little animal. It provides constructive toys, games and materials which stimulate his imagination and awaken his creative faculties. He begins to invent original toys and useful articles for himself and playmates. His overflowing energy is thus directed in channels of constructive activity, and the joy of service becomes a guiding principle. It is most interesting in this unique Natural School at 1620 Nineteenth Street to hear the little voices reading stories or passing on to a yet younger group what they themselves have just been taught. . . . Every subject up to the fifth grade is approached in such a manner as to allow each individual an opportunity for self-expression. He is not lost in the masses. He has a real chance for self-development and looks upon school as a fascinating game.

The Peirce-Orme School, beginning its twelfth year, points with pride to numbers of children, now grown up, who received their foundation for subsequent successes under its expert teaching.

The distinct purpose of this school is to give each and every child a real chance for growth along the direction of his own individuality—under a home-like, sympathetic environment.

The founder and director of the school is Mrs. Margaret Peirce-Orme, who was a pupil of Dr. Winifred Sackville Stoner, world-renowned educator. Mrs. Orme also is a graduate of the North Carolina College for Women.

In Washington, she has for some years been active in club life, and served as an officer in the Social Club of Colonial Dames, the Political Study Club, and the Mary Washington Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Miss Clara H. Roehrle Studio of Dancing

IF YOUR love of the dance springs from your soul—if you would have your dreams of fame come true—study under Miss Clara H. Roehrle. The teacher of teachers. The sponsor of artistes.

Here the students not only receive the utmost in dance training, but breathe an atmosphere of refinement and sympathy.

In Miss Roehrle you will find one who understands you perfectly. She will study you and become familiar with your nature, and, having discovered your personality, will teach you to express it in your dancing.

Miss Roehrle has been teaching for three seasons. She conducts classes in: Junior technique, senior technique, limbering, stretching, musical comedy, step and tap dancing, black bottom, acrobatic, and Charleston; classical stage dancing and ensemble numbers, babies' technique and private instruction for teachers.

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Trio of Title Companies Serve City

WITH over 100 employees on their payroll, Washington's three outstanding companies are consolidated in an imposing and modernly equipped building at 1413 Eye Street, promptly keeping abreast with the swift-moving realty market through the examination of titles, conveyancing, settlements, etc.

Property purchasers, always mindful of the service being rendered in a city by the title companies, can be confident of courteous attention and satisfactory treatment throughout their contacts with these three companies.

The companies are:

The District Title Insurance Company
which was incorporated in 1892

The Washington Title Insurance Company
Incorporated in 1889

The Lawyers Title Insurance Company
Incorporated in 1896

The companies were operated as individual companies until 1904 when the District and Washington Title Insurance Companies combined, having their headquarters at 610 Thirteenth Street. In 1922 the three companies purchased the site of the Mexican Embassy, where they built the present building.

An index of the business handled by the companies can be gleaned from the fact that, on an average, they effect over twenty-five settlements each day in their offices.

The combined capital of the three companies is $400,000, with a surplus of over $900,000.

The officers of the three companies are as follows:

ERNEST L. SCHMIDT, President
ARTHUR G. BISHOP, Vice-President and Title Officer
JOSEPH N. SAUNDERS, Vice-President and Title Officer
CHARLES W. STETSON, Vice-President and Title Officer
GEORGE H. O'CONNOR, Vice-President and Title Officer
WILLIAM M. HALLAM, Vice-President and Title Officer
EUGENE A. SMITH, Vice-President and Title Officer
HARRY M. PACKARD, Secretary-Treasurer
JOHN H. STADTLER, Ass't Secretary
RAYMOND J. VIERBUCHEN, Ass't Treasurer
E. ROY HILL, Ass't Treasurer

District Title Insurance Company
Washington Title Insurance Company
Lawyers Title Insurance Company

1413 Eye Street Northwest

WITH over twenty-five years of experience in the responsibilities of large undertakings, this corporation stands ready to assist in the various related construction problems of the apartment and home builder, as well as the commercial and industrial executive of today.

This experience encompasses . . . the design, financing and construction of office buildings, hotels, industrial plants, apartments and dwellings . . . the sale and management of various properties, and over a quarter of a century's activity in the general realty field.

Our entire organization is back of, and is always ready to contribute to every service we render.

WARDMAN
CONSTRUCTION CO., INC.

1437 K St. N.W. **Washington, D. C.**

An Expert Survey Outlining the Commercial, Financial and Municipal Activities of the National Capital

(Compiled by the Washington Board of Trade, March, 1927)

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Federal territory, in which is located the Capitol of the United States and the City of Washington, consists of 43,000 acres.

From the records of the Assessor's Office—

U. S. Government owns	7,500 acres, valued at	$400,000,000
District Government owns	625 acres, valued at	30,000,000
Embassies, Legations, Charitable Institutions Churches and Schools own	1,300 acres, valued at	50,000,000
Leaving approximately	33,575 privately owned acres, exclusive of streets and avenues.	

This privately owned property was assessed for taxation purposes, for the year ending June 30, 1926, as worth:

	$402,848,046 for the land, and
	$497,901,796 for improvements
Or a total of	$900,749,842

Assessed value on taxable, privately owned real estate for fiscal year 1926, was	$900,749,842
Assessed value on Tangible Personal Property	100,718,103
Assessed value on Miscellaneous Property	45,834,854
Grand Total	$1,047,302,799

Population

THE ESTIMATED population of Washington for 1927 is 548,000
Nearby Maryland and Virginia, a great majority of whom work and purchase in Washington, estimated 110,000
Give Washington merchants an estimated local and nearby market of close to 700,000

Gainfully Employed in Washington

WASHINGTONIANS derive their income in nine general groups, numbering in all 236,000 workers. Of this total number approximately 143,000 are men and 93,000 are women.

FOUNDED
IN 1907

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business men—well qualified
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OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

IN SAFE, PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS,
EITHER IN FIRST MORTGAGE NOTES OR
APPROVED BUSINESS PROPERTIES

Visit—

Foxhall Village

AMERICA'S SMARTEST COLONY
OF GROUP HOMES

owned by

BOSS AND PHELPS

HARRY K. BOSS—H. GLENN PHELPS—BEN T. WEBSTER
1417 K Street – Main 9300

The following figures are taken from statistics gathered up to June, 1925, and are approximations, there no doubt being some variations since that time:

Latest Census Figures

In Government	65,025
Manufacturing	44,557
Transportation	16,755
Trades	22,793
Public Service	16,087
Professional	19,330
Domestic and Personal Service	42,490
Clerical	7,963
All other occupations	1,027
Total	236,027

Some of the various subdivisions of employment are as follows:

	Male	*Female*
Authors, editors, and reporters	663	175
Barbers, hairdressers, and manicurists	1,047	550
Boarding and lodging house keepers	68	1,354
Bookkeepers, cashiers, and accountants	3,683	2,326
Carpenters	3,014	.....
Charwomen and cleaners	115	1,859
Chauffeurs	3,938	8
Clergymen	768	9
Clerks, except in stores	20,559	29,390
Clerks in stores	1,447	1,161
Compositors, linotypers, and typesetters	1,858	156
Draftsmen	880	85
Draymen, teamsters, and expressmen	1,673	2
Dressmakers and seamstresses (not in factories)	4	1,869
Electricians and electrical engineers	1,656	1
Guards, watchmen, and doorkeepers	1,787	6
Janitors and sextons	1,447	177
Laborers (general, building, and not specified)	3,208	49
Laborers, porters, and helpers in stores	1,604	64
Laborers, public service	3,270	262
Launderers (not in laundries)	93	6,095
Laundry operatives (those in laundries)	436	1,200
Lawyers, judges, and justices	2,355	60
Machinists, millwrights, and toolmakers	4,347	.....
Messenger, bundle, and office boys and girls	3,238	326
Midwives and nurses (not trained)	329	998
Musicians and teachers of music	542	388
Officials and inspectors (state and U. S.)	2,917	9
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers (building)	1,342	.....
Physicians and surgeons	1,126	106
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters	1,360	.....
Retail dealers	6,376	505
Salesmen and saleswomen	3,819	2,274
Servants and waiters	5,238	16,206
Semiskilled operatives (printing and publishing)	1,034	2,021
Soldiers, sailors, and marines	5,222	.....
Stenographers and typewriters	1,495	11,034
Teachers, school	456	2,676
Telephone operators	75	1,482
Trained nurses	83	1,735

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Governmental Statistics

APPROXIMATELY 65,000 Government clerks are employed in Washington, 38,250 males, 26,750 females.

The Government paydays are semi-monthly—on the 1st and 15th—at which time there is regularly paid out approximately $4,416,000.

The average per capita, semi-monthly: $67.92.

The following table shows the class of work and compensation:

District Government	9,700 employees	$12,000,000
Federal Government	34,578 employees at $1,795 per year	62,067,510
	9,647 employees at $1,024 per year	9,878,528
	3,448 employees at $1,356 per year	4,675,488
Capital employees	2,220	7,981,530
Unclassified employees	5,432	9,396,944
Total	65,025 employees	$106,000,000

In addition to Federal workers under the Civil Service, there are to be reckoned the salaries of the Federal Executives and Judicial Service in the District of Columbia and the employees of the Senate and House and temporary workers.

The aggregate annual compensation paid by the United States Treasury to employees of all types in the District of Columbia amounts to $127,789,000.

Financial Institutions

THE FOLLOWING is a summary of the various financial institutions in Washington:

	Capital	*Individual Deposits*	*Total Assets*
13 National Banks	$10,277,000	$115,474,000	$160,540,000
7 Trust Companies	11,400,000	75,920,000	102,051,000
23 Savings Banks	2,467,000	34,477,000	40,274,000
22 Building Associations	.....	42,794,000	48,573,000
	$24,144,000	$268,665,000	$351,438,000

Debits to individual accounts by Banks and Trust Companies in the District of Columbia during 1926	$2,927,590,000
Bank clearance for the year 1925	$1,353,278,092
Bank clearance for the year 1926	1,392,580,951
A gain for the year 1926 of	$39,302,859

Comparison of the bank clearings by months in 1926 and 1925 follows:

	1926	1925
January	$112,853,440.90	$109,562,616
February	99,026,075.02	93,021,370
March	120,498,787.03	110,920,979
April	115,978,408.73	112,360,952
May	118,968,666.24	115,295,665
June	128,361,071.78	124,366,758
July	121,511,514.96	122,575,468
August	104,912,119.22	101,429,229
September	105,608,791.27	105,318,309
October	119,532,824.10	116,844,670
November	118,066,537.44	117,857,183
December	127,262,714.48	123,724,889
Totals	$1,392,580,951.65	$1,353,278,092

The National Capital Is Rich In Realty Opportunities

Realty investments in Washington are peculiarly sound and reliable. The stability of the Government eliminates the booms and depressions which are inevitable in industrial and commercial centers, while the constantly expanding scope of federal activities is reflected in increasing demand for residence and business property.

Our office is in closest touch with the realty market and our personnel recognized as authority on every phase of the subject.

We shall be glad to be favored with your inquiries or instructions, regarding local properties—and place the facilities of our office at your service.

Maximu McKEEVER and GOSS ervice
REALTORS.

1514 K Street Washington, D. C. Main 4752

Theaters and Moving Picture Houses

WASHINGTONIANS like entertainment and are liberal supporters of the theater—both speaking and screen.

Of the speaking theaters there are 12 with a seating capacity of 24,047.

There are 55 movies, among them the most modern types in the country, with a seating capacity of 27,500.

Steam Railroads

In and Out of Washington

SIX great railroads use the Union Station in Washington, probably the model of spacious facility and effective grandeur of all railway stations in America.

These roads are: Baltimore & Ohio R. R., Chesapeake & Ohio R. R., Pennsylvania Lines, Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac R. R., Southern Railway, and the Seaboard Air Line.

There are scheduled for daily arrival and departure over these lines 136 inbound and 136 outbound passenger trains, carrying an average of 30,000 passengers.

Churches

95 Baptist, 32 Catholic, 2 Christodelphia, 4 Christian Science, 7 Congregational, 8 Disciples of Christ, 2 Dunkards, 49 Episcopal, 2 Friends, 5 Hebrew, 18 Lutheran, 79 Methodist, 2 Pentecostal, 27 Presbyterian, 2 Reformed, 6 Seventh Day Adventists, 1 New Church, 1 Unitarian, 1 Universalist.

20 missions of miscellaneous denominations.

The enrolled membership of all denominations totals 157,000.

The total value of church and parsonage property is $14,000,000, upon which rests indebtedness of approximately only $2,000,000.

Hotels

WASHINGTON has, exclusive of rooming houses, etc., 57 hotels, with a capacity of 12,000 rooms.

Washington is credited with being the fourth best equipped hotel city in the United States: (1) New York, (2) Atlantic City, (3) Chicago, (4) Washington, D. C.

Public Parks and Playgrounds

NO CITY in the country can boast such beautiful parks as are to be found in the shadow of the Capitol; there are 481 of them, large and small.

Rock Creek Park

A beautifully wooded tract through which winds picturesque Rock Creek from which it takes its name, containing 1,632 acres. There are scores of natural picnic grounds, an eighteen-hole golf course, 12 tennis courts, bridle paths that wind over and around the hills and through the fords, while there are miles and miles of automobile drives within the confines of the Park itself.

The Zoo

Nature has provided the site appropriated for the Zoo Park—a tract of 175 acres. Here are cared for nearly 2,000 rare animals, birds and reptiles, gathered from all over the world; in many instances similar specimens are not to be found in any other collection.

Yearly attendance is about 2,500,000.

Wesley Heights

The Garden Spot of Washington

with its distinctively designed homes, carefully preserved trees and contours of the land, parallels the consistent growth in beauty of our National Capital

Truly a remarkable achievement in suburban development

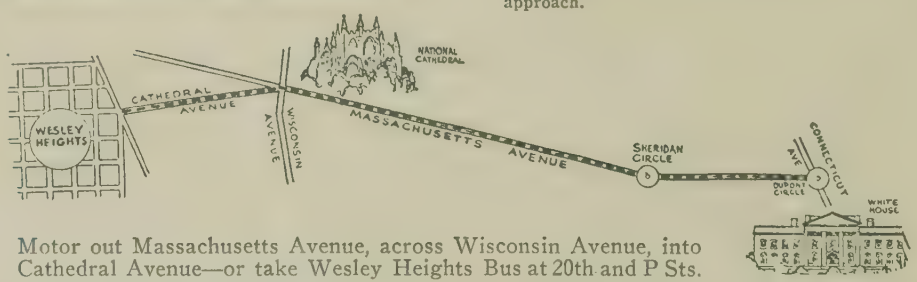
Endowed by nature with wooded beauty, which the hand of man has not desecrated by destruction and which the protecting influences of development guard jealously — assuredly "The Garden Spot of Washington."

Every house Miller designed and Miller built

AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS

The home of Charles H. Pardoe at 4320 Cathedral Avenue N.W., Wesley Heights, was selected by the Municipal Art Committee of the Washington Board of Trade as the winner—in the Suburban Home Class—of the meritorious buildings constructed in the District of Columbia and surrounding territory for the period between January 1, 1924, and January 1, 1926. This house was designed and built by W. C. & A. N. Miller.

Three miles from the Mayflower Hotel, with Massachusetts Avenue, Washington's finest boulevard, as its approach.



Motor out Massachusetts Avenue, across Wisconsin Avenue, into Cathedral Avenue—or take Wesley Heights Bus at 20th and P Sts.

Builders **W. C. and A. N. Miller** Realtors

1119 - 17 St. Main 1790

Potomac Park

Skirting the Potomac River lies Potomac Park and the celebrated "Speedway." In the park are golf links, tennis courts, polo field, football and baseball grounds, and the Tourist Camp. Here during the last year were accommodated 13,821 cars and 44,385 persons, staying an average of two days.

Washington is the Home of National Civic, Political, Commercial, and Industrial Organizations

APART from the Federal Government's multitude of department bureaus, there are numerous great national organizations—civic, patriotic, commercial, industrial, etc., which make Washington their headquarters. All of the following are housed in buildings erected for their accommodation:

Chamber of Commerce of the United States.
American Institute of Architects.
Daughters of the American Revolution.
American Red Cross.
National Academy of Sciences.
Pan American Union.
Southern Railway.
National Geographic Society.
American Federation of Labor.

Automobiles Licensed in Washington

Up to June 30th, 1926

Passenger Cars	110,556
Commercial Cars, Coal Trucks, etc	14,159
Hacking Cabs	2,305
Motor Cycles	1,530
Liveries	443
Delivery Trucks	1,906
Electrical Commercial Vehicles	345
Steam Commercial Vehicles	3
Electrical Pleasure Vehicles	115
Total	131,362

This is approximately a per capita of a motor vehicle for every four persons in the District.

Building in Washington

IT IS remarkable to note that within the past three years residential construction to house a city with a population of 100,000 has been erected. This means that the population of the entire city of Duluth could be moved to the national capital and accommodated in new houses and apartments constructed here during the past three years.

There are approximately 100,000 one-family dwellings of ordinary houses; 20,000 apartments and two-family dwellings; giving a total number of about 120,000

Pioneers

in the National Capital
in the construction of
100% Co-Operative
APARTMENTS

1661 Crescent Place

Adjoining 2400 Sixteenth on the West and Just across 16th From Meridian Hill Park

is the newest and
Finest in Washington

OTHER MODERN SUITES IN DESIRABLE URBAN AND SUBURBAN LOCATIONS

M. & R. B. WARREN

Pioneer Washington Builders of Co-Operative Apartments

925 Fifteenth Street—Main 9770

housing units within the District of Columbia. It should be noted that this does not include the tremendous developments in nearby Maryland and Virginia suburbs.

The following figures show the extent of construction industry here:

Construction in 1925	$64,700,000
Construction in 1926	63,900,000
Housing in 1924	$28,000,000
Housing in 1925	44,868,000
Housing in 1926	42,000,000

During the past year the total amount of building was 4.4 per cent less than 1925. Apartment-house construction in 1926, 23 per cent more than 1925. Single family dwellings in 1926, 20 per cent less than 1925. Population provided for in 1926—35,000. Number of houses erected in 1926—3,295. Number of houses erected in 1925—4,720. Number of apartment units erected in 1926—4,400. Number of apartment units erected in 1925—3,388.

Construction Projects Pending

National Press Club	$10,000,000
Washington Building	$5,000,000 to 6,000,000
S. Kann Sons Store, 13th and F Sts	5,000,000
Carlton Chambers, 16th and H Sts	3,000,000

Julius Garfinckle—date and cost not set.
Shoreham Hotel Site—large office building.

Note: None of these figures include the tremendous building program to be started in Washington. This program will call for the expenditure of $50,000,000.

Suburban construction and municipal construction are not included in these figures.

Municipal Maintenance

A FEW YEARS ago Washington had a debt of $5,000,000, which was entirely paid off August 1, 1924. There is no debt today on the District of Columbia of any description.

Since the elimination of this $5,000,000 debt the District Budget has increased from $22,000,000 in 1923 to $37,000,000 in the fiscal year 1927—whereas our annual expenditure has only increased—during the same period—$9,000,000.

Of 23 cities of the approximate size of Washington, having populations of 500,000 or more, Washington in 1923, with its $5,000,000 debt had the lowest per capita debt; its debt per capita was 34 cents—which has since been paid in full. The next lowest was St. Louis, with $16.20 per capita. As an illustration, compared with some of the other cities, the per capita debt in New York was $186.47; in Cincinnati $197.67; in Jersey City $203.25; and in Seattle, Washington, $214.20.

Budget for Federal Fiscal Year 1923	$21,814,393
1924	23,990,490
1925	29,654,607
1926	31,001,122

"Watch Washington Grow To A Million"

Leadership

THOSE qualities of vision, courage, initiative and endurance so necessary to those who achieve success in the varied walks of life are the same qualities essential to the success of an organization of financial strength.

Foremost in the real estate field in the successful achievement of the upbuilding of a greater Washington is the organization of

CAFRITZ

Owners and Builders of Communities

14th and K **Main 9080**

Distribution of Taxes for the four fiscal years, 1923 to 1926, inclusive, in the District of Columbia

Education	33.3
General Government	4.8
Protection, Life and Property	17.3
Miscellaneous	.7
Public Service	5.5
Recreation	5.4
Charities and Correction	11.6
Health and Sanitation	10.0
Highways	11.1
*Interest and Debt	.3
	$1.00

*This item of interest ceased August 1, 1924.

Business Figures

ACCORDING to the latest available statistics, the following sales turnover from Department Stores indicates an increased percentage:

	Sales	*Turnover*
1919	$27,500,000	3.7
1920	29,300,000	3.9
1921	29,900,000	3.7
1922	28,700,000	3.2
1923	30,500,000	3.1
1924	51,500,000	3.2
1925	33,800,000	3.7

Detailed statistics of industries in the District of Columbia for the year 1923 (last available figures):

Number of Industries	600
Number of People Employed	13,715
Salaries	$7,195,743
Wages	14,795,722
Cost of Material	32,870,254
Value of Products	73,107,854

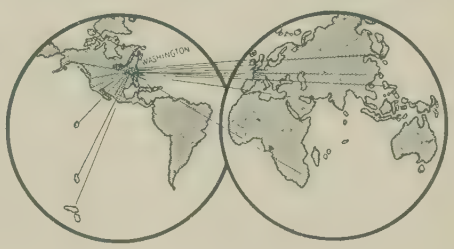
Washington's Retail Outlets

The following figures are up to July, 1925:

Art Goods	6	Department Stores	40
Athletic Goods	1	Druggists, including three Chain Store organizations	232
Autos: Pleasure	104	Dry Goods	122
Trucks	22	Electrical Supplies	47
Supplies	150	Fish Dealers	49
Bakers	129	Florists	57
Barbers	439	Furniture	88
Bicycles and Motorcycles	26	Furs	38
Billiards and Pool	75	Garages	108
Bowling Alleys	8	Grocers, including 4 Chain Store organizations	1,634
China and Glassware	7	Hair Dressing and Beauty Parlors	192
Cigar Stores	48	Hardware and Cutlery	117
Confectioners	239		
Delicacies	195		

There is a reason for

World-Wide Confidence in



SMITH BONDS

Every safeguard and provision our long experience in the First Mortgage field recommends is utilized for benefit of the investor.

Every Smith Bond is secured by a First Mortgage on Real Estate—a First lien on land and building.

Every Mortgage that secures Smith Bonds is a first mortgage on property advantageously located, whose valuation as established by competent and reputable appraisers is substantially in excess of the first mortgage.

Every Smith Bond carries sinking fund provisions whereby the owner is required to make monthly payments in advance for interest and a portion of the principal.

THESE AND MANY OTHER IMPORTANT FACTORS MAKE SMITH BONDS

Safe
Interest Sure
Income Satisfactory

They Yield 6½%

Denominations $1,000, $500, $100
Detailed information furnished upon request

THE F. H. SMITH CO.

FOUNDED 1873

Smith Building, 815 Fifteenth St. Washington, D. C.
285 Madison Avenue, New York City
Continental and Commercial Bank Building, Chicago, Ill.

New York Boston Albany St. Louis Minneapolis

Hats and Caps	19	Plumbers	149
Heating and Ventilating	8	Radio Supplies	56
Jewelers	118	Refrigerators	6
Laundries	36	Restaurants	588
Ladies' Tailors	26	Roofers and Roofing Materials	11
Leather Goods	21	Rubber Goods	8
Meat Markets	238	5 and 10 cent Stores	9
Men's Clothing	135	Stationers	39
Men's Furnishings	121	Sporting Goods	19
Millinery Goods	92	Shoe Stores	116
Musical Instruments	19	Scales	8
Office Supplies and Equipment	30	Surgical Instruments	2
Opticians and Optometrists	45	Tailors	494
Paints, Oils, and Glass	34	Tea and Coffee	15
Photographers	72	Upholsterers	68
Photographic Supplies	12	Wall Paper	24
Picture Frames	13	Women's Furnishings	66
Pianos and Organs	23		

Washington's Wholesale Outlets

Up to 1925

Bakers	7	Jewelers	2
Cigars and Tobacco	5	Lumber	13
Coal	13	Meats	15
Commission Merchants	22	Millinery	2
Confectioners	19	Notions and Novelties	4
Feed	2	Paper	18
Fruits	11	Produce	19
Grocers	13	Radio	1
Hardware	3	Soft Drinks	6
Hay and Grain	1		

Manufacturing in Washington

Up to 1925

WHILE making no pretense to being a manufacturing city, Washington has in the neighborhood of 500 manufacturing industries, producing finished products annually amounting to over $67,500,000.

Included in the list are: Automobile Bodies and Parts, Beds and Bedding, Brick, Building Steel, Chemicals, Children's Dresses, Druggists' Preparations, Electrical Machinery, Flour, Furniture, Gas Ranges, Glass, Hollow Tile, Jewelry, Leather, Leather Goods, Lumber Products, Marble and Slate Work, Paint, Paper, Printing, Tools, Yeast.

Public Utilities

Traction Companies:

Total Operating Expenses	$7,694,143
Salaries and Wages	4,710,969
Number of people employed	3,126

Telephone Company:

Total Operating Expenses	$4,435,662
Salaries and Wages	3,443,989
Number of people employed	2,733

"We Serve the Purchaser"

A Purchasing Agency for REAL ESTATE

WITH

NOTHING TO SELL

But Service

AND

OUR OWN PROPERTIES

A Unique and Valuable Service

All Properties to Be Bought on a Net Basis for the Purchaser

The Only Service of This Kind in Washington, D. C.

ADVISE US OF YOUR REQUIREMENTS AS TO

HOME—BUSINESS—GROUND

OUR TRAINED ORGANIZATION
WILL SERVE YOU

A Stranger Desiring to Locate in Washington, D. C., Will Find This Service to Be Exactly What He Needs to Help Him

RENTS -:- -:- -:- GENERAL INSURANCE
MORTGAGE NOTES -:- MORTGAGE LOANS

THOS. E. JARRELL CO.

Realtors

721 TENTH STREET N.W. MAIN 766

"We Serve the Purchaser"

Electric and Gas Companies:

Total Operating Expenses	$3,100,704
Salaries and Wages	2,086,045
Number of people employed	2,426

Local transportation companies furnish the City of Washington (checked to 1925):

	Miles	*Vehicles*	*Seats*
Capital Traction	48	329	13,522
W. R. & E.	146	500	21,117
Washington Rapid Transit	14	46	1,412
Total	208	875	36,051

Libraries in Washington

THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY, housed in a magnificent building of imposing architecture and ornate decoration, is one of the three largest libraries in the world and certainly contains one of the most valuable collections of books, publications, etc.

It contains:

Books	3,150,000
Maps and Charts	177,905
Music	972,130
Prints, Photographs, etc	436,802

The Library of Congress was visited by 1,030,661 persons during the year ending June 30, 1924—the average for each of the 365 days being 2,823.

City Public Libraries

There is a central building and three branches conveniently located.

The Central Branch contains:

Books	233,802
Periodicals	656
Pictures and Prints	53,681

Circulated during the year:

Books	911,186
Periodicals	89,185

Takoma Park Branch and Southeastern Branch:

Books (supplemented by loans from the Central Branch)	14,962
Periodicals	119
Circulated during the year	133,027

A third branch, located in the Mt. Pleasant section, has just been opened.

The City Library Staff comprises a Librarian and 111 trained assistants.

Cost of maintenance and operation per year	$161,537.84
Cost of maintenance averaged per volume	0.154
Per capita	0.369

REAL ESTATE

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

Over 20 years' experience specializing in Business and investment property.

Algernon S. Gardiner

932 to 936 Investment Bldg.

15th and K Streets N.W.

BRENTANO'S BOOK STORE, frequented by Washington book lovers since 1884 and patronized by every President for more than forty years, is located at 1322 F Street N.W., occupying the first floor and basement of a new building at the above-mentioned address. It is of Gothic design finished in fumed and quartered oak, giving a quiet and restful place for those desiring to make their selection of rare books and those in fine bindings.

SHOPS are maintained by this firm in New York, Chicago and Paris, with a publishing branch in London.

IT IS estimated that the store in Washington has at least 100,000 volumes on its shelves; and it is their aim to obtain "any book in print" for their customers if it cannot be supplied from their stock on hand.

BRENTANO'S INC.

1322 F Street N.W.
Washington, D. C.

The City of
Beautiful Homes

Located in Washington are some of the finest homes in the country. Surrounded by beautiful parks are charming little cottages, splendid mansions and magnificent buildings.

Washington has no factories; no smoke. Its future is in the hands of the experts of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission appointed by President Coolidge.

Washington is an ideal residential city

Hedges & Middleton

REALTORS

1412 L Street

Builders of High Class Residences

The plans of Washington and L'Enfant to develop Washington eastward are now being realized in

DISTRICT HEIGHTS

The thriving, progressive, high-class suburban community on the Marlboro Boulevard, two miles from the District line, and seven miles from the downtown shopping district.

Decidedly the only development so close to Washington with every conceivable modern facility, including a modern and approved water and sewer system, wide, spacious, improved boulevards, concrete sidewalks, curbing, street lights, city electricity, shade trees, bus service, priced at less than 20c per foot, and as low as 11c per foot.

Washington has innumerable attractions as a residential center, and while it boasts of a brilliant past for the real estate investor, its future is dazzling.

It is part of wisdom to buy where the price trend is upward, not downward or static.

Invest in DISTRICT HEIGHTS

For Information:

DISTRICT HEIGHTS CO.

468 Louisiana Ave. N.W.

Main 1050, 1051

W. C. and A. N. Miller

OVER a decade and a half ago the firm of W. C. & A. N. Miller began the construction of two small homes on Kenyon Street N.W., and since that time they have been engaged in residential construction of the better class. Starting with desk room in the office of the Washington Brick and Terra Cotta Co., they soon found it necessary to have more space and moved to offices in the Bond Building, which they occupied for about three years, moving from there to the Union Trust Building, in which they remained until 1923, at which time they moved into and occupied their own building at 1119 17th Street N.W. Their business has continued to flourish, and at the present time they are occupying not only the entire building at 1119, but have expanded into the building adjoining at 1121 17th Street.

Beginning as builders and engaging in a competitive building of houses, they soon found it necessary to employ a sales force of their own, starting with one saleman. At the present time they have in their sales force nine employees, under the able supervision of Mr. Charles H. Hillegeist, Sales Manager.

At the present time their plant is very complete, and the business consists not only of sales as realtors, but of building and all its branches; the Wesley Heights construction force, being under the supervision of Mr. Carl C. Crampton, who is a member of the firm, a small house construction department being under the supervision of Mr. J. S. Williams, and a contract department, which takes care of houses being built to order under the direction of Mr. John D. Cobb, and an architectural department, under the direction of Mr. Gordon E. MacNeil, this department being occupied principally with the preparation of plans for the building department.

During the last three years the firm has organized as subsidiary companies the Washington Securities Company, which is a financing company dealing in securities on real estate, and the W. C. & A. N. Miller Development Corporation, which at the present time owns and controls about 350 acres of District of Columbia real estate, this being about 1½ per cent of all the privately owned real estate in the District of Columbia. Mr. Morgan B. Callihan is the Office Manager and is in charge of the sale of securities.

Washington
—the Heart of the Nation

See page 319

THE 4 M'S

Washington
—the Mecca of Americans

MADDUX, MARSHALL, MOSS & MALLORY, INC.

REAL ESTATE—LOANS—INVESTMENTS REALTORS PROPERTY MANAGEMENT—INSURANCE

National Capital Building McPherson Square, East

The Washington Suburban Realty Company

ROBERT MARSHALL, President

The

Cheverly

10 MINUTES FROM WASHINGTON UNION STATION

Properties

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A pleasant place to live.
Beautiful shaded, elevated land.
Close in, 10 minutes by train or automobile.
Deliveries from Washington.
Excellent transportation by bus or rail.
Fine views of both Country and City.
Golf Course (Beaver Dam) and Country Club adjoining.
Homes financed both First and Second Trust.
Investment unrivalled.
Just outside District of Columbia.
Known for its natural beauty.
Leading suburb between Washington and Baltimore.
Modern Conveniences, City current, water, paving, etc.
New modern school.
On Pennsylvania Railroad, Washington to Baltimore, first stop.
Plenty of Shade, Sunshine and Flowers.
Quickly reached by three roads from Washington.
Restricted.
Safe and sound investment.
Thirty to fifty homes already built.
Under conservative management.
Views of Capitol, Monument and other Public Buildings.
Well financed.
Xactly why.
You should investigate.
Zealously guarded citizenship; wholesome environment.

How to Reach Cheverly

Drive out to Memorial Cross on Baltimore Boulevard, turn right and follow signs one mile out, ***Cheverly***

Office Telephone: Main 3747
Residence Tel.: Hyattsville 863-M

406-8-10-12 District National Bank Building

WASHINGTON, D. C.

A Real Estate Office National in Scope

The policy of our business is to find for our clients those places in the United States, which by reason of their economic position are growing most rapidly and therefore Real Estate values increasing most rapidly, at the same time bearing in mind all the factors of safety and permanence.

INVEST YOUR MONEY IN THE PATH OF PROGRESS

MORGAN W. WICKERSHAM

1108 16 St. N. W. Washington, D. C.

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You Believe in Washington

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INSURANCE

ALLAN E. WALKER AND COMPANY, INC.
Established 1901
913 15th Street Main 2690

A Unique Community of Beautiful Homes
Located in Washington's Choicest Residential District
Between 16th Street and Alaska Avenue

L. E. Breuninger & Sons
BUILDERS AND REALTORS
706 COLORADO BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.
MAIN 6140

H. L. RUST COMPANY

Real Estate

MORTGAGES—RENTS—INSURANCE

First Trust 6½% Notes
For Sale To Investors

1001 15th Street N.W. Washington, D. C.

Invest Your Funds in Our
6½% First Mortgages

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
FIRE INSURANCE
SALES INSURANCE
MANAGER OF ESTATES
AND RENTAL PROPERTIES

B. F. SAUL CO.

Mortgage Loans

926 15th St. N.W. Washington, D. C.

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STORY & CO.

812 17TH STREET N.W. FRANKLIN 4100

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L. EMMART MEANY
Secretary

BISHOP P. HILL
Asst. Secretary

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Established 1900

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INCORPORATED

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Mortgage Investments *General Insurance*

730 Seventeenth St. (Near H Street) WASHINGTON, D. C.

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STONE and FAIRFAX

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FOUNDED 1885

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"Over Forty Years of Real Service"

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OFFICE BUILDINGS

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809 15th STREET N.W. PHONE MAIN 9486

N. M. Minnix Company, Inc.

THE N. M. Minnix Company, Inc., located at 712 Thirteenth Street, is one of the largest office furniture establishments in the national capital. It renders business and professional men a special service in the planning and designing of their offices. The company, which is twenty-one years old, being incorporated in 1906, has on hand the largest stock of commercial and high-grade office furniture in Washington. Mr. N. M. Minnix, because of his years of experience as bookkeeper, office manager, traveling salesman and president of this company, has expert knowledge of office needs throughout the business world. The United States Government consistently has contracted for office furniture from the N. M. Minnix Company, Inc., during its twenty-one years. By special warehousing facilities on railroad sidings, they are equipped to install large orders of furniture upon short notice. Among the list of national manufacturers of office furniture and business machines which are represented in Washington by the N. M. Minnix Company, Inc., are the following:

The National Desk Company, of Herkimer, New York, builders of the famous National Flush Construction type desk. The National Desk Company is one of the largest makers of office desks in the world building desks of every type, from the most elaborate for the executive down to the more inexpensive desks for clerks' use.

The Sikes Chair Company, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, builders of "Sikes Easy Office Chairs," for over sixty years. Sikes construction and patents have placed this company in an outstanding position as office chairs manufacturers. Sikes easy office chairs have been adopted by big business for executive use, board room use, and for their clerks.

The Metal Office Furniture Company, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, manufacturers of the "Steelcase" files, desks and tables. The strength of this steel furniture is very exceptional, and the finish, both in olive green and wood graining, is of the finest.

The Pressteel Engineering Corporation, of Derby, Connecticut, makers of the Universal interlocking cabinets and visible card record files. These files are used by banks for signature card records, for keeping sales records, accounts receivable and many other uses.

The Wabash Cabinet Company, of Wabash, Indiana, manufacturers of Supreme Filing Supplies and Systems, give expert service on filing systems.

The Mosler Safe Company, of Hamilton, Ohio. "The largest safe works in the world." The Mosler has been standard in the safe industry for many years. In their factories everything from the most intricate bank work to the simplest home or office safe is manufactured.

The Terrell's Equipment Company, makers of the "Terrell" steel cupboards, wardrobes, lockers and shelving. This equipment is being sent into every state in the Union by our Government, besides being purchased for the departments here in Washington. There are sizes and styles for every need, and they are always in Minnix stock in large quantities.

The Business Machines Department handles the Add-Index adding machines, the first and only portable electric adding machine, the Standard mailing machines, including sealing machines, permit printers, and stamp affixers, the Rotaprint Duplicating machines, the only offset duplicating machine for office use, and the Sentinel forgery-proof Check Writers.

NATIONAL DESKS

NATIONAL DESKS, are selected by "Men of Business," for their beauty, utility and quality.

APPROVED, by the largest industries for use in the best equipped executive offices, as well as for the clerk.

MODELS, priced from several hundred dollars, down to the inexpensive desks for clerks.

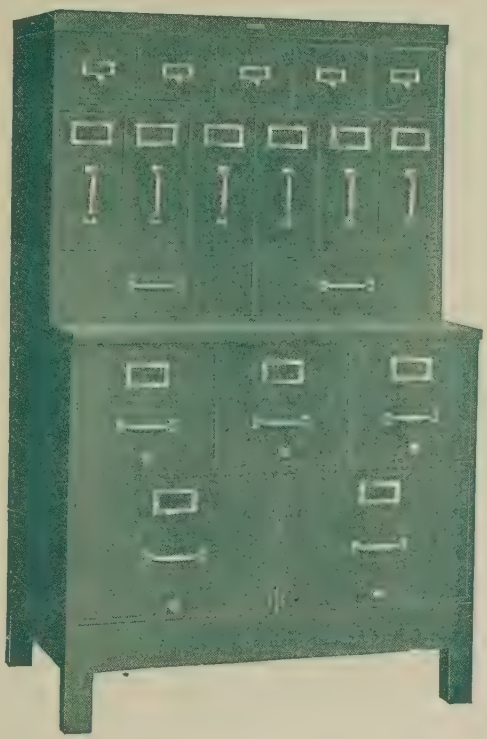
Displayed in Washington

by

MINNIX

712 13th St. N.W.

"DESIGNERS OF BUSINESS OFFICES"



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The Preference of the Nations Capital for Twenty-Two Years

EXTERIOR OF PEOPLES DRUG STORE

INTERIOR OF PEOPLES DRUG STORE

FOUNTAIN OF A PEOPLES DRUG STORES

Growth

From one small store in 1905 to forty-six progressive stores today is evidence of the satisfactory service we render patrons.

Locations

In close proximity to every prominent hotel, theater and government building, as well as residential sections, will be found one or more Peoples Drug Stores ready and happy to care for your every need.

Fair Prices

Due to our gigantic purchasing power we are enabled to effect substantial savings which are passed on to our customers in the form of lower prices. This policy permits patrons of our stores to save many dollars on nationally known drug store products.

Complete Stocks

Our stores are at all times completely stocked with the choicest nationally known brands of drug store products.

Luncheon Service

Daily, thousands enjoy tempting luncheons at our Sanitary Soda Fountains. Delicious Sandwiches, tasty Salads, wholesome Pastries, and refreshing beverages are served quickly and at a very nominal cost. You, too, will like lunching at "PEOPLES."

Be Our Guest

When in Washington we cordially invite you to make Peoples Drug Stores your stores. We assure you that any service we can render will be considered a distinct pleasure.

24 Good Stores

PEOPLES DRUG STORES

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Washington, D. C.

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RICHMOND, VA. DANVILLE, VA. FREDERICK, MD.
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A Little History of Washington's Most Favored Drug Stores

JUST twenty-two years ago a small, unpretentious store was opened in Washington, D. C., by a foresighted man who today is the active head of this great chain of drug stores which serves many thousands daily.

Through his keen understanding of human nature, his untiring efforts to serve customers better, and his desire to give better values he has today built one of the largest drug store organizations in the country. Forty-six progressive drug stores and growing.

The policies of this organization are the same today as they were twenty-two years ago—*Fair Prices—Efficient Service* and a whole-hearted desire to be *Helpful* to all.

You will like the friendly atmosphere in Peoples Drug Stores and their fair prices will please you. In short, theirs is an organization made up of honest, wholesome folks, always ready and happy to be of service to you and the community.

Competent, registered pharmacists with years of practical experience are in charge of Peoples Drug Stores prescription departments. Doctors' orders are carried out to the letter—substitution is not permitted in any of their stores.

Peoples Drug Stores are located in every section of the city, and the decided preference of their stores is evidenced by the tremendous volume of business accorded them by thousands of satisfied patrons.

Buying in large quantities enables this progressive chain of stores to save many thousands of dollars annually, which permits them to offer the best nationally known products at economy prices.

Peoples Drug Stores maintain sanitary soda fountains where thousands daily enjoy tempting, wholesome foods and refreshing beverages at moderate charges.

When visiting Washington you may be assured to receiving a cordial welcome and a hearty desire to be of service to you in any one of the conveniently located Peoples Drug Stores—stores that are worthy of their place in the nation's capital.

COLUMBIAN IRON WORKS

ORNAMENTAL
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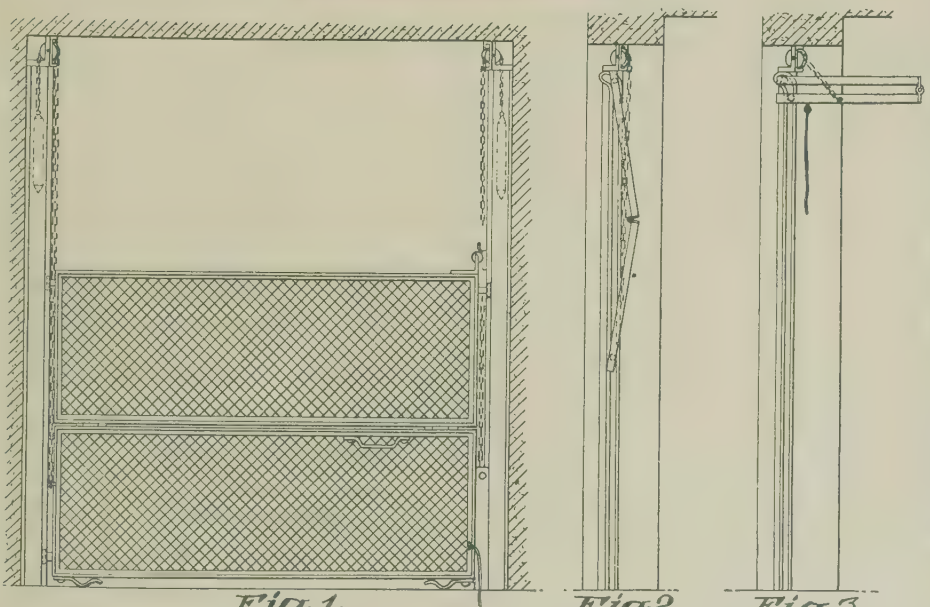

Fig. 1. FRONT VIEW.

Fig. 2. SECTIONAL VIEW DOORS PARTLY OPEN.

Fig. 3. SECTIONAL VIEW DOORS FULLY OPEN.

COLUMBIAN SAFETY GATE

For Freight Elevators

1041 22d Street S.E. **Washington, D. C.**

Columbian Iron Works

COLUMBIAN IRON WORKS, INC., located at 1401 Twenty-second Street S.E. (Twining City), near the southeast terminal of Pennsylvania Avenue bridge, is one of the national capital's foremost establishments for the manufacture of artistic and ornamental iron work and is credited with having played an important role in the beautification of Washington.

Established in 1904, the Columbian Iron Works has enjoyed twenty-three years of unqualified success due to the fact that it has steadfastly pursued a policy of observing the strictest rules of honesty, courtesy and promptness in dealing with its customers.

Products of the plant are ornamental iron in all its branches, elevator enclosures and gates.

The safety regulations for elevators have recently been amended in the District of Columbia and many of the states so as to require openings to freight elevators being equipped with gates not less than 5 feet 6 inches high, gates to be locked in a way to make it impossible to open from outside, also to have electric contact breaker for the purpose of preventing the elevator moving while the gate is open or partly open.

In order to meet these requirements and also to give the owner a substantial, easy working and practically foolproof gate, at an economical cost, the Columbian Iron Works have developed the safety gate illustrated on the opposite page. This gate has been approved by the District inspectors and prominent engineers of leading elevator construction companies.

Further information and prices will be gladly furnished on request, or if possible call at our shop, where we can demonstrate the gate in operation.

The John S. Blick Enterprises

"I tell you, he's the best scout in the world. Maybe you think I'm exaggerating. Well, I'm not. Do you know what he did when he decided to change his business from a one-man-owned to a corporation? He made all us boys who had worked for him and with him the officers and the stockholders of the corporation! Now did you ever hear the likes of that before? That is John S. Blick for you!"

The above is part of an enthusiastic oration delivered to the writer by one of the boys of the Terminal Ice and Fuel Co., one of the many "boys" who idolize their "boss," a man whose motto—"Act—don't talk" was applied with lasting results to his belief in the golden rule.

JOHN S. BLICK

John S. Blick, now the president of three large corporations—The Terminal Ice and Fuel Co., Inc., The Convention Hall Bowling Alleys, Inc., and The Arcadia Market and Amusement Co., Inc., has had a remarkable rise through a picturesque and extremely interesting career.

Next to the oldest in a family of fourteen children, John didn't go to school until he was seven, then had to leave before he had finished three years of his a-b-c's, in order to help support the family.

He located a job at the old brickyard. For fifteen hours a day the youngster drove a horse and cart, hauling bricks from the yard in Virginia back into the District. In order to get his one dollar a day he had to sleep in the stable and guard the horses, getting leave of absence to go home on week-ends. The stable was located near the water front in a settlement known as Jackson City, a place where guns and other weapons were carried as more than decorations, and used with terrifying results. In the midst of all this the boy would get up in the morning at 3 o'clock and start off for Virginia shores. With this training the youngster grew up without fear of anything or anybody, and has showed his total lack of this retarding element in all his business dealings.

After six years with the brickyard young Blick, who was then 17 years old, took his examination as an apprentice boy at the Navy Yard, and after four years working night turn, had learned his trade as a mechanic. But during that time he found it impossible to get ahead on the money he was making. This necessity started him in the ice business.

He went to the owner of two apartments and asked for the ice concession to those buildings. After having obtained this, he solicited the individual business, and secured it—as he was doing most everything he went after. He had the wholesale ice left on the pavement at four dollars a ton, then he chopped it up to the small pieces, and carried it up the apart-

ment steps in a tin dishpan, receiving $8 a ton.

This was the lowly beginning of what is today the capital's biggest independent ice company. Soon after he found he could leave the Navy Yard and give all his time to the ice business. Through diligence and perseverance a horse and wagon was added to the equipment, then a helper or two and in a few years he had the foresight to change to auto truck delivery—a step for which he was severely criticised by the other men in that business. Later on they all followed in his footsteps.

Soon he changed his business from "John S. Blick" to the "Terminal Ice and Fuel Co., Inc." in such a manner as was described in the opening paragraph.

Looking for other fields to conquer, Mr. Blick organized the Convention Hall Bowling Alleys, Inc. This corporation did something which all of Washington declared would be a failure. It put fifty-five bowling alleys down above the market at the big hall—and gave the public a beautiful, healthy place to bowl. The "I told you so" ones stood back and declared that it was impossible to get enough of a crowd to keep the alleys going. Well, they were bucking John Blick's foresight. He was a bowling fan, he knew just what the people wanted, and he gave it to them. Convention Hall has gone over with a bang, and it is without a doubt the most popular bowling center in the Capital City.

Folks began then to look at Mr. Blick as one of Washington's leading sportsmen, and soon after he decided that he was deserving of the title—Washington's sport magnate, for he was carrying out another dream. The capital would have a Madison Square Garden. To that end he organized the Arcadia Market and Amusement Company. The Arcadia has the most spacious auditorium in the capital, and it is equipped to meet the individual requirements of every sport, including basket ball, tennis, track meets, wrestling matches, boxing exhibitions, and international billiard matches.

And John S. Blick hasn't started! He has back of him a wealth of experience, the necessary means, an unusual foresight, and a kindliness that has won him thousands of worthy friends, who are willing to back his every move.

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Authorities on the pin spilling game declare that the maple lanes at Convention Hall are the best in the world!

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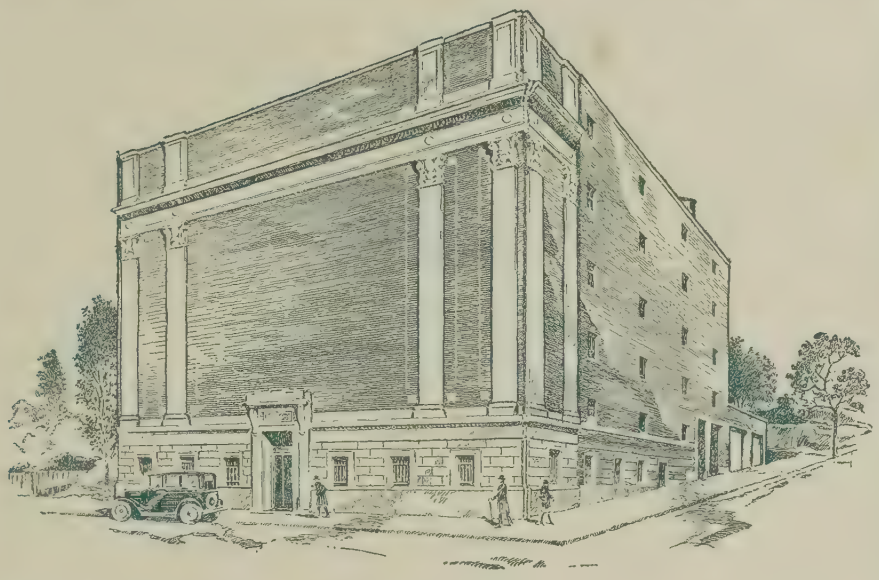

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The maximum amount of pleasure with the minimum of inconvenience is surely worth seeking and finding, especially when one's vacation trip is under consideration, or for any other trip at any time of the year for that matter.

The wide experience of E. R. Rochester qualifies him to direct the destinies of these tours to perhaps better advantage than any other individual in the District of Columbia and his wide experience with all phases of detail regarding everything concerning travel can hardly be equaled hereabouts.

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The French hospitality abounds here, and they are ever ready to receive you whether it be for service or for an inspection tour. Truly this is one of the nation's leading beauty establishments and should be seen when visiting the nation's capital.

Conventions

A FULL-FLEDGED Convention Bureau is maintained in the city. This bureau is maintained through the cooperation of the following: Hotel Men's Association, Washington Real Estate Board, Merchants and Manufacturers Association, Washington Chamber of Commerce, Washington Board of Trade.

During the past twenty months Washington has done a tremendous convention business, as the following table will indicate, according to the records of the Convention Bureau:

Number of organizations meeting in Washington.....	240
Number of delegates attending.....	94,213
Estimated expenditures by visitors.....	$5,000,000

The Convention Bureau has mailed 171,000 pieces of illustrated literature giving in detail great advantage of Washington as a convention city. The local bureau is one of 125 maintained throughout the country by the larger cities who have developed convention work into a highly competitive business.

Washington is the scene of many great gatherings which meet exclusively here annually—the Daughters of the American Revolution and many others.

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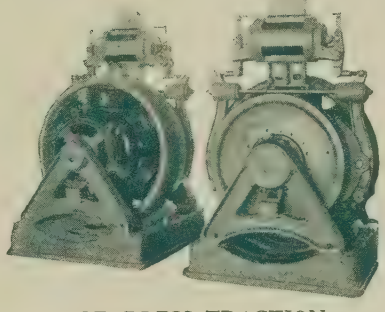

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